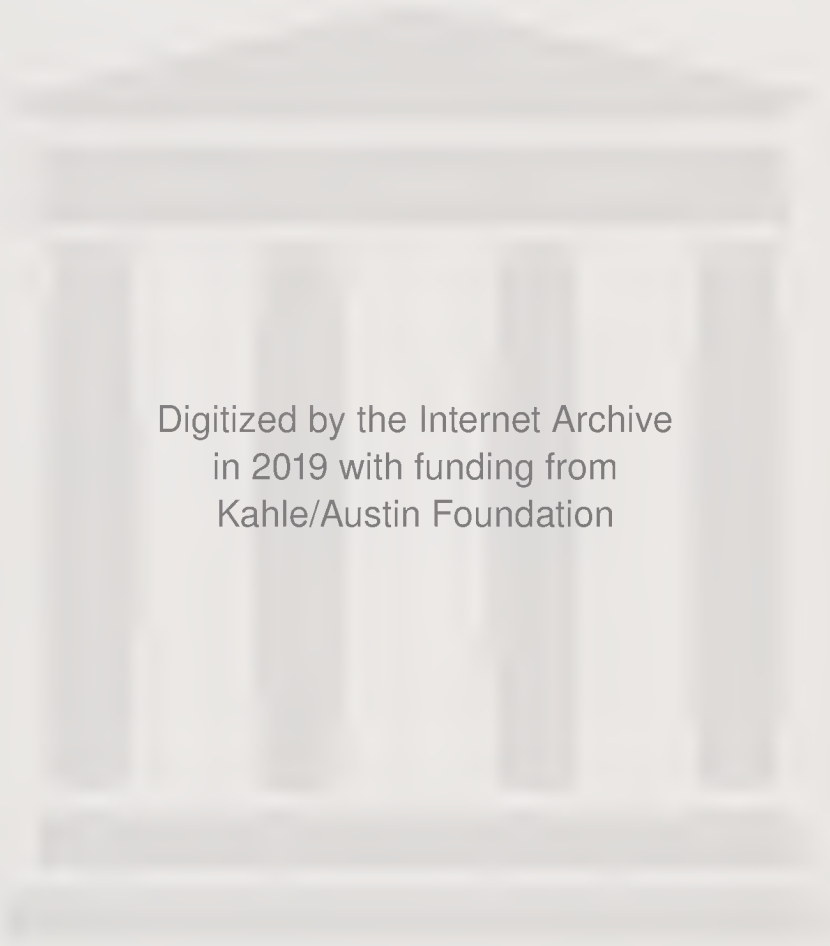

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

His Most Excellent Majesty, Edward the Seventh

By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS 1905

BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S.

Editor of "Canada: An Encyclopaedia of the Country," in Six Volumes; Author of "the Story of the Dominion"; "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign"; "The Progress of Canada," Etc., Etc.

FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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TO

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.

WHOSE CAREER AS LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND; AS LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND FOR A BRIEF PERIOD IN 1886; AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA IN 1893-98; HAS AFFORDED THREE COUNTRIES OF THE EMPIRE AN OPPORTUNITY OF APPRECIATING HIS EXQUISITE COURTESY; OF ADMIRING HIS PERSONAL TACT AND DIPLOMATIC SKILL; OF BENEFITING BY HIS INHERITED STATECRAFT AND IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM; OF SHARING IN THE BENEFICIAL ACTIVITIES OF HIS WIFE, THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

THIS VOLUME

IS

Inscribed

WITH SINCERE REGARD AND RESPECT

BY

THE AUTHOR

007393

PREFACE

In presenting this fifth volume of the Annual Review Series I should like to put on record the names of those who have, in connection with the Annual Review Publishing Company, Limited, contributed generously and unselfishly to the establishment of a work which they thought would serve a useful and patriotic purpose in recording the history and development of Canada from year to year. I trust this slight tribute from the Author—whose personal appreciation could hardly be adequately expressed—may be permitted to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; Lieut.-Colonel James Mason; Mr. R. Wilson-Smith; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry M. Pellatt; Mr. A. E. Ames; the Hon. George A. Cox; Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.; Mr. D. R. Wilkie; Sir T. G. Shaughnessy; Mr. J. W. Flavelle; Mr. Cawthra Mulock; Mr. Russell Snow; Mr. J. R. Bond.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

Toronto, 1st June, 1906.

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Governor-General of Canada, 1893-98. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1905.

RULERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1905

THE SOVEREIGN—

HIS MAJESTY EDWARD VII., KING AND EMPEROR

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

CANADA

Governor-General—
Rt. Hon. The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.

Prime Minister—
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G

High Commissioner in London—

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of Provinces

Province.	Lieut.-Governor.	Premier.
Ontario	Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.	Hon. J. P. Whitney, K.C.
Quebec	Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G.	Hon. Lomer Gouin, K.C.
Nova Scotia	Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones	Hon. G. H. Murray.
New Brunswick	Hon. Jabez Bunting Snowball	Hon. L. J. Tweedie.
Prince Edward Island	Hon. Donald A. McKinnon	Hon. A. Peters.
Manitoba	Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.	Hon. R. P. Roblin.
Saskatchewan	Amèdée Emmanuel Forget	Hon. Walter Scott.
Alberta	George H. V. Bulyea	Hon. A. C. Rutherford.
British Columbia	Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniére	Hon. Richard McBride.

AUSTRALIA

Governor-General—
Rt. Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Prime Minister—
Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P.

State Governors and Premiers

State.	Governor.	Lieut.-Governor.	Prime Minister.
New South Wales	Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson	Rt. Hon. Sir F. M. Darley	Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Victoria	Maj.-Gen. Sir R. A. J. Talbot	Hon. Sir John Madden	Hon. Thomas Bent.
South Australia	Sir George R. LeHunte	Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way	Hon. Thomas Price.
Queensland	Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford	Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson.	Hon. A. Morgan.
Tasmania	Sir Gerald Strickland	Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds	Hon. J. W. Evans.
Western Australia	Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford		Hon. C. H. Rason.

INDIA

Viceroy—
RT. HON. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Commander-in-Chief of Army—
GENERAL VISCOUNT KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, G.C.B.

Provincial Governors

Province.	Designation.	Name.
Madras	Governor	Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I.
Bombay	Governor	Lord Lamington, G.C.I.E.
Bengal	Lieut.-Governor	Sir A. H. Leith-Fraser.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Lieut.-Governor	J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Agra and Oudh	Lieut.-Governor	Sir J. J. de La Touche.
Punjab	Lieut.-Governor	Sir C. M. Rivaz.
Burma	Lieut.-Governor	Sir H. Thirkell White.
Central Provinces	Chief Commissioner	J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
British Baluchistan	Chief Commissioner	Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I.
The Andamans and Nicobars.	Chief Commissioner	W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner in S. Africa—
RT. HON. THE EARL OF SELBORNE, P.C., G C.M.G.

General Officer Commanding—
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. J. T. HILDYARD, K.C.B.

Governors

Cape Colony	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson (Governor)	Hon. L. S. Jameson, C.B., (Premier).
The Transvaal	The Earl of Selborne (Governor)	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley (Lieut.-Governor).
Orange River	The Earl of Selborne (Governor)	Sir H. J. Goold-Adams (Lieut.-Governor).
Natal	Sir H. E. McCallum (Governor)	Hon. C. J. Smythe (Premier).
Rhodesia	The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President of British South Africa Co.)	Sir W. H. Milton (Administrator).
Bechuanaland	R. C. Williams, C.M.G.	(Resident Commissioner.)
Basutoland	H. C. Sloley. C.M.G.	(Resident Commissioner.)

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF OTHER BRITISH STATES

Country.	Designation.	Name.
New Zealand	Governor	Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O.
New Zealand	Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Newfoundland	Governor	Sir Wm. McGregor, K.C.M.G.
Ceylon	Governor	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
Ceylon	Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary	Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G.
Straits Settlements	Governor	Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.
Hong Kong	Governor	Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
Hong Kong	Colonial Secretary	Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.
Wei-Hai-Wei	Commissioner	J. H. Stewart Lockhart.

GOVERNORS OF OTHER BRITISH STATES—*Continued*

Country.	Designation.	Name.
British North Borneo	Governor	E. P. Gueritz.
Labuan	Governor	E. P. Gueritz.
Sarawak	Rajah	Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G.
British Guiana	Governor	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
British Honduras	Governor	Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott.
The Bermudas	Governor	Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. M. Stewart.
Jamaica	Governor-in-Chief	Sir J. A. Swettenham.
The Bahamas	Governor	Sir Wm. Grey Wilson.
Leeward Islands	Governor	Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.
Windward Islands	Governor	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
Barbadoes	Governor	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
Trinidad and Tobago	Governor	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
Fiji	Governor	Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G.
British New Guinea	Administrator	Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.
Gambia (West Africa)	Governor	Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
Gold Coast	Governor	Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G.
Sierra Leone	Governor	Leslie Probyn, C.M.G.
Northern Nigeria	High Commissioner	Brig.-Gen. Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
East Africa Protectorate	Deputy Commissioner	F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G.
Somaliland Protectorate	Commissioner	Brig.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne.
Uganda	Commissioner	Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler.
Zanzibar	Agent and Consul-General	Basil S. Cave, C.B.
British Central Africa	Commissioner	Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G.
Mauritius	Governor	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.
Seychelles Islands	Governor	W. E. Davidson, C.M.G.
Ascension	Officer in Charge	Captain R. H. Morgan.
Falkland Islands	Governor and Chief Justice	W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.
St. Helena	Governor	Lieut.-Col. H. I. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cyprus	High Commissioner	Sir C. A. King-Harman.
Malta	Governor and Commissioner-in-Chief	General Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Gibraltar	Governor and Commissioner-in-Chief	General Sir F. W. E. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

EGYPT

Position.	Name.
Khedive	Abbas Pasha Hilmi, G.C.B.
President of the Council	Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.
British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary	The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of Egyptian Army	Major-Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate, K.C.B.
Adviser to the Khedive—Foreign Affairs	Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.
Adviser to the Khedive—Public Works, etc.	Sir William Garstin, G.C.M.G.
Adviser to the Khedive—Financial Affairs	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.
Commanding British Troops in Egypt	Brig.-General G. M. Bullock, C.B.
President of Government Railways	Major J. A. L'E. Johnstone, R.E.
Director-General of Customs	A. Chitty.
Director-General of Ports, etc.	Rear Adm. Sir R. M. Blomfield, K.C.M.G.

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Appointed Prime Minister of Ontario, 1905.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

I.—DOMINION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Political Affairs of the Year—a Summary

The year in Canadian political circles commenced very pleasantly for the party in power. The General Elections were over for the Dominion, the Government had been sustained by a large majority —139 Liberals to 75 Conservatives—and the supremacy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in national politics and party leadership was apparently assured for years to come. There was, however, an undercurrent of apprehension amongst those who followed public affairs very closely regarding the coming arrangements for Provincial autonomy in the North-West and the possible revival, in a new form, of the Separate School controversy. In Quebec there was considerable disorganization visible in the Provincial ranks of the Liberal party and in Ontario the latter party was fighting for its life against Mr. Whitney and the accumulated difficulties of a thirty-years' Administration. But the country as a whole was politically peaceful, financially buoyant, commercially prosperous.

With the passing months a great change came over part of this scene. Parliament focussed upon itself the attention of the country through the Autonomy measures of the Government and became the centre of a sectarian controversy which drew into its circle the whole historic question of Church and State, the name and position of the Papal Delegate, the intricacies of the problem of religious and secular education, the question of extended boundaries for Manitoba, the whole problem of Provincial powers under and within the Federal constitution. It caused the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, put intense partisan and religious feeling into two bye-elections in Ontario, stirred up much sectarian sentiment throughout the country, retired Mr. Haultain from the official leadership in the West which he had held since its constitution evolved from the cradle of paternal government, and unquestionably affected the popularity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Province of Ontario. In another connection the measure

which passed Parliament without opposition, increasing the indemnities of members, the remuneration of Judges and the salary of the Prime Minister, while granting a stated yearly payment to the Leader of the Opposition and conferring pensions upon ex-Ministers of the Crown, aroused much criticism and considerable popular hostility.

Ontario saw the defeat of the Liberal Government and the return of the Conservatives to power after three decades of absence from office; while Quebec experienced a change of personal though not political Administration and the new North-West Provinces organized their Governments and fought two keenly-contested electoral campaigns. The many problems summed up in the idea of closer Imperial unity may be said to have marked time or to have progressed, in an almost imperceptible movement, toward solution; while Lord Grey proved himself a most popular Governor-General and made a distinct impression upon the public opinion of the country. Relations with the United States were quiescent and any stirring of the dry bones of Reciprocity which was visible in the atmosphere of higher politics came from across the line. Agricultural development was marked, immigration grew steadily in volume, and financial conditions continued buoyant while, in popular *parlance,* good times were everywhere in evidence. Religious affairs showed notable progress in the steady evolution of three important Denominations towards Church Union.

The first Session of the Tenth Parliament

The first Session of the newly-elected Parliament of Canada began on Jan. 11th, the oath being administered to members by Thomas Barnard Flint, M.A., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons, and Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Smith, I.S.O., Sergeant-at-Arms, who had been appointed Commissioners for that purpose. In the House of Commons, upon motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. Robert Franklin Sutherland, K.C., member for North Essex, was unanimously elected Speaker, while the Senate was informed that the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., had been appointed by Royal Commission to be Speaker of that body. Both selections were well received. Mr. Sutherland had been a popular member of the House since 1900 and Mr. Dandurand was not only a leader at the bar of Montreal but an enthusiastic worker and speaker for his party in his native Province. He had been in the Senate since 1898. Parliament was formally opened on the following day by His Excellency, Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada, in a Speech from the Throne which expressed pleasure at his appointment to this high position; referred to Canada as a favoured country which was now attracting people on an ever-increasing scale, as a result of its vast resources and improving facilities for transportation; noted, with gratification, the still expanding condition of trade and revenues; referred to the formation of an

International Commission of representatives from Canada and the United States to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses, improvements and regulation, of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the two countries; promised a Government measure conferring Provincial autonomy upon the North-West Territories; stated that surveys were being vigorously prosecuted along the projected route of the National Transcontinental Railway; dwelt upon the successful display of Canadian products at the St. Louis Exhibition and mentioned the Government's intention to take part in a projected Exhibition at Liege, Belgium.

The Address in reply was moved on Jan. 16th, by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. George W. Parent. The former dealt with the great progress of the country in material prosperity and of the people in a self-reliance which would admit of no more delegations to Washington and had commenced to realize its duty to the Empire in the completion of one transcontinental railway, the beginning of another, the sending of men to South Africa and the inception of a Canadian Navy. Mr. Parent, a son of the Premier of Quebec, referred at some length to the sectarian issues of the Manitoba School question and seemed to fear a recrudescence of trouble in the West. He placed enthusiastic personal homage at the feet of the Prime Minister as having a striking individuality which reflected in brilliant light from the banks of the Thames to those of the Seine. The Hon. Mr. Foster, who acted as Leader of the Opposition, followed with a high tribute to the new Governor-General and with the usual criticism of the Address for its sins of omission. Reference was made to the stagnation of the lumber industry through "unequal and unfair competition" and to the lack of progress in the mining industry. The prosperity of the country was declared due to the policy of the preceding Conservative Governments; the policy and practices of the Liberals in the recent general elections were denounced—especially in their alleged alliance with a great railway corporation and consequent corrupting influences; quotations were given from French-Canadian circulars and journals to prove the raising of the racial issue in Quebec during the Elections; the Government was asked why no reference was made in the Address to the Tariff, to the increasing import-trade, to the long-pending Atlantic fast line, to the condition of the Intercolonial Railway, to the alleged inadequacy of the Audit Act, to the lack of reasonable, fair, and sufficient means for national defence in case of war.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, after some personal references to preceding speakers and a little skillful cut and thrust at Mr. Foster, declared the best proof that the late Elections were not won through any alliance with the Grand Trunk was the fact that the greatest party successes had been in British Columbia and Nova Scotia where that Corporation had little influence. His answer to the racial charge was that one swallow does not make

a summer nor one paper a party. Full explanation was given as to the International Commission and a brief speech was concluded with a tribute to "the illustrious name of Grey" now to be associated with the growing history of this new country. After a few words from Mr. W. F. Maclean the Address passed without division. Mr. Charles Marcil, member for Bonaventure, was then appointed Chairman of Committee of the Whole House.

With these incidents the work of a six months' Session commenced. In the new Parliament there were many fresh faces while not a few familiar and historic figures were missed as the months passed on. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. John Charlton, Mr. F. B. Wade and Mr. W. R. Brock, Mr. Chase-Casgrain, Mr. R. H. Pope, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Tarte and Mr. A. C. Bell were all gone—either by appointment elsewhere or by the fiat of the electors. Before the Session closed the House was also destined to lose by death two of its best-liked members in the popular personalities of Hon. James Sutherland and Mr. E. F. Clarke. On Feb. 7th, Mr. R. L. Borden was received with cheers upon his return to the Commons for Carleton. The debates which followed were too numerous and prolonged to even summarize, although the more important ones, including those treating of the various phases of the Autonomy struggle, are dealt with separately.

On Jan. 18th the Blair-Russell sensation of the general elections was revived by an inquiry from Mr. Maclean as to the reason of Mr. Blair's resignation and the condition of business before the Railway Commission when he so suddenly left that tribunal. The Premier professed entire ignorance in the matter but a further and somewhat heated discussion occurred on Feb. 3rd in connection with the Government's intention to appoint a Supreme Court Judge to the position. The Opposition dealt with Mr. Blair's sudden abandonment of office and his leaving a large number of pending cases, in which the hearings would all have to be given over again, without any apology but an allegation of personal reasons and without a word of explanation from the Government which had appointed him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to discuss the matter while other Liberal speakers declared that the explanation should come from the Opposition which, as Mr. H. J. Logan put it, was a "partner in political crime" with Mr. Blair at that particular juncture. There was considerable interchange of this kind but nothing practical came of it and the political mystery involved in that most peculiar episode* remained unsolved so far as Parliament was concerned.

Meanwhile, on Jan. 8th, *Le Nationaliste* of Montreal, the paper in which the matter was originally ventilated, had retold its story with added details and specific names, charging Mr. Borden with having promised to make Mr. Blair Minister of Railways and making a variety of other statements of a more or less extraordinary character. Some of those named denied the

* NOTE—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 221-7 and 250-4.

matters mentioned; others did not think it worth while to do so. On Feb. 9th Mr. Blair's telegram of resignation to the Premier was supplied to Parliament. It was dated Oct. 18, 1904 (the resignation was accepted on Oct. 31st) and read as follows:

> I have decided to retire from the Commission and am sending resignation to His Excellency this afternoon. An opportunity offered of greatly bettering my position, which had to be accepted or rejected at once, and I did not feel my position had been so attractive that I should refuse the opportunity. I may add that beyond possibly reaffirming my objection to the G. T. P. scheme it is not my present purpose to re-enter or take part in public life or affairs.

A lively and somewhat bitter debate occurred in the House of Commons on Feb. 10th between Sir William Mulock and the Hon. George E. Foster regarding the historic events of 1895-6, the relationship of the latter to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the causes leading up to the Cabinet crisis preceding the general elections of that time. The subject was further ventilated in the Senate on March 1st, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell made a fierce attack upon Mr. Foster, in the same connection, to the undisguised delight of the Liberal opponents of those gentlemen.

Charges were made against Departments of the Government and duly threshed out in more or less vigorous style regarding the retention of a Postmaster at Thessalon, Ont., who was accused of retaining public moneys for personal use; as to the issuance of land scrip to Half-breeds in the West under conditions which were said to facilitate "grafting"; concerning an alleged Government purchase of land in King's County, N.B. (Sir Frederick Borden's constituency) for $60.00 an acre which the sellers had obtained for $2.00 an acre; regarding the proposed $1,000,000 contract which was said to have been privately let by the Minister of the Interior for a fence along the International boundary line from British Columbia to Saskatchewan; as to the peculiar conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer in the Yukon election of the preceding year. The latter matter was brought up by Mr. Borden on Feb. 17th and the various telegrams, instructions, etc., submitted to the House. The Nixon case, an appointment made by the Department of the Interior, the Bitulithic pavement affair in connection with the Parliament Buildings, and the Fort William Dredging contract, were other matters discussed in the form of charges and replies.

An incident of interest was the first division in the new House of Commons, on Jan. 30th, with a majority of 40 for the Government—85 to 45. It was upon Mr. Lancaster's Railway Amendment Act and four Conservatives—Messrs. Haggart, Barker, Lefurgey and Alcorn—voted with the Liberals. A prolonged fight took place over the Ottawa Electric Company Bill by which the Company was finally allowed to amalgamate with another concern despite preceding legislation intended to prevent a monopoly, and the consequent rise in the price of lighting, which

was expected by the Civic authorities of Ottawa. The vote was 80 to 56 and five Ministers voted for the measure, including the Premier, and three against it. The Quebec members voted 41 to 4 in support of the Bill.

The legislation of the Session, besides the all-engrossing Autonomy Bills, included a measure by the Minister of Agriculture establishing a standard for Seeds, one combining the Census, general statistics, and criminal statistics branches into a permanent Census Office, and another providing regulations for the Apple export trade. The pay of the Royal North-West Mounted Police was raised, through a special Bill of the Premier's, from a total of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, while the Government was authorized, under Sir Frederick Borden's proposals, to increase the strength of the Permanent Militia Force so as to meet the requirements of Halifax and Esquimalt. The Minister of Justice carried a measure requiring tenders to be called for, and the assent of the Government given, to all contracts for Government works exceeding $5,000 in amount. An Inland Revenue Bill of Mr. Brodeur's relieved distillers of the necessity of manufacturing their own malt and another measure of the same Minister's provided for the inspection of water meters. Mr. Fielding carried an Amendment to the Bank Act rescinding the limitation upon the number of Directors to be elected.

Parliament also ratified an arrangement by which the Government was accorded the right to run through freight and passenger trains and to do a local passenger business over the Canada Atlantic Railway recently acquired by the Grand Trunk. The Minister of Railways provided an amendment to the Seamen's Act by which the Shipping interests of British Columbia were given greater freedom in the hiring of crews at local ports; and the Minister of Justice passed an Act to facilitate the proceedings in contested election cases. One of the most keenly contested measures of the Session was that of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company Bill. This concern was one of Mr. J. J. Hill's many enterprises and the legislation proposed to divert a portion of the line through Washington in order to avoid certain engineering difficulties. The battle was fought in Committee with the C.P.R. interests contesting every inch of progress. The Opposition, with some Quebec Liberals, were antagonistic but the measure eventually passed. Free transportation upon all railways was also provided for Senators and members of the Commons by an amendment to the Railway Act.

Sir William Mulock's Telephone Inquiry Committee did much work during the Session and attracted considerable public attention. Another Committee was appointed, upon motion of Mr. G. H. Perley in the Commons and of Hon. W. C. Edwards in the Senate, to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of Tuberculosis. Their Report recommended the granting of assistance by the Dominion Parliament, and, failing that, a Conference with the Provinces to consider combined action.

Amongst the measures which failed were Mr. Hugh Guthrie's Bill providing against the canvassing, or soliciting, of votes by employers from their own workmen; Mr. E. A. Lancaster's perennial proposal to limit the speed of trains passing through densely populated districts; and Mr. Ralph Smith's bill for the registration of Union Labels which was rejected in the Senate. In the dying days of the Session the Minister of Justice carried an amendment to the Criminal Code abolishing Trading Stamps.

On May 16th a number of Bills were given the Royal assent by the Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Taschereau, acting as Deputy for His Excellency, the Governor-General. In this connection the Chief Justice created a Senatorial sensation by refusing to enter the Senate Chamber for the purpose unless the Speaker's Chair was removed so that he could sit in the seat usually occupied by the Governor-General. This was done, although vigorous protest was made by Senators Landry and Miller afterwards and it was shown that precedent was against such action. Parliament was prorogued on July 20th by His Excellency, Earl Grey, with a few words of congratulation upon the admission of the two Western Provinces to the Dominion, the increasing stream of immigration, and the relief given to British taxpayers through Canada's assumption of defence burdens at Esquimalt and Halifax. The principal debates and discussions of the Session were as follows and can be studied at length in the *Hansard* of the dates indicated:

DEBATES IN THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Address, Debate upon ..... January 17.
Aliens on Grand Trunk Pacific ..... May 17.
Autonomy, Western Provincial ..... July 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.
Bank Act Amendment Bill ..... July 6.
Blair, Resignation of Hon. A. G. ..... February 16, 22.
Brantford and Woodstock Railway Bill ..... May 9.
British-Canadian Empire League Bill ..... March 30, April 6, 7, May 18.
Calgary, Red Deer and Battleford Railway ..... March 30.
Companies Act Amendment ..... June 15, 16, 27.
Criminal Code Amendment (Trading Stamps) ..... July 18.
Curry, Absence of Senator ..... March 30.
Deputy-Governor, Position of ..... May 16, 17.
Divorces, Granting of ..... July 17.
Embargo, British Cattle ..... March 29.
Foster, Attack by Sir M. Bowell upon Mr. ..... March 1.
Free Transportation for Members of Parliament ..... March 15, 21.
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia ..... April 4.
Halifax and Esquimalt Fortifications ..... July 18.
Immigrants, Deportation of Diseased ..... June 8.
Imperial Naval Forces, Withdrawal of ..... March 28.
Insurance Funds, Investment of ..... June 29.
Labour Union Label Bill ..... May 16, 18.
Militia Act Amendment Bill ..... July 18.
Naturalization Act Amendment ..... June 16.
Ontario and Minnesota Power Bill ..... July 18, 19.
Packing and Sale of certain Commodities ..... April 4.
Postal Changes, Imperial ..... February 22.
Provincial Subsidies ..... July 17.
Public House Trusts, in England ..... May 4, June 7, 14.

Salary and Indemnity Bills .....July 18.
Seeds Inspection Bill .....June 8, 9.
Sifton, Resignation of Hon. Clifford .....March 1.
Songhees (B.C.) Indian Reserve.....February 23.
South Shore Railway .....July 18.
Transcontinental Railway Report .....July 17.
Tuberculosis in Canada, Spread of .....March 23, April 5, 6, 11.
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway .....July 11.

DEBATES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Address, Debate on .....January 16.
Adulteration of Foods .....February 24.
Alien Labour Act .....June 15.
Annuities to ex-Ministers of the Crown .....July 17.
Audit Act, Discussion of .....July 15.
Auditor-General, Position of .....May 25, July 15.
Ballot-Box Frauds .....July 11.
Blair, Resignation of Hon. A. G. .....January 17.
Budget, Debate upon .....July 6.
Canada Atlantic Railway, Condition of .....April 10, 12.
Canadian Arrested in United States .....April 10.
Canadian Pacific, Exemption from Taxation of .....May 16.
Canals and Waterways, Discussion of .....February 16, 17, 20, 21, May 19, 23, July 12.
Cattle, British Embargo against .....February 2, June 26, July 6
Cattle, Quarantine Regulations regarding .....June 5.
Census and Statistics .....February 7, 14, 15, 21.
Coal, Inter-Provincial Trade in .....March 16.
Cold Storage, Discussion of .....June 27.
Collingwood Dock Tenders .....May 26.
Colonial Conference .....June 8.
Criminal Code Amendment .....April 10, May 1.
Currency and Bank Circulation .....May 19.
Defence, Imperial .....March 13, July 11.
Detention of Canadians at United States Boundary .....May 12.
Dominion Atlantic Railway Company .....April 26.
Embargo, British Cattle .....February 2, June 26, July 6.
Experimental Farms .....May 17.
Financial Relations of Ontario and Dominion .....May 16.
Fisheries, Lake and River .....March 21.
Fisheries of Missisquoi and New York Legislation .....May 18.
Fisheries Commission, Atlantic .....May 22.
Franchise Act Amendment (Mr. Fitzpatrick) .....March 7.
French Language in North-West .....June 30.
General Elections of 1904 .....January 16.
Georgian Bay Islands, Sale of .....May 25.
Grain Inspection Act Amendment .....July 13.
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway .....June 19, 21.
Grand Trunk Railway Company .....April 7, 10.
Half-Breed Scrip, Western .....May 22, 23, 25, 26, June 19.
Halifax and Esquimalt, Defence of .....February 20, May 25, June 6, July 10.
Harbours and Rivers Discussed .....March 14, 16.
Harbour Improvements, Quebec .....February 9.
Harbour Commission, Montreal .....January 25.
Immigration, Western .....May 15.
Immigration into Canada .....February 15, May 22, 23.
Immigration of Pauper Children .....February 16.
Immigration, Cost of .....June 19.
Immigration Affairs, Discussion of .....July 11, 12, 13.
Imperial Federation .....March 13.
Indians, Care of .....January 26, 27.
Indians of Canada .....May 25.

Intercolonial Railway .....March 1, 2, 7, 9, April 10, May 17, 26, 31, June 9, 14.
Japan, Trade Relations with .....June 22.
Labour Department and Political Affairs .....June 15.
Labour on Government Works, Politics and.....May 31.
Labour Union Label .....January 30, February 8, 27.
Lighthouse and Coast Service .....March 20, 21, May 26.
Live Stock Record Association .....April 28, May 12.
Live Stock, Improvement of .....May 29.
Manitoba Boundaries, Extension of .....February 21, 27, April 5, 6, 7, 25.
Manitoba Election Returns .....February 20, April 17.
Manitoba Voters' Lists .....May 30.
Militia and Defence Discussions .....February 1, 20, May 25, 29, July 10.
Militia Act, Amendment (Permanent Force) .....June 5, 6, 12, July 11.
Militia, Reduction of Active .....June 6.
Militiamen and the London Election .....June 12.
Mint, Establishment of Royal Canadian .....February 6. March 13.
Ministers, Absence and Resignations of .....March 31, May 8.
National Transcontinental Railway Commission .....March 10.
Nixon Dominion Lands Case .....June 26, July 18.
North Atlantic Trading Company and Immigration.....July 13.
Northern Ontario, Progress in .....May 15.
North-West Autonomy, Discussion of....Feb. 21, Jan. 16, March 1, 6, 9, 10, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, April 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, June 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 3, 4, 5.
Ottawa and New York Railway .....May 10, 15.
Ottawa Electric Company Bill .....March 15, 22, 27, 29.
Packing and Sale of certain Commodities .....March 14, 21, May 15.
Pacific Cable Affairs .....June 12.
Parliament Grounds, Pavement Contract for .....May 11.
Partisanship in North-West Officials, Alleged.....July 17.
Penitentiaries Discussed .....February 2.
Police, Royal North-West Mounted .....January 20, February 2, July 10.
Port Arthur Dredging Contract .....April 13, 17.
Post-Office Services .....January 25, 26.
Prince Edward Island, Communication with .....February 10, 13, 27, March 16, 20.
Provincial Subsidies .....March 6.
Public Works and Buildings, Discussion of ....February 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, May 30, 31, June 12, 15, July 14, 15, 18.
Quarantine Affairs .....March 10.
Quebec, Political Crisis in .....February 9, 10.
Railway Act Amendment (Mr. Fitzpatrick) .....February 23.
Railway Act Amendment (Mr. Lancaster).....January 30, February 27, March 27.
Railway Commissioners, Board of .....January 31, February 3, 22, 23, 28, May 17, 19.
Railway Rates, Discrimination in .....April 27, May 17, 26.
Railways, Discussion of .....March 1, 2, 3, 7.
Returning Officers, Instructions to .....June 13.
Royal Military College .....June 6.
Rural Mail Delivery .....March 6.
Salary and Indemnity Increases .....July 17.
Salmon, Captain, Resignation of .....February 1, March 22.
Seamen's Act Amendment .....March 7, June 14.

Seeds, Inspection and Sale of .....January 31, February 16, 28, March 1.
Sessions of Parliament .....July 10.
Shelburne Postmaster, Dismissal of .....February 6.
Sifton, Resignation of Mr. Clifford .....March 1.
South Africa, Rights of Canadians in .....July 14.
South Shore Railway Bill .....July 12, 14.
Speaker, Election of .....January 12.
Steamship Lines and Subsidies .....February 10, 13, June 8, 9.
Tariff Drawbacks in United States .....February 9.
Telephone Connections .....July 14.
Telephone Lines, Control of .....February 17, 20, March 6, 16.
Thessalon Postmaster, Irregularities of .....May 18, 19, 26.
Trading Stamp Legislation .....July 13.
Tuberculosis, Prevention of .....February 20, July 13.
United States, Relations with .....January 15.
Uruguay and the Seizure of Canadian Seamen .....March 17, May 7.
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway .....July 3, 5, 7.
Voters' Lists, Discussion of .....January 16, May 30.
Western Life Assurance Company .....April 17.
Wire Fencing Contract for International Boundary .....May 9, 10.
Yarmouth, Bank of .....July 17.
Yukon Elections .....February 15, 17.
Yukon Territory, Position of .....June 7.

Changes in the Government

There were several important changes in the Government of Canada during 1905 but no individual loss seemed to have any effect upon the collective strength of the Cabinet. In 1896 the strongest men in the Government were thought to be Messrs. Mowat, Blair, Tarte, Fielding, Sifton and Mulock. In 1897, however, Sir Oliver Mowat went to Government House, Toronto; in 1902 Mr. Tarte was asked to resign;* in 1903 Mr. Blair was compelled by circumstances to retire;† in 1905 Mr. Sifton and Sir William Mulock left the Cabinet. Yet the Prime Minister of 1896 appeared to more strongly dominate the country in 1905 than he had at any time during the preceding period; with Mr. Fielding as his generally recognized heir and successor. In 1904 the Government had been sustained by a large and greatly increased majority both in Parliament and of the popular vote; its members, individually, had obtained large majorities in their constituencies; every Province but two had shared in the popular majority and two had been swept clear of Conservative representatives; the Opposition Leader had himself been defeated while the Government had received a majority exclusive of the vote in Quebec where its chief support was supposed to be.

Hence it was that changes in the *personnel* of the Government in 1905 were not matters of such keen political import as they had been in other years. Still, the retirement of Mr. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, which was announced to Parliament by the Prime Minister on March 1st, was an important event. His personality had been a strong one, his ability was generally admitted, his administration of Western affairs had been

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, pages 21-7.
† NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 21-5.

wise in the encouragement of immigration and was associated with a period of great prosperity and progress. In party politics he represented the Greenway and Martin school of thought in connection with the question of religious instruction in schools; he had shared in the abolition of Separate Schools in Manitoba and led in the protests against the Tupper Government's Remedial legislation; he had fought side by side with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 against the "coercion" of Manitoba. His Leader's success he had also shared and now, early in 1905, the question of Territorial Autonomy, with its subsidiary issue of sectarianism, was to drive him out of office. There were many rumours as to his possible retirement before it was announced. The Opposition in the House had wondered and inquired why this particular Minister, in whose Department Western affairs were included, should have been out of the country while the Autonomy Bill was being drafted and should, apparently, have not been consulted upon the terms of legislation in which he was most vitally interested and which, they claimed, was entirely opposed to the principles he had formerly professed and upon which he had obtained office.

On Feb. 27th, shortly after his return, Mr. Sifton wrote to the Prime Minister that he had given his best attention to the matters which they had discussed the previous evening and then proceeded: "I have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible for me to continue in office under present circumstances and that it is better for all concerned that I should act at once. I therefore beg to tender my resignation as a member of the Government." In his reply, dated the following day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier regretted being impelled to recommend to His Excellency the acceptance of the resignation and expressed the hope of retaining their old friendship unimpaired. As to the cause of this action on Mr. Sifton's part he said: "After our conversation of the other day I had left you with the impression that the differences between us were more of words than of substance, and, until I received your letter, I had cherished the hope that it would be possible ere this to find a comparatively easy solution."

In addressing the House, after a brief statement from the Premier, Mr. Sifton referred to his deep interest in the educational questions involved in the Autonomy legislation; to the fact of his recent absence through ill-health having been imperative; to the desirability of his having been present at the conferences with Western members and others upon this subject. He stated that before leaving Ottawa he had discussed most of the subjects involved with the Prime Minister but had not anticipated any necessity for the measure being presented to Parliament before the time fixed for his return. After his return he had carefully read the Prime Minister's speech and Clause 16 of the Bill, and had determined that he "could not endorse or support the principle" of the Educational clauses. Hence his resignation. Mr. Foster's

ensuing criticism of the situation for the Opposition was keen and rather acrid. How was it, he asked, that so important a member of the Government should be kept in admitted ignorance of the terms of this most important measure? He, and the Conservative press generally, expressed the view that this retirement involved a weakening of the Government and the ensuing political "crisis" kept discussion at a pronounced degree of tension for some days.

The question of succession followed as a matter for speculation and public comment—the Opposition declaring, as the days and weeks passed without the vacancy being filled that the Government was afraid to open a Western seat because of the unpopularity of its Autonomy proposals. Occasion was promptly taken by British Columbia papers to urge the claim of that Province for representation in the Cabinet and the propriety of appointing the Hon. William Templeman, now Minister without Portfolio, to the vacant position. In the West, however, and in current discussion generally it was thought that Mr. Walter Scott, M.P. for Regina, would have the first chance with Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P. for Edmonton, as the chief alternative. On April 8, it was announced that the latter had received the appointment and been sworn in at Ottawa by His Excellency, Earl Grey. He at once left for Edmonton where it was understood the necessary bye-election would very shortly be held. The new Minister was a man of energetic habits, independent characteristics, and a Western breeziness of thought and expression. A pioneer in experience and appearance he had for many years edited the Edmonton *Bulletin* and had represented his locality in the Territorial Council, or Legislature, from 1883 until 1896, when he went to Ottawa.

His constituency in 1900 had returned him to Parliament by 3,555 votes to 1,526 polled by his Conservative opponent, Mr. Richard Secord. It was, therefore, considered quite safe and the Opposition in Parliament spent much time and many figures to prove that its population was made up largely of a foreign element under the thumb of the Government officials and that it would, therefore, be useless to oppose the Minister's re-election—despite the alleged "anti-coercion" feeling of the West. The Toronto *News* (April 14) published elaborate figures indicating that by the Census of 1901 the constituency contained 72 per cent. of a Roman Catholic and Greek population out of a total of 18,351 and that, therefore, it was sure to support the establishment of Separate Schools in the new Provinces. The growth of succeeding years must, however, have greatly changed these figures. Edmonton, itself, was unfeignedly pleased at the appointment as it seemed to ensure the City's selection as, at least, the provisional capital of Alberta. Mr. Oliver was welcomed home on April 12, by a great non-party demonstration. Nominations were fixed for the 25th following and on that date he was re-elected by acclamation. In

the evening of April 24th, he had addressed a large gathering at Edmonton with Mr. C. W. Cross in the chair and vigorously defended his course upon the Autonomy question. Banquets to the new Minister followed at Edmonton on the 26th, at Calgary on the 27th and at Winnipeg on the 29th.

Public opinion concerning these changes in the Government was naturally varied. A part of the Liberal press, especially in Quebec, appeared rather pleased at Mr. Sifton's retirement and *Le Canada* of March 2nd, declared that he represented in the Cabinet "the sectarian passions which deprived our countrymen in Manitoba of their most cherished rights and have initiated the same campaign with respect to the Provinces in process of formation." Upon the other hand papers like the Montreal *Herald* (March 3rd) gave him full credit as "a strong, brainy man, a stalwart Liberal and one who takes rank among the shrewdest and ablest political managers this country has produced at any stage of its history."*

As to Mr. Oliver the chief criticism offered by opponents was that his ability did not equal that of his predecessor and that his independence of thought had at last given way to party pressure. Years before this the new Minister had favoured the appointment of Mr. Joseph Martin to the Ministry of the Interior instead of Mr. Sifton, and now Mr. Martin returned the favour with a letter in the British Columbia press of April 14th eulogizing Mr. Oliver for outspoken and fearless independence and as a pioneer Western Liberal. The Manitoba *Free Press* of April 10th commented upon the appointment as follows: "In thorough knowledge of Western Canada and understanding of Western conditions and requirements, Mr. Oliver is pre-eminently qualified for the important post of Minister of the Interior. His is the understanding and knowledge of the West that comes of long experience, of living and working in the West. No man could be in closer contact with the life and thought of the people of Western Canada."

On May 3rd, the death of the Hon. James Sutherland, M.P., Minister of Public Works, created another vacancy in the Cabinet. He had been ill for some time and the duties of the position had been administered by the Hon. Charles S. Hyman, M.P. for London, member of the Government without Portfolio, and to him the succession was very generally assigned although voices from the Pacific Coast again urged the claims of Senator Templeman. On May 22nd, Mr. Hyman was sworn in as Minister and then followed the stormy bye-election in his constituency of London and in that of South Oxford. He was eventually re-elected by a substantial majority. All through the year there were published rumours and stories as to the coming retirement of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, and the appointment of Mr. A. B. Aylesworth to succeed him. On July 18th, *The Globe*

* NOTE.—Except in a New York paper, in the Calgary *Eye-Opener* and in the Toronto *World*, little public reference was made to the charges against Mr. Sifton's personal morality which at this time created a social sensation in Ottawa.

announced from Ottawa that this would take place in September together with the retirement of Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, and of Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The names of Mr. Hugh Guthrie and Mr. Archibald Campbell were suggested as successors to the two latter ministers with Mr. Fitzpatrick as a possible Chief Justice of Quebec. From other sources came the suggestion of Hon. N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa, to succeed Mr. Scott, of Mr. W. S. Calvert to succeed Sir Richard, and of Mr. Solicitor-General Lemieux as Minister of Justice.

These particular changes did not take place but on Oct. 11th it was announced that Sir William Mulock, who had been Postmaster-General since 1896 and Minister of Labour since the creation of that Department, was about to resign. Three days later the resignation was accepted and he was appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Ontario. On Oct. 16, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., was sworn in as a Privy Councillor and appointed Postmaster-General and Minister of Labour. There was much and sincere regret expressed at the retirement of Sir William Mulock. Very general praise was awarded in the press to his administration of the Post-Office, his arrangement of a penny postal rate with Great Britain, his honesty as a politician and capacity as a Minister. The Opposition papers censured him along certain party lines and all wondered as to the cause of his retirement. Was it due to differences of opinion with his colleagues over the Telephone Committee inquiry and its possibilities of Government ownership recommendation, or was it the announced cause—a measure of ill-health which yet permitted him to assume and perform the work of a Judicial post? His own explanation (October 16) was as follows:

> It is not correct to say that I am withdrawing from the Government because of any disagreement with the Government or any of its members on any question, whether political or personal. I am leaving the Cabinet because after nearly a quarter of a century of uninterrupted public life, with its many arduous exactions, I do not feel equal to the continuance of the task, the duties of which have already become a severe strain. It is with the utmost regret that I part from the Premier and my colleagues, and from the Government, which enjoys my fullest confidence, whilst the severance of strong personal ties of affection which have developed between me and each member of the Cabinet adds great poignancy to the separation.

The Toronto *World* (Independent-Conservative) claimed in its usual forceful language that the Postmaster-General had been driven out of the Cabinet by the corporations because he was known to be in favour of public ownership of telephones and telegraphs and that various members of the Government—the Premier and Mr. Fitzpatrick in particular—were strongly opposed to this principle; the Toronto *News* supported this view and claimed that his policy of extending the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay under Government auspices had also been "turned down" by his colleagues. He was declared (Oct. 14) to have been "the

best executive officer that any Canadian Ministry has known" and his retirement to be a severe blow to the immediate application of the principle of public ownership. Five days later the same paper described him as a discouraged and defeated politician who was the last representative in the Cabinet of those old days of Liberal Opposition when he could act within his party as "an economist, a reformer and an advocate of a low tariff." This paper claimed that he was a lonely figure in the Government and that he was too conscientious to accept a post on the Bench if ill-health had been the real cause of his retirement. This was the view of the Opposition generally. Some references were also made in the press to another speculative reason—the final success of Mr. Fielding in an assumed race for the reversion of the party leadership and the Premiership. It was said that possibly Sir William had decided to retire from politics because the greatest prize in Canadian public life was now, apparently, beyond his reach. The Toronto *Star* paid him the following tribute on Oct. 12th:

> Sir William's retirement is regrettable on many accounts. We have not in Canadian public life many wealthy men who give up their lives to the service of the State. Sir William Mulock is such a man, and no question of self-interest was ever raised in connection with any position taken by him on public matters. A life of ease and pleasure was open to him from youth ; but he preferred the more honourable and strenuous career of public life, and he has given Canada nearly a quarter of a century of devoted and intelligent service. He will live in Canadian history as our greatest Postmaster-General—one who led the way in postal reforms that now include the Empire in their scope. Sir William's acceptance of high judicial office in Ontario is due to his ruling passion—a desire to serve the public. . . . He should make a great judge ; for to wide legal knowledge and untiring industry he adds a passion for justice that was constantly in evidence in his public career.

On October 16, the retiring Minister was given a farewell Dinner by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Messrs. Cartwright, Scott, Fitzpatrick, Hyman and Aylesworth of the Cabinet were present together with Hon. Clifford Sifton, Senators F. T. Frost and W. C. Edwards, Mr. N. A. Belcourt, the Solicitor-General, and some others. The Premier in his speech paid tribute to Sir William Mulock's personality, his industry, thoroughness and devotion to duty. "I have relied upon his advice, upon his work, upon his energy and upon his absolute loyalty to myself, to our party and to the country." He had desired to retire in 1901 upon returning from Australia and again two years later but the Premier had urged him on each occasion to stay a little longer. Now, his health had finally compelled action. In replying the guest of the evening dealt briefly with his ill-health during recent years, and referred to recurring symptoms of relapse, and the absolute necessity for more peaceful and restful conditions. He spoke of his personal affection for the Premier, the many memories and attachments which he would carry into private life, and eulogized his successor for "clearness of judgment, energy, eloquence, power of expression, determination and loyalty." With

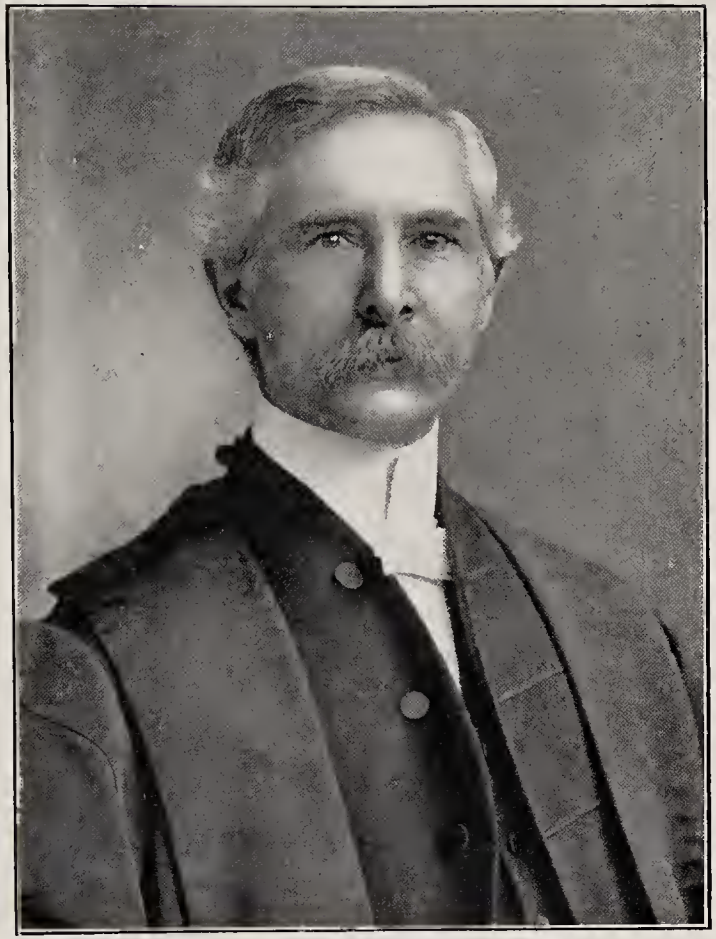
all the kind words said, however, and the pleasant memories and hopes for the future, this was, he declared, the saddest moment of his manhood:

> Whilst public men come and public men go, whilst we come upon the stage, have our brief stay there and go—some of us, like myself, perhaps, linger reluctantly too long upon the stage—yet we know there comes an end to that life. But in the present instance, in my own case, there is something that makes the parting extremely bitter. I was deeply interested in problems that we are now developing. I must not touch upon politics here, of course; but I see such rapid development over our country that it is the loss of the greatest charm that could come to one not to be able to take a hand in that work.

On the following afternoon the Staffs of the Post-Office and Railway Departments waited upon the retiring Minister and presented eulogistic and affectionate Addresses; to which Sir William replied in terms expressive of deep regret at severing relations in which he had endeavoured to do his duty without fear and favour and in doing it had apparently won the affection of his subordinates. Mr. Aylesworth was present and the incident marked also the assumption of his new position. In this connection, it was, no doubt, significant that in the House on Feb. 20th, preceding, the Premier had answered an inquiry as to Mr. Aylesworth's position by stating that he had not been actually sworn in to the Government during the general elections of 1904 and was not now a Minister but, "I hope that at an early date he will take his position in the Cabinet." At Newmarket and Aurora on Oct. 25th Sir William paid political farewell, through large public meetings, to the constituents in North York whom he had represented for 23 years.

Mr. Aylesworth's appointment was well received. His public reputation rested upon the Alaskan Boundary affair and in that connection Canadian opinion was pretty solidly formed along the line of his protests.* As a lawyer he had made a great name for himself and there was no doubt that if he gave up his briefs the acceptance of office would involve a considerable financial sacrifice. The objection raised by the Conservative press was to his association, as Ontario Government Counsel, with certain cases of alleged electoral corruption during the Ross Administration of affairs—notably the MacNish matter in West Elgin and various phases of the Gamey case. In this latter connection the *Mail and Empire* on Oct. 20th, attacked the new Minister at length. A week before this a widely-quoted article had appeared in the Ottawa *Free Press* (Lib.) urging the appointment of Mr. W. S. Calvert to the Cabinet and deprecating the choice of Mr. Aylesworth as unfair to the fighting politicians of the party. Incidentally, it was stated that, "for the Liberal party, there has come nothing good out of Toronto for many years." There was considerable discussion toward the close of the year as to the propriety of the Postmaster-General pleading in various cases before

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 346-76.



THE HON. R. F. SUTHERLAND, K.C., M.P.
Elected Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, 1905.

THE HON. FRANK OLIVER, M.P.
Appointed Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, 1905.

the Courts as Mr. Aylesworth was doing, and apparently intended to do. Meanwhile the new Minister was elected by a large majority in North York in succession to Sir William Mulock.

On December 25th occurred the sudden and regretted death at Paris, France, of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, K.C., M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries since 1902; member of Parliament since 1886; member of the Quebec Legislature in 1875-81; Mayor of Montreal in 1898-1902. While party opinion was sharply divided as to the character and result of his earlier political life there was much general appreciation of his administration of Departmental affairs and the press voiced a very wide feeling that his death removed a capable and valuable member of the Government as well as a popular political personality. His funeral, amid all the pomp and ceremony which the French and British Governments could accord, and with the final tribute of a British war-ship to convey his remains to Canada, marked the close of the year and the opening of a new one; as his successful negotiations with the Balfour Government for the acquisition of the Imperial Docks at Esquimalt and Halifax, and the establishment of a Canadian Naval Militia, had marked the closing days of an Imperial Ministry and distinguished the last days of his own life.

There was the usual premature discussion as to his successor, with a generally expressed belief that Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, would receive the more important Portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, be promoted to the former post. Renewed representations came from the West in favour of Hon. Mr. Templeman and, on December 27th, a caucus of the Liberal members and Senators for the Montreal district endorsed the suggestion as to Messrs. Brodeur and Lemieux; approved a proposed division of the Department of the Interior with the appointment of Mr. Templeman as Minister of Mines; suggested Mr. Premier Gouin of Quebec for the Ministry of Justice should Mr. Fitzpatrick desire to retire from that post; and urged the appointment of Mr. Louis Philippe Demers, M.P., as Solicitor-General.

The Leadership of the Conservative Party

The year opened with the leadership of the Conservative party still in some measure of doubt. Mr. R. L. Borden, after his defeat in Halifax, had intimated his intention of retiring, but, under pressure from a party gathering at Montreal on Dec. 4th, 1904, he had let the matter stand until the meeting of Parliament when it was to be decided by a Caucus of the party's members in the two Houses. Speaking to the press in Toronto on Jan. 10th, following, Colonel Sam. Hughes, M.P., declared that there was only one man to lead and that was Mr. Borden. Dr. Barr, M.P., also stated that this would be the unanimous decision of the Caucus. On Jan. 11th this meeting was held at Ottawa with Senator de Boucherville in the chair. Addresses were given by the representative men of the party and the opinion unanimously

expressed that no change should be made. Mr. Borden was unanimously re-elected Leader of the Conservative party and urged to withdraw his resignation after the following letter had been read addressed to the Conservative members of the Senate and Commons:

> Four years ago you bestowed upon me the highest mark of your confidence when you required me to undertake the arduous duty and grave responsibility of leading the Party in the House of Commons. To the best of my ability I have endeavoured ever since to justify that confidence. I gratefully acknowledge how much you have done to strengthen my hands, and I am deeply sensible that without your loyal and generous aid freely accorded on all occasions, my task would have been infinitely more onerous.
>
> We still firmly believe that the policy which we advocated and the principles which we upheld in the recent contest were truly in the best interests of Canada, and although we may regret temporary defeat, yet we do not for one moment regret the stand which we took upon the great questions of the day. Under the conditions which have ensued it is necessary that you shall choose another leader. My resignation has already been given formally ; I now place it unreservedly in your hands with every assurance of my hearty co-operation in the ranks of the party. Let me add that the happy remembrance of your loyal support and comradeship will always abide with me.

Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P. for Carleton, Ont., then offered to resign his seat in favour of Mr. Borden and the Hon. George E. Foster, as Senior Privy Councillor of the party, was appointed to act as Leader until Mr. Borden's return to Parliament. To the latter a telegram was at once despatched notifying him of the action of the Caucus in declining to accept his resignation. The opinion of the Canadian press was singularly unanimous in this connection. On Jan. 10th, the *Mail and Empire* declared it to be "the desire on all sides that Mr. R. L. Borden shall be asked to resume the duties of the office he has already occupied with acceptance to the public and with such credit to himself. The Montreal *Star*, of the following day, described him as "a high-minded man" who not only deserved the continued support and confidence of his party but the highest honours which they had the power to bestow. The Winnipeg *Telegram* (Jan. 14) declared that "the Conservative party and the whole people of Canada believe in Mr. Borden, and after all he has done the party would have shown a lack of appreciation and good sense that would have argued ill for its future cohesion if it had not made it abundantly clear that Mr. Borden had its fullest confidence in every respect." The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* was very eulogistic as to personal qualities: "Honesty and plain and open dealing are becoming more appreciated than ever in our public men, and it is these qualities which have had not a little to do with the esteem and affection with which Mr. Borden is now regarded by those who have come into contact with him, either in Parliament or the country."

The Liberal papers were almost equally complimentary—as

indeed they had been ever since his defeat. The opinion seemed general that Mr. Borden was more popular with his opponents than any of his predecessors, except Sir John Macdonald, and the reasons for this were to be found in his uniform courtesy of manner and fairness in debate. One discordant note there was within his own party. The Toronto *World* continued its attacks upon Mr. Hugh Graham and the Montreal *Star* in connection with the Blair-Russell affair and, though verbally clearing Mr. Borden from complicity in its allegations, yet indirectly he was associated with them through the well-known closeness of the relations between the Conservative Leader and the proprietor of *The Star*. On Jan. 18th a mass meeting of Carleton electors was held at Richmond and Mr. Kidd's intention of resigning his seat in favour of Mr. Borden approved as a proper and generous action. It was understood by general consent that no opposition would be offered by the Liberals—against whose party there was, in any case, a permanent majority since Confederation and one of 897 recorded in the elections of 1904. Nominations took place on Feb. 4th, and the Conservative Leader was returned by acclamation. A large contingent of Conservative members of Parliament were present from Ottawa, many speeches were made, and an Address presented to Mr. Borden from the Conservatives of the County. In his remarks the latter described the party policy in words which may be condensed as follows:

1. Belief in Canada when in Opposition as well as when in power.
2. The appropriation of public moneys to public needs and not to party exigencies.
3. A thorough audit of the public accounts with reasonable control of public expenditure in the hands of the Auditor-General.
4. Appointments to public office to be based upon capacity and personal character and not on party services.
5. A more rigid enforcement of the election laws so as to make members of Parliament more truly representative of the people and not merely of corrupt methods.
6. Protection to manufacturing, agricultural and other industries so as to preserve to the people their best market—the home market.
7. Establishment of a system of mutual trade preference within the Empire.
8. A transportation policy based upon study and comprehension of the country's needs with the people owning what they have to pay for.
9. Great franchises, granted in perpetuity, to be arranged so that the whole people shall benefit and not half-a-dozen men banded together as a corporation.

The newly-elected Leader of the Opposition (in a double sense) took his seat in the House of Commons on February 7th amidst applause from both sides of the House. Of this event the Toronto *Globe*, upon the same date, declared that all parties would welcome Mr. Borden back to Parliament. The Liberal organ proceeded to describe him as "a strong party man and a good fighter" but also as a chivalrous foe and one whom the Liberals of Carleton did well to honour by a generous haste to facilitate his return. As to Mr. Foster's *interim* leadership it was also

complimentary: "Whatever weaknesses Mr. Foster may have lack of Parliamentary alertness is not one of them. He loves the game, likes to play it, and plays it well. He might not be a popular leader of the Opposition, but he would be a skillful one, and certainly he has done so well thus far that he will not serve as a foil to the real leader when he resumes."

On Mar. 4th Mr. Borden was banquetted by the Lafontaine Club of Montreal with Mr. L. O. Taillon, K.C., in the chair and with most of the local Conservative leaders present. His speech was cheerful and hopeful as to the future of the party. Mr. Whitney's success in Ontario was referred to, and he described New Brunswick as ripe for a change, with signs of stirring sentiment in Nova Scotia. Other speakers were Messrs. Chase-Casgrain; R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle; P. E. LeBlanc, M.L.A.; R. Forget, M.P.; H. B. Ames, M.P.; A. R. Angers, K.C.; F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., and Sir W. Hingston. A notable address was that of Mr. L. T. Marechal whose eloquence of speech had, in the last year or two, been bringing him rapidly to the front in Conservative circles. During the following months of weary political evolution Mr. Borden was not without criticism from his own party. The Autonomy affair drove the bulk of his Quebec supporters into support of the Government policy and in that connection some mutterings of discontent were heard from the Montreal *Star* and *Gazette*. Mr. Tarte repudiated his recent alliance with the party and suggested Mr. Whitney as Conservative leader. Attacks were also made upon Mr. Borden regarding the so-called "Salary grab." Nothing serious, however, developed and, at the close of the Session, the Toronto *News* correspondent was able to sum up the period as the most difficult in Mr. Borden's career and, as a friendly critic, to declare that he had ended the Session stronger than he began it.

A banquet was given to the Conservative Leader at Halifax on Oct. 30 in connection with his retirement from the practice of the law in Nova Scotia, and the announcement of his intention to live in Ottawa. Amongst the speakers were Mr. R. E. Harris, K.C., Mr. Justice Russell and Judge Wallace. Speaking in Toronto on Nov. 9th, Mr. R. Blain, M.P. for Peel, stated that Mr. Borden in 1901 gave up a large practice, worth $20,000 a year, in order to devote himself to the work of leadership. On Nov. 22nd, the Opposition Leader addressed the Empire Club, Toronto, upon the duties of citizenship and the growing power of the Caucus in Parliament and in the government of the country. On December 14th, he was accorded a great banquet in Toronto by some 400 Conservative supporters. Dr. Wallace Seccombe presided and amongst the speakers were Hon. R. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P. for St. John, N.B., Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., of Montreal, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., of Brantford and the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P. The

guest of the evening commenced by explaining his position upon the Autonomy question and with the following words of personal defence:

> Two charges have been made against me. In certain quarters my position has been denounced as weak. In others I am accused of intolerance and bigotry. Is it intolerance to trust the people of the North-West in the same way that we trust the people of the Maritime Provinces, where the results have fully justified that trust? Is it intolerance to abide by that constitution which the great Fathers of Confederation framed for us? If so I must plead guilty of intolerance—but not otherwise. To the charge of weakness, I answer this: No argument advanced by the Government was not fully and effectively met. No objectionable provision of the Bill remained unattacked. No Resolution for the purpose was omitted.

He then explained and defended his attitude toward the Indemnity and Pension legislation of the past Session; denounced the condition of the St. Lawrence waterways and the Government's alleged neglect; deprecated the Intercolonial deficits and urged Civil Service reform by the keeping of Government employees out of politics; favoured the appointment of an independent, courageous, and expert Auditor-General and legislation preventing the practice of "lobbying" at Ottawa; denounced certain scandals which he declared to be proven against the Government or some of its members—the Grand Valley Timber limit and Government wharf affair and the Saskatchewan Valley Company's land grant; paid tribute to Messrs. McBride, Whitney and Bergeron; and announced that a Convention of the Conservative party from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be held during the coming year with "full liberty to consider the question of leadership" and with the feeling on his part that unless satisfactory organization were assured it would be useless for him to remain Leader. Mr. Borden concluded with the following words:

> The power and influence which an unscrupulous Government can exercise in a time of development and prosperity are not easily withstood. There can be bribery by public appropriations as well as through campaign funds. Our platform may be all that we wish, our policy all that could be desired, yet without thorough organization we cannot succeed. A party armed with good policy but destitute of organization, is like an army supplied with excellent ammunition but entirely destitute of rifles. Since 1896 the organization of the party has been neglected and, what is equally necessary, the organization of the press. Let us not for a moment forget all these essentials. Then, animated by the desire to take a legitimate part in the government of the country, supporting a policy of progress and development, inspired by traditions of the past, and by the hope of well-deserved victory, the Conservatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific, whether under my leadership or that of a worthier, will advance with enthusiasm to the contest which awaits us at the close of the present Parliament. May victory be followed by achievement and the fulfilment such as to befit the record of our party, which for so many years wrote the proud story of Canada upon the pages of the world's history.

In the Senate on July 19th Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who had been Prime Minister for a short time in 1896 and had led the Conservative Opposition in the Senate since that time, announced

his intended retirement. The fact of his now being in receipt of a pension from the Government and of having reached an age when rest becomes desirable were the reasons given for an action which he said he had wished to take for some years past. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State and Government leader in the Senate, expressed the regret of the House at the announcement and stated in reference to recent rumours that he had himself no intention of resigning unless the Premier wished him to do so. The year closed in this general connection with a reference by Mr. R. H. Pope, ex-M.P. for Compton, in an interview at Winnipeg (*Tribune*, Nov. 8th) to what he described as the party loss, "through Parliamentary tactics" without compensating gain, and to the desirability of a Conference of the party; while Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., in a banquet at Montreal on December 16th, objected to any further separate leadership of the Dominion party in Quebec Province. "We are a Federal party and people must rally to either one Canadian party or the other in order to participate in the perfect working of our Parliamentary system."

Dominion Bye-Elections of the Year

Apart from the contests in London and North Oxford, the most important bye-election of 1905 was probably that of North York in which Sir William Mulock's successor was chosen. There were, however, a number of others. On Jan. 19th Mr. Arthur Lachance, Liberal, was elected by acclamation for Quebec Centre. On February 13th a contest in Wright County, P.Q., between Mr. E. B. Devlin—who was supported by a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Mr. Cousineau (Ind. Liberal) and Mr. J. M. McDougall, Conservative, resulted in Mr. Devlin's election by 172 majority. Mr. R. L. Borden was elected by acclamation in Carleton, Ont., on Feb. 2nd; Mr. Edmund Bristol succeeded the late E. F. Clarke in Toronto Centre on April 11th by acclamation; the Hon. Frank Oliver was re-elected in Edmonton, Alta., also by acclamation, on April 25th. Mr. Hyman's Liberal majority in London was 330 and Mr. Smith's in North Oxford 338. In Levis, P.Q., the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. J. Demers was eagerly sought by a number of Liberals and the matter was finally left to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He selected Mr. L. A. Carrier who was elected by acclamation on June 6th. On Nov. 22nd four elections were held—North York in which the candidates were the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., the new Postmaster-General, and Mr. Archibald McCallum, the special representative of Mr. W. F. Maclean's political views and, nominally, a Conservative; Antigonish, N.S., in which Mr. Wm. Chisholm was the Liberal candidate and Mr. E. L. Giroir the Conservative; West Lambton, Ont., where Mr. F. F. Pardee (Liberal) was opposed by Mr. R. E. Le Sueur (Cons.); and Wentworth, where Mr. E. D. Smith (Cons.) was opposed by Mr. W. O. Sealey, the Liberal candidate of 1904.

In North York a determined effort was made by Mr. Maclean

who, as member for South York, took this as a part of his stumping ground, to at once defeat the new Minister and win a victory for his own special line of policy. Mr. Aylesworth was nominated on Oct. 28th and made his initial speech in the campaign at Newmarket on Nov. 2nd. Replying to charges of being a corporation lawyer he declared that he had taken proper legal work from all sources—corporations, municipalities and individuals—and inquired if Mr. Maclean and *The World* would refuse an advertisement because it came from a corporation or was paid for by corporation money. He had already severed his connection with the Bell Telephone Company. Sir William Mulock's administration of the Post Office would be his model. He had no preconceived opinions upon such questions as that of rural mail delivery but did not see how surplus postal revenue could be better invested than in the latter direction. Regarding Telephone matters he expressed himself as follows: "Just so soon as the progress of this country warrants it, either the business men who are pushing forward this undertaking, or the Government of this country, will undertake the extension of the Telephone into the very thinly-settled parts of the country and into, it may be, and I hope the day will come when it will be, the household of every farmer in the land." As to the Indemnity question he was not disposed to criticize the amount of increase, and was prepared to assume his share of the Government's responsibility, though he was not originally consulted. Upon the Pension matter he was explicit in stating his opposition to all superannuations:

> Any influence I have shall be exerted to bring about an amendment to the provision that there should be upon the retirement of every Minister of the Crown after five years' service, a pension, as passed by Parliament at the last Session. It does seem to me that it ought not to be bestowed indiscriminately, without regard to any other question than length of service; the mere fact that a man has been a Minister of the Crown for a stated period should not entitle him to a life pension. It may be that the man is well able to support himself, that he is wealthy.

Speaking at Aurora, on Nov. 3rd, Mr. Aylesworth defended the Autonomy policy of the Government; especially from the standpoint of Provincial Rights. Just as in 1896 the Liberal party had refused to over-ride the wishes and legislation of Manitoba so they were now endorsing and perpetuating the Educational wishes and legislation of the new Provinces. At Schomberg, on Nov. 10th, he denied that there was any understanding with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to his continuance in legal practice after taking office. There would not be much spare time but if there was any it should be remembered that Sir M. C. Cameron, when Conservative Provincial Secretary of Ontario, took as many briefs as before accepting that position. At Stouffville, on Nov. 16th, he was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Paterson; at Sutton on the following night he denounced Mr. Maclean for having a platform which the party he was supposed to belong to would not support; and for language against himself which was unjustifiable and false in its

insinuations. Mr. McCallum had, meanwhile, been nominated at a Conservative Convention at Newmarket, on Nov. 1st, as a sort of local and farmer candidate against a Toronto man and corporation lawyer—as *The World* put it—and with a platform summed up by the same paper as follows:

1. He is unreservedly for public rights as against corporation encroachments.
2. He is for immediate Public Ownership of the Telephones and Telegraphs of this country.
3. He is for regulation by the Railway Commission of the rates of Express Companies.
4. He is for the reduction by Parliament of the Passenger fares of the Railways to two cents a mile.
5. He is for economy in the public finances and pledges himself, if elected, to introduce a measure for the repeal of the salary, pension and indemnity "grabs."

The Opposition Leader spoke for Mr. McCallum at Aurora on Nov. 21st, when the latter added free rural mail delivery to his platform. Mr. Borden, in his speech, declared Sir William Mulock's retirement to be due to inability to carry his party with him on the Public Ownership of Telephones policy and criticized the general record of the Government for its Intercolonial management, Western policy, and extravagant expenditure. The outstanding feature of the contest was Mr. Maclean's personal and newspaper effort to elect Mr. McCallum and other incidents included an epistolary attack by Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., of British Columbia, upon Mr. Aylesworth in *The World* of Nov. 10th for separating his personal views from his Ministerial responsibility in the Pension matter; a lengthy open letter from Mr. J. Lorn McDougall regarding his rejected views of Audit reform; and the much-discussed question of Mr. Aylesworth's responsibility as a public man for views expressed and arguments used, as a lawyer, in support of certain corporations. In *The Globe* of Nov. 18th Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., expressed an expert legal opinion in this connection:

Not only is a counsel entitled, but he is bound, to bring forward every reasonable argument in favour of his client, and to press reasons although they may not appear to him to be powerful or worthy of much consideration. If he did not do so he would be occupying the position of a Judge instead of a Counsel, and would be prejudging the case of his client. He is bound to listen to the suggestions of his clients and to put those views as carefully and skillfully as he can. It does not follow in such a presentation of the various phases of a case that his own reason follows, approves, or adopts them.

In Wentworth the vacancy occurred owing to the appeal made by Mr. Sealey against the sitting of Mr. E. D. Smith as member for the County. The facts in the case may be given briefly. Mr. Sealey, Liberal, was the choice of Wentworth electors at the general election, his majority being 20. On the re-count before Judge Snider this was cut down to 15. It was then discovered that the ballots in one division of Beverley were num-

bered by the deputy returning officer. That division gave Sealey 25 of a majority. The Judge threw out the numbered ballots and thus turned Sealey's majority of 15 into a minority of 10. Mr. E. D. Smith, Conservative, was thereupon declared elected, and Mr. Sealey entered his protest. On Feb. 10th Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. Justice Teetzel gave judgment declaring Mr. Smith's election void. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, as there had been several conflicting decisions along these lines and, on Oct. 3rd, the appeal was dismissed, Justices Sedgwick and Idington dissenting, and the seat was consequently vacated. In this constituency Mr. Borden spoke at Stony Creek on Nov. 18th and at Dundas on Nov. 20th. The Hon. Mr. Fielding was at the latter place on the 21st and the Hon. Mr. Fisher also spoke on behalf of Mr. Sealey. The results of the polling on Nov. 22nd were somewhat varied. North York, which had been Liberal since 1878, gave Mr. Aylesworth a majority of 494 as compared with 962 for Sir William Mulock in 1904 and with other figures ranging in preceding elections from 109 in 1882 for Sir William Mulock to 676 in 1896. Lambton West, which had been Liberal in the elections from 1872 to 1878 and Conservative in four contests covering 1882-1900, gave Mr. Pardee a majority of 246 as against 53 for the late Liberal member in 1904. Wentworth had only been created in 1903 and there was, therefore, no record for comparison with its majority of 17 for Mr. Smith. Antigonish had been represented by Liberals since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Thompson's membership in 1887-96. The last majority in 1904 had been 809, and Mr. Chisholm's majority was now 235.

Meanwhile, various petitions arising out of the general elections of 1904 had been dealt with by the Courts. Those against Mr. Fielding in Queen's-Shelburne and Sir F. W. Borden in King's County, N.S., were dismissed on May 12th by Chief Justice Weatherbe of Nova Scotia; that against the Hon. R. Lemieux in Nicolet was dismissed by Justices Charboneau and Cook on July 3rd. Compton, P.Q., was declared vacant and Mr. A. B. Hunt, M.P. (Liberal), unseated on Nov. 22nd; while, in Sherbrooke, P.Q., Dr. A. N. Worthington (Cons.) resigned his seat on Dec. 5 and acknowledged contravention of the Election Act by agents. During the Parliamentary Session Mr. E. N. Lewis, M.P. for West Huron (Cons.), was held in his seat by a special Act which freed him from penalties for an accidental violation of the letter of the law through a small mail contract in which he had been indirectly involved.

Initial Stages of the Autonomy Discussion

During the three years prior to 1905 the question of Provincial autonomy for the North-West Territories of Canada had only excited a languid interest at Ottawa* although it had been pressed with much vigour by the Western Premier, Mr. Haultain, and was keenly discussed at more than one Territorial

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, pages 72-4; *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 200-209; *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 340-5.

general election. It was noteworthy, however, in these preliminary discussions, that the Separate School or Educational question was almost eliminated, that in the many despatches passing between the Territorial and Dominion Governments it was never directly mentioned, that, so far as the public is aware, it was not discussed in the occasional conferences between the two Governments, and that it was not an issue in the Territorial Elections of 1902 or in the Dominion contest of 1904. Toward the end of the latter year, it is true, there were rumours of a coming development of the question and the Toronto *News* published several articles describing this as the real reason for the postponement of the Autonomy matter until after the general elections of 1904.

The question of Legislative powers, financial terms, and local taxation, did not arouse much general interest in the Territorial demands although they were really important issues; but a whisper as to Separate School legislation was sufficient to arouse public curiosity while the actual fact was certain to stir up public passions and religious prejudices. In the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 3rd, 1905, Mr. T. H. Maguire, lately Chief Justice of the Territories, wrote strongly opposing Mr. Haultain's proposals for the formation of one Province out of these vast regions; claiming that public opinion was in favour of two, or as he himself desired, three Provinces; favouring the extension of Manitoba northerly to the Saskatchewan River and easterly to Hudson's Bay. Meanwhile Mr. Premier Haultain of the Territories and Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, his Commissioner of Public Works—a Liberal in Dominion politics while the former was a Conservative—had arrived at Ottawa to commence on January 5th a conference with the Federal authorities as to the details of the Autonomy measure which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised during the preceding general elections. Upon this question Mr. Haultain and Mr. Bulyea had not always agreed and they were destined to differ still more strongly in the future—although not in the way of direct controversy. The difference had not been in principle, apparently, so much as in point of view and application. During the preceding year, for instance, Mr. Haultain had demanded Autonomy as well as increased financial grants, while Mr. Bulyea had considered the latter sufficient for the present, and had so informed the Federal Premier. For the time being they were now in agreement, and to *The Globe's* Ottawa correspondent on Jan. 4th, Mr. Bulyea said:

> We ask for the creation of the Territories into a Province and a subsidy of 80 cents a head of population, the same as the other Provinces. We also desire to secure Dominion lands so that we may be able to augment our revenue. Any arrangement which might now be made would not, of course, be permanent. Our present population is about 400,000. Five years from now it might be double that number, when a readjustment would be necessary or great injustice would result. We have no school question on our hands and do not expect any. Protestant and Catholic teachers qualify before they teach in the Public or Separate Schools. In some instances, where the ladies of religious orders desire to

give instruction, they have qualified at the Normal School. We desire a much larger revenue than we are now in receipt of, and it should be given without delay.

As to the details of the succeeding consultations the public were not informed. The correspondent of *The Globe* on Jan. 18th declared that they were proceeding on amicable lines but that there would be nothing in the form of a definite agreement until the return of the Minister of the Interior. For the Dominion Government, it may be added, the conferees included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Scott. On Jan. 19th the Western delegates also met and discussed conditions with the members and Senators from the North-West and it was shortly afterwards announced that there would be two Provinces, instead of one, with a dividing line running north and south. On Jan. 27th the same correspondent (semi-officially no doubt) stated that from the preceding conferences it was understood the financial terms would be generous. No reference to Education or Separate Schools was made by him. Meanwhile the continued absence of Mr. Sifton, the official representative of the West, through ill-health, occasioned gossip in political circles and comment in the Conservative press.

In the meantime Parliament had met on Jan. 12th, and the Governor-General's speech had promised a Bill for the conferring of Autonomy on the Territories. Following this varied public voices began to be heard in the matter. According to the Toronto *Star* of Feb. 11th, Bishop Legal, of St. Albert, Bishop Breynat, of Mackenzie, and Father Lacombe, the well-known apostle of French colonization in the West, were in Montreal and Ottawa about that time conferring with the heads of the Oblate Order and with Educational views summed up as follows: "From our standpoint there cannot be any compromise on this question. Our schools are not only places where children are taught but where they will receive their religious training, and it should be ever so. This is the only advice we have given to all our people, and it is this we have urged them to obtain." Mr. Tarte, in *La Patrie,* emphasized this view on Feb. 14th by the following editorial reference: "The Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, instructed by past experience, will know enough to make the constitution of the new Provinces of the West so clear that in the future there cannot be any room for ambiguity and consequent misunderstandings."

On the other hand, Mayor Emerson, of Calgary, and Mr. R. J. Hutchings, President of the Calgary Board of Trade, were in Toronto on Feb. 16th, and to *The News* the latter expressed himself as follows and, in doing so, was endorsed by his companion: "From what I know of the sentiment of the people of the West, and I have endeavoured to gather information from all sides, I believe the people would strongly resent any interference on the part of the Dominion Government with their educational

affairs. The unanimous feeling is that the school question is a purely local affair, and should be determined upon by those directly interested." Upon the same day the Liberal representatives in Parliament from the Territories had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and discussed with him the subject of Autonomy.

Basis of the Separate School Controversy

The crucial point of the discussion regarding the North-West Autonomy legislation was that of Education—the question of complete Provincial control over the schools in all matters, including religious instruction; the question of how far the Dominion Parliament was constitutionally or morally bound to conserve the existing privileges of the minority in that connection; the question of whether any religious instruction, in any form or degree, was desirable or should be confirmed as a right to the Catholic population of the newer West. This involved controversy as to the whole principle of sectarianism in education, of Church and State connection in history and practice, and of preceding Canadian legislation along similar lines. The constitutional guarantees of Separate Schools in Ontario and Quebec as part of the original pact of Confederation; the prolonged struggle for strengthening the system in Ontario, developing it in Manitoba and re-establishing it there after its abolition in 1890; the Educational laws and their application in the Maritime Provinces; were all debated at length. The chief Acts of legislation involved in the discussion were, of course, the Confederation Act of 1867 (Imperial) and the amending Act of 1871 which, in part, may be given here, together with the Educational Clauses in the Federal legislation of 1870 and 1875—as being of vital import to all students of the question:

I. Educational Clause of The British North America Act, 1867.

In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.

(2) All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

(3) Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education.

(4) In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Par-

liament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this Section and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this Section.

II. CONFEDERATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1871.

The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such Province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such Province, and for its representation in the said Parliament.

These two measures were, of course, constitutional and incapable of amendment or alteration without accompanying Imperial legislation, but there were other Acts of great importance to the principle, interpretation and present application of the law as it stood. The chief of these was the Federal Act of 1875 dealing with the Territories and another, of importance in the general discussion, was the Manitoba Act of 1870. The Educational Clauses of these measures were as follows:

III. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT, 1875.

When, and so soon as any system of taxation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary Ordinances in respect to education ; but it shall therein be always provided, that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the North-West Territories, or any lesser portion or sub-division thereof, by whatever name the same may be known, may establish such schools therein, as they may think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor ; and further, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter case, the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they may impose upon themselves in respect thereof.

IV. MANITOBA ACT OF 1870.

22. In and for the Province, the said Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions :—

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by Law or practice in the Province at the Union ;

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial Authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education ;

(3) In case any such Provincial Law, as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions of this Section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this Section.

The motives of those who passed this legislation of 1875; the degree of permanency intended; the modifications or changes effected by Territorial Ordinances from time to time in Educational control and instruction; the moral duty or otherwise of the existing Parliament to perpetuate preceding legislation; need not be treated at this point, although a final quotation from the Ordinances of the Territories may be given showing the School law which was in existence when Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented his measure to Parliament and which, some contended, would be perpetuated by that legislation exactly as it was and others believed would be subject to change from time to time by the Provincial Legislatures:

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ORDINANCES OF 1901.

41. The minority of the ratepayers in any district whether Protestant or Roman Catholic may establish a separate school therein; and in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate school shall be liable only to assessments of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof.

42. The petition for the erection of a separate school district shall be signed by three resident ratepayers of the religious faith indicated in the name of the proposed district; and shall be in the form prescribed by the Commissioner.

43. The persons qualified to vote for or against the erection of a separate school district shall be the ratepayers in the district of the same religious faith, Protestant or Roman Catholic, as the petitioners.

45. After the establishment of a separate school district under the provisions of this Ordinance such separate school district and the Board thereof shall possess and exercise all rights, powers, privileges and be subject to the same liabilities and method of government as is herein provided in respect of public school districts.

(2) Any person who is legally assessed or assessable for a public school shall not be liable to assessment for any separate school established therein.

137. No religious instruction except as hereinafter provided shall be permitted in the school of any district from the opening of such school until one-half hour previous to its closing in the afternoon, after which time any such instruction permitted or desired by the Board may be given.

(2) It shall however be permissible for the Board of any district to direct that the school be opened by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

138. Any child shall have the privilege of leaving the schoolroom at the time at which religious instruction is commenced as provided for in the next preceding section or of remaining, without taking part in any religious instruction that may be given, if the parents or guardians so desire.

139. No teacher, school trustee or inspector shall in any way attempt to deprive such child of any advantage that it might derive from the ordinary education given in such school and any such action on the part of any school trustee, inspector or teacher shall be held to be a disqualification for and voidance of the office held by him.

Mixed up with the entire controversy, as it developed, was the Manitoba School question of 1896—the nature of the schools abolished in that Province; the indications thus afforded of the untrustworthy nature of Provincial policy in this respect; the alleged contradictory position of Federal politicians in 1896 and 1905 on both sides of the House; the application to the Liberals

of the charge of "Coercion" which had been so effective against the Conservatives of the former period.* Some exact facts and figures may be also mentioned here in connection with the general controversy. The population of the region which was organized into the new Provinces—Alberta, Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West and Saskatchewan—was, according to the Census of 1901, 158,940, with accessions by immigration up to May 1st, 1905, of 264,182. During the 20 years from 1884, when the existing School system was established in the Territories, 1,360 school districts had been erected, of which only 16 were for Separate Schools and two of these were Protestant. Twelve had been organized prior to 1892, when Roman Catholic control and management of Separate School districts was abolished. Of the eleven districts actually in operation in 1905 two were in rural communities and the balance in urban centres. Territorial legislation in this connection commenced with the establishment of a Public School system in 1884 and was continued by other Ordinances in 1892 and 1893 and 1901, which finally created the system, already described and existing in 1905. According to the 1901 Census the population of Canada by religious or denominational divisions showed 2,229,600 Roman Catholics, 680,620 members of the Church of England, 842,442 Presbyterians, 916,886 Methodists, 292,189 Baptists and the rest scattering amongst 21 different sects. The following were the figures by Provinces:

	Population.	Roman Catholics.	Roman Catholic Percentage.
Canada	5,371,315	2,229,600	·41
Ontario	2,182,947	390,304	·18
Quebec	1,648,898	1,429,260	·89
Nova Scotia	459,574	129,578	·28
New Brunswick	321,120	125,698	·38
Manitoba	255,211	35,672	·14
British Columbia	178,657	33,639	·19
P. E. Island	103,259	45,796	·44
N.-W. Territories	158,940	30,073	·20
Unorganized Territories	52,709	9,580	·18

Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduces the Autonomy Bill

With all these complicated considerations and peculiar conditions it was not surprising that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on February 21st, in presenting to the House of Commons his measure for the granting of Provincial government to the North-West Territories, was listened to with intense interest. Like all the Premier's greater efforts it rose to a high level of oratorical accomplishment and was notable also for the obvious feeling exhibited in certain parts—the strong conviction and personal note which, for instance, marked his references to the ques-

* NOTE.—Of the 214 members of the House of Commons in 1905, 70 were Roman Catholics, and of these 53 came from Quebec, 7 from Ontario, 4 from Nova Scotia, 3 from New Brunswick, and one each from Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

tion of religious instruction in schools. The Bill presented was that to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Alberta. Another relating to the Province of Saskatchewan followed afterwards in exactly the same terms and phraseology.

The Premier commenced by reviewing the history of the West from the time in 1875 when the Mackenzie Administration gave it an "entirely independent government"—a charter under which its people had developed, and which had never been repealed, although added to from time to time. It was the rock upon which had been reared the structure which was about to be crowned with complete and absolute autonomy. In this 1875 measure there was, he stated, "an important enactment with regard to Education introducing into that country the system of Separate Schools in force in the Province of Ontario." In 1886 the Territories were given representation in Parliament; two years later a local Legislature was created with an Advisory Council to deal with matters of finance; in 1891 additional powers were given to the Legislature; in 1897, by Federal enactment, an Executive Council responsible to the members of the Legislature was established.

Then, about 1902 or 1903, had come the demand for full Provincial powers, including control of lands and mines, taxation and the right to borrow money. He, the Premier, had thought the request did not proceed so much from actual need as from sentiment and had postponed the matter until after the late general elections. Since then Messrs. Haultain and Bulyea had been in conference with him and his Government and the latter had also benefitted by the advice of several members of Parliament from the Territories. The result was the measure now before the House. In framing this legislation the main questions for settlement had been (1) the number of Provinces, (2) the ownership of the public lands, (3) the financial terms to be granted, (4) the school system to be introduced or continued. As to the matter of size he first gave certain comparative statistics which may be summarized as follows:

Provinces.	Area, Square Miles.	Territories.	Area, Square Miles.
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	51,597	Assiniboia	88,879
Quebec	351,873	Saskatchewan	107,618
Ontario	260,862	Alberta	101,883
Manitoba	73,732	Athabaska	251,965
British Columbia	372,630	Mackenzie	562,182
Total	1,110,694	Total	1,112,527

The immense area of the Territories was, he believed, too great for a single Province, while much of the region was naturally divided into two portions from the point of view of agriculture, climate and general production. It was, therefore, the in-

tention to establish two Provinces south of the provisional District of Mackenzie which was, he declared, absolutely unfit for agriculture although possessing indications of considerable mineral wealth. The joint area of the new Provinces would be about 550,345 square miles with a total population of some 500,000 souls. The Census of 1901 gave 160,000, but the increased immigration since then warranted the larger estimate. This population would be about equally divided between the two Provinces. After a reference to the Manitoba Boundary question Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the provisional capital of Saskatchewan would be Regina. The matter was more difficult in Alberta as Edmonton, Calgary, and Red Deer each had excellent claims. The Government, however, had decided upon the first named, subject, as in the former case, to final decision by the Legislature of the new Province.

The public lands was the next point dealt with. The plea of the Territorial leaders for Provincial ownership was based upon conditions in the four original Provinces of Canada and upon the case of British Columbia when, later on, she was admitted to the Union. The Premier claimed that the comparison was not a good one. The Provinces in question all had control of their Crown Lands when they entered Confederation but the Territories were in a very different situation. "They never had the ownership of the lands. Those lands were bought by the Government of the Dominion and they have remained ever since the property of the Dominion Government and have been administered by the Dominion Government." The main point, however, was one of policy, and upon this ground they had decided to retain ownership and control. United States precedents were quoted and also the position of Manitoba lands, which still remained under Dominion control. He quoted, in this latter connection, an Order-in-Council of the Macdonald Government on May 30th, 1884, refusing the demands of Manitoba on the ground that Provincial control would seriously embarrass the immigration policy of the Federal authorities.

Financial terms were next considered by the Premier, who pointed out that the compromises necessary to the creation of Confederation had planted in the Constitution of Canada the condition, unique amongst Federal communities, of subsidy payments by the Dominion authorities to the Provinces for the carrying on of the latter's business. The Government proposed in this case to grant a liberal provision. Last year there had been appropriated by the Dominion for Territorial purposes and, in a very small measure raised by local taxation, a total sum of $1,636,000, or an average of $818,000 for each of the regions now being made into new Provinces. It was now proposed to grant Alberta and Saskatchewan each $50,000 a year for civil government; $200,000 for capitation allowance upon a present basis of 250,000 population, which would increase *pro rata* until

the population reached 8,000,000 souls; a debt allowance of $405,375; and a compensation allowance for retaining the public lands of $375,000—a total of $1,030,375. To this would be added in each case, for five years, an allowance of $62,500 per annum for the construction of buildings and public works.

Passing from these topics the Premier came to the all-important subject of Education. After stating that the Government had already been warned and threatened regarding its contemplated action in this matter and referring to the stirring-up of old passions which was still going on, Sir Wilfrid urged that the subject be now approached with calmness and deliberation and in accordance with the Canadian spirit of tolerance and charity. An historic retrospect as to Separate Schools in the Old Canadas followed, with a history of legislation in the matter before Confederation. Section 43 of the Quebec Resolutions, which preceded the consummation of union in 1867 and formed the basis of Canada's constitution, was quoted as follows in connection with the powers given to Provincial Legislatures: "Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools at the time when the Union goes into operation." Copious quotations succeeded from the speeches of George Brown to prove that the most vigorous of old-time opponents of Separate Schools had ultimately favoured their being imbedded in the new Constitution so far as Quebec and Ontario were concerned.

The Premier went further than this, however, and argued that the Fathers of Confederation by their reference to Education in Clause 93 of the British North America Act had intended the principle, which was adopted as a compromise in 1867, to be extended to any new Provinces which might have any form of Separate School in existence at the time of their entrance to Confederation. The Manitoba Act of 1870, approved by Sir John Macdonald, had extended this Clause so as to include not only schools in existence "by law" but those in existence "by practice" and only the subsequent Judicial decision that Manitoba "when it entered Confederation had no system of schools either by law or practice" prevented that Province from being limited in its educational powers as were Ontario and Quebec. Then came a prolonged consideration of the legislation of 1875 by which the Mackenzie Government had established Separate Schools in the new Territories of the West for, as the Premier claimed, all time to come. In saying this he quoted George Brown again as confirming this view in the Senate debates of that year. Others were mentioned who had opposed the legislation upon the ground that it would perpetuate the system in the West, and he pointed out that neither Sir John Macdonald nor the other Opposition leaders had opposed the Educational Clauses of that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then proceeded to declare that the Government's proposed enactment was in accordance with the law and the Con-

stitution and included the definite proposition "that the minority shall have the power to establish their own schools and that they shall have the right to share in the public moneys." He concluded with a much-discussed and personal advocacy of Separate as opposed to Public Schools:

> I offer at this moment no opinion at all upon Separate Schools as an abstract proposition, but I have no hesitation in saying that if I were to speak my mind upon Separate Schools, I would say that I never could understand what objection there could be to a system of schools wherein, after secular matters had been attended to, the tenets of the religion of Christ, even with the divisions which exist among His followers, are allowed to be taught. We live in a country where, in the seven Provinces that constitute our nation, either by the will or by the tolerance of the people, in every school Christian morals and Christian dogmas are taught to the youth of the country. We live by the side of a nation, a great nation, a nation for which I have the greatest admiration, but whose example I would not take in everything, in whose schools, for fear that Christian dogmas in which all do not believe might be taught, Christian morals are not taught. When I compare these two countries, when I compare Canada with the United States, when I compare the status of the two nations, when I think upon their future, when I observe the social conditions in this country of ours, a total absence of lynchings and an almost total absence of divorces and murders, for my part I thank heaven that we are living in a country where the young children of the land are taught Christian morals and Christian dogmas. Either the American system is right or the Canadian system is wrong. For my part I say this and I say it without hesitation. Time will show that we are in the right and in this instance, as in many others, I have an abiding faith in the institutions of my own country.

Preliminary Discussion in Parliament

The Leader of the Opposition followed the Premier. Mr. Borden briefly and mildly commented on the absence of the Minister of the Interior, the refusal to consider Autonomy in the preceding Session of Parliament, and the neglect until now to respond to the repeated demands of the North-West Government. Referring to the School question he expressed the hope that "on both sides of the House we will not seek to make this a political question in any sense." At the same time, they should beware of the danger of permanently establishing a sectarian issue in the new Provinces. Following this brief speech an adjournment of the debate took place during which the country discussed the Premier's deliverance and the Government's policy in varying degrees of friendliness or of suspicion, dislike, and keen antagonism. On March 9th, and the succeeding day, Mr. Borden again drew attention to Mr. Sifton's absence and inquired where the principle of individual responsibility for Ministers, in regard to legislation affecting the special province or district with which they had political connection, was now. It had been strongly insisted upon in connection with Mr. Fisher and the Eastern Townships at the time of the Dundonald difficulties but did not now seem to be required so far as Mr. Sifton and the West was concerned.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied by quoting Todd as to the presump-

tion that all the members of a Cabinet could not possibly agree upon all the subjects coming before such a body. If, however, no compromise could be reached, then the dissenting colleague must retire from the Government. Mr. Borden also pressed the question as to what changes, if any, were contemplated in the Educational clause around which such a struggle was proceeding, within and without the Cabinet, but the Premier would give him no satisfaction. On Mar. 15th the Opposition leader again raised the question of the measure being introduced and in part, at least, prepared in the absence of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding—two most important members of the Cabinet and both rumoured to be in opposition to the School policy embodied in its clauses. He also discussed Mr. Premier Haultain's open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and deprecated the failure to consult that gentleman as to the Educational portion of the Bill. As to the latter matter, the Prime Minister replied that consideration had been given to the point on the Friday before February 21st as well as on the date itself and differences of opinion had developed in their conference with the Western delegates. The Government then deliberately took up its position, despite Mr. Haultain's antagonism, and the Educational clause in the Autonomy Bill was the result. The alleged Cabinet differences he passed over without comment.

The Political Crisis at Ottawa

Meanwhile public opinion had been expressing itself in various forms. Although the leaders of preceding Ontario movements of a sectarian character—D'Alton McCarthy, Clarke Wallace, Rev. Dr. Douglas, or the Rev. Principal Caven—were no longer upon the scene, the Orangemen were still easily aroused by any legislation aiding, promoting, or approving Separate Schools. In Quebec various extremists in the press and in politics demanded more privileges for Western Catholics than the Bill granted and asked for conditions similar to those existing in Ontario and Quebec. As the weeks passed on, however, it became clear that the opposition to the measure was not confined to those holding extreme views or to enthusiasts who could see nothing but evil in what they did not themselves unreservedly approve. Petitions poured into the House of Commons from the beginning of March well on into May. Making every allowance for the deliberate duplication or occasional fabrication of signatures and the natural haste of partisans to sign such protests, it is probable that a considerable volume of sentiment found expression in this prayer that "Parliament will not withhold from the newly-formed Provinces in the North-West Territories full freedom of action in matters relating to schools." At the same time a number of petitions were presented from different parts of Quebec complaining of the attempts then being made to suppress or modify the Separate School clauses of the Bill and praying that the latter might become law without amendment.

Protests came from many quarters. Methodist ministers and

Conferences, Presbyterian divines and Assemblies, public meetings and Societies, political Clubs and other bodies, joined in expressing vigorous antagonism to the Separate School clauses of the measure. Interest in the question grew to the point of excitement in Ontario, though, curiously enough, it was very difficult to ascertain what the state of feeling in the West itself was. Manitoba might be expected to express itself strongly but in the new Provinces public opinion seemed in a state of flux. At Ottawa, there gradually grew up a condition of severe tension. In the period of delay following the first reading Ontario members were in doubt as to their position and the doubt grew stronger as expressions of dissatisfaction from various quarters became more pronounced. It was not felt that the measure itself was in serious danger though it did become clear eventually that some modification in terms was necessary. Then came rumours of differences in the Cabinet and for several days the political air was charged with electricity following upon Mr. Sifton's sudden return to the capital. The announcement of his resignation followed on March 1st and the event naturally accentuated the demand for a change in the Educational clause. The Manitoba *Free Press* on March 2nd (popularly designated as Mr. Sifton's special organ) commented as follows:

> The situation is critical, no doubt ; but its seriousness might easily be exaggerated. It ought to lend itself to adjustment and settlement if there is a sincere desire on both sides to reach an agreement. Mr. Sifton's proved devotion to Liberalism, his well-known admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his regard for his late colleagues to which he has often given expression, are guarantees that in separating himself from the Government he is actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to save the Liberal party from making a mistake. Undoubtedly, if the Government is so ill-advised as to undertake to put through the Educational clause in its present form Mr. Sifton will oppose it to the best of his influence and ability, and in that case, we think, he will speak for a wider area than that of the spacious prairies of Western Canada.

A conference followed the announcement of Mr. Sifton's resignation—according to a despatch in the *Free Press* of March 1st—between the Minister of Justice and the Western Liberal members, Messrs. Greenway, J. G. Turriff, Walter Scott and Frank Oliver, as to certain proposed modifications in the Clause under dispute. It was generally believed that the Western Liberals would follow Mr. Sifton's lead in this matter and his retirement made him the storm centre of the succeeding period of " Crisis." Compromise became the talk of the day in the Liberal ranks, while the Opposition dared the Government to give them a chance in any Western seat of reasonable political proportions or in any Ontario seat likely to be vacated by Cabinet changes. Whether Mr. Sifton would lead a crusade against the Government which he had left; whether he would be joined by Mr. Fielding and others; whether a successor could be appointed to the Department of the Interior who could hold his seat; whether the projected

changes in the Educational clause would satisfy Mr. Sifton and the Western members; whether *The Globe* in its attitude of protest along constitutional lines really represented Ontario Liberalism; these were the questions of the moment. In the paper mentioned appeared the following Ottawa despatch dated March 2nd:

> The feeling prevalent in Parliamentary circles to-night is that if there was any danger of a Ministerial crisis it has been averted. The Prime Minister all along has taken the position that the purpose of the educational provisions in the Autonomy Bills was simply to continue the existing educational system in the Territories which everybody seems to say is working satisfactorily. If, however, it is contended that the proposed clauses confer greater powers than are now enjoyed he will welcome amendments. This has been Sir Wilfrid's attitude from the first.

It soon appeared that this compromise was being effected and that Mr. Sifton did not intend to lead a movement against the Government. At the same time, however, talk of trouble with Mr. Fielding grew insistent in the lobbies of Parliament and the press of the Opposition. In the House on March 1st Mr. R. L. Borden twitted the Premier with having introduced his Bill when neither the Minister of the Interior nor the Minister of Finance could be consulted owing to absence from Ottawa. It was alleged that the latter did not like the financial part of the Separate School Clause and rumours became pronounced as to his probable retirement, with the support of the fourteen members from Nova Scotia. This latter supposition, however, was vigourously denied by the Liberal press, although it was admitted by the Toronto *Star* correspondent on March 3rd that the danger was not all past yet—despite the spirit of compromise which was abroad. To Mr. Fielding on the same date David Russell, proprietor of the St. John *Telegraph*, and so well known in connection with the Blair resignation in the preceding year, sent a despatch stating that should he find it necessary to resign on the School question: "You can depend on the hearty support of myself and friends backed by the influence of *The Telegraph* and *The Times*."

While these incidents were passing Senator Templeman was holding a meeting of the British Columbia contingent of members—all Liberal, by the way—and was giving them positive assurances that the Educational clause would be modified in a measure satisfactory to the West.* It also became generally known, or at all events generally believed, on the Liberal side, that Mr. Sifton and his colleagues from the West had agreed upon a substitute clause in the Separate School matter for submission to the Government. Mr. Fielding gave no direct evidence of an intention to resign and an easier feeling was for a time observable amongst Government supporters. On March 7th, the press of the country published a letter, dated four days earlier, and written by the Prime Minister to a Liberal supporter in St. Thomas. In

* NOTE.—Victoria *Colonist* despatch of March 4th.

it he contended that the Separate School privileges conceded to Ontario and Quebec at the time of Confederation should apply in the new Provinces because "the same condition of things exists."

> Let us go a step further. The impression prevails that Separate Schools, such as they are intended by the Bill, will be ecclesiastical schools. This is quite an error. What you call Separate Schools in this instance are practically National Schools. Here is the law of the North-West Territories at the present moment All the teachers have to pass an examination and be certified by the Board of Public Instruction ; all books in use in the schools have to be approved by the Board of Public Instruction ; all secular matters are under the Board of Instruction ; all tuition has to be given in the English language ; at 3.30 children can be given religious instructions according to the rules made by the trustees of the schools, but attendance at this is not even compulsory.

On March 6th an Ottawa despatch in *The Globe* stated that the proposal of the Western members and Mr. Sifton involved the following clause as a substitute for the one in controversy: "1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Separate Schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of Chapters 29, 30 and 31 of the Ordinances of the North-West Territories passed in the year 1901." Negotiations and discussion, however, continued for some time longer. A caucus of Ontario Liberal members was held on March 7th with some of the Ministers present and a despatch of the following day to the Toronto *Star* declared the situation to be still full of grave responsibilities. According to this correspondent the Government had one plan for modification, Mr. Greenway another and Mr. Sifton a third. Upon the same date a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet was appointed to deal with the Educational clauses and on the following day the Conservatives held a caucus to decide upon their future course of action.

Mr. Haultain's Intervention in the Discussion

Into this sea of controversy, on March 12th, was interjected an open letter of some length addressed by the Premier of the North-West Territories to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and dated the preceding day. In it Mr. Haultain outlined his opinions, explained his policy, and indicated the lines of cleavage between himself and the Federal Government. He was more convinced than ever that there was no necessity for dividing the country into two Provinces with a consequent duplication of machinery, institutions and expenditure. The machinery had heretofore been sufficient and the only trouble had been lack of constitutional powers. He dissented strongly from the policy of retaining control over public lands in the hands of the Federal Government. "By analogy and by the acknowledgment of the principle of compensation contained in Section 19 we claim that the Provinces are entitled to be recognized as the beneficiary owners of the Crown domain, and as such that their right to administer their own property for

themselves is one that should not be taken away without their consent." He also protested against the maintenance of Federal control in the matter of Irrigation.

I can see no reason why the section in my draft bill transferring the jurisdiction with regard to irrigation to the Province should not have been adopted by you. Irrigation is a "local" need in every sense of the word, and will be confined to one portion of the Territories, and peculiarly, therefore, falls within local jurisdiction. The desirability and convenience of local administration in this regard has already been admitted by Parliament by a delegation of the administration of "The North-West Irrigation Act" to the Territorial Commissioner of Public Works. The retaining of the jurisdiction in this case by the Federal Government is a serious invasion of the Provincial jurisdiction in matters of property and civil rights, and is bound to create both inconvenience and friction.

The main feature of his protest and his argument was, however, in connection with the Educational clauses of the Bill. In this respect he objected to the treatment of the subject both in conference and in the terms of the measure. "I must remind you of the fact that your proposition was not laid before my colleague or myself until noon of the day upon which you introduced the Bills. Up to that time the question had not received any attention beyond a casual reference to it on the previous Friday, and I certainly believed that we should have an opportunity of discussing your proposals before 12 o'clock on the day the Bills received their first reading." His position upon the general principle and policy of this part of the legislation under discussion was that "the Provinces should be left to deal with the subject, exclusively, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act." Parliament, he claimed, was bound and restricted in its powers by those provisions and he quoted Mr. Edward Blake as declaring that this basis of union was not "capable of alteration by Act of Parliament." The only jurisdiction possessed in this respect was that of remedial legislation conferred by the Act itself.

The proposed attempt to legislate in advance on this subject is beyond the power of Parliament and is an unwarrantable and unconstitutional anticipation of the remedial jurisdiction. It has, further, the effect of petrifying the positive law of the Province with regard to a subject coming within its exclusive jurisdiction and necessitating requests for Imperial legislation whenever the rapidly changing conditions of a new country may require them.

Mr. Haultain then proceeded to contend that these new Provinces were not now being admitted into the Union. They were admitted on July 15th, 1870, under Territorial conditions, when "as a matter of indefeasible right" they received the privileges of Section 93 of the British North America Act. Present legislation proposed to create Provinces retroactively. "It declares Territorial School laws passed under the restrictions imposed by the North-West Territories Act to be Provincial School laws. It clothes laws imposed by the Federal Parliament with all the attri-

butes of laws voluntarily made by a free province. It ignores Territorial limitations and conditions. It denies facts and abolishes time. It declares what was not to have been and seeks to perpetuate as existing what never was nor is." He demanded, therefore, on behalf of the Territories that "the same terms, and no others," imposed by the Queen-in-Council on the admission of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia be granted in this case. These had been included in his draft bill of three years before, and to impose more or prescribe less in the present case would, he contended, be equally contrary to the law and to the constitution. He maintained that the fact of Dominion legislation having in preceding years dealt with Territorial matters did not involve any principle or necessity of perpetuation. In this respect laws affecting Education were no different from any other legislation. Neither was the question at issue one of the rights of a religious minority. It was, in his opinion, purely a matter of Provincial constitutional powers. "I therefore wish to express my most emphatic objection to the legislation in regard to this subject. I recognize no power in Parliament to make laws for the new Provinces in contravention of the letter and spirit of the British North America Act. Further, I recognize neither right nor justice in the attempt to dictate to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan the manner in which they shall conduct their own business."

The Premier's Compromise Amendment

Mr. Haultain's contribution to the discussion was, of course, widely debated. It was recognized as a gauntlet of defiance to the Federal authorities and an indication that he would do what was possible to fire the Western heather against the Autonomy legislation. The Conservatives were elated accordingly and hoped much from his intervention in any bye-elections which might occur in Ontario. The political crisis, however, diminished in excitement and gradually disappeared as it became clear that a compromise Clause had been decided upon which would prove measurably satisfactory to the Western Liberal members and to any others who might be kicking over the traces, while at the same time assuring the Government of Mr. Sifton's support. Rumours, of course, were still current and one was to the effect that Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, would resign because the projected settlement was not satisfactory to his Church or his friends in Quebec. There does not, however, seem to have been any real basis for this talk.

In the House, on March 15th, the Premier indirectly intimated that the Government was contemplating some form of amendment to the Bill. Following this came an unusually large batch of petitions from Quebec in favour of the measure together with charges that Conservative organizations in that Province were circulating blanks of this nature for signature while in Ontario the party organizations were obtaining signatures against the Bill. A feature of this time also was the frequency of Conservative allega-

tions that the Government was dangling before its supporters in Parliament a number of public positions then vacant, or about to be created in the new Provinces, with a view to holding their votes and bribing their support. According to the *Mail and Empire* of March 22nd, these inducements included two Cabinet offices, one Yukon Commissionership, two new Governorships, four Senatorships, four Judgeships, two Provincial Premierships and six Provincial Portfolios. On March 20th the proposed compromise Clause was made public as follows and it may very properly be compared here with the original Educational clause:

I. Clause 16 of the Autonomy Bills.

The provisions of Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said Province as if, at the date upon which this Act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression "the Union" in the said section being taken to mean the said date.

2. Subject to the provisions of the said Section 93 and in continuance of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the North-West Territories Act, it is enacted that the Legislature of the said Province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education and that it shall therein always be provided (a) that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the said Province or of any less portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name it is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessments and collection of rates therefor, and (b) that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish Separate Schools therein, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor, and (c) that in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves with respect thereto.

3. In the appropriation of public moneys by the Legislature in aid of education and in the distribution of any moneys paid to the Government of the said Province arising from the school fund established by "The Dominion Lands Act" there shall be no discrimination between the Public Schools and the Separate Schools, and such moneys shall be applied to the support of the Public and Separate Schools in equitable shares or proportion.

II. Substitute for Clause 16 as Eventually Passed.

Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said Province, with the substitution for paragraph 1 of the said Section 93 of the following paragraph.

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Separate Schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of Chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the North-West Territories passed in the year 1901 or with respect to religious instruction in any Public or Separate School as provided for in the said Ordinances.

(2) In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the Province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said Chapter 29 or any Act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said Chapter 29.

(3) Where the expression "by law" is employed in paragraph 3 of the said Section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said Chapters 29 and 30, and where the expression "at the Union" is employed in the said paragraph 3, it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force.

During this period of excitement and political crisis the central figure of the controversy—the Prime Minister—maintained a cool and, upon the whole, unruffled front. The chief exception may be said to have been in that moment of apparent feeling when he eulogized Separate Schools and portrayed the possible evils of the opposite system. As to his motives in connection with this policy and the much-discussed question of his consistency in the events of 1896 and 1905 he who runs must read. Sir W. Laurier's admirers were as fervent in the latter period as in the former; his detractors and opponents, however, were more numerous and their expressions of opinion—especially in Ontario—much more vigorous and denunciatory during the year under consideration. In a volume published at this time—*Laurier et son Temps*—and written by Senator L. O. David, of Montreal, a very intimate friend of the Premier's, it was stated that Sir Wilfrid could hardly explain to himself "the outburst of fanaticism" over legislation which he considered to be so clearly founded on law and justice. As to the negotiations over the Amendment, or compromise, Senator David said:

> Laurier had long hesitated; he was humiliated, and asked himself if he should not seize the occasion to retire. He had even offered, it is said, to resign in favour of Mr. Fielding if he would undertake to carry the Bill as it was. Mr. Fielding refused, saying that no one could govern the country without Laurier; that his retirement, under the circumstances, would be disastrous to the national and religious peace of Canada. Laurier would have refused to accept any modification which could have been considered a backdown, or an abandonment of the principle of Separate Schools. But he could not leave the country at the mercy of the dangerous elements which he had aroused, when the English Liberals, after erring a moment, only asked of him to make clearer the Clause in which he assured the maintenance of the schools as they existed. The repeal of the Ordinances alone could have given entire justice to the Catholics of the North-West; but that was impossible; it would have produced civil war. In accepting the amendment he put an end to the terrible crisis and saved what was savable.

Opinion against the Autonomy Legislation

At this point something must be said as to the condition of public opinion during the period of political crisis extending from the introduction of the Autonomy measure on February 21st to its amended presentment for second reading on March 22nd. Whether the feeling aroused was more or less intense than during similar sectarian excitements of the past such as the Jesuits' Estates settlement, the Equal Rights movement, or the Manitoba School question, need not be discussed here. But there can be no doubt as to its vehemence and, at times, violence. The Orangemen were amongst the first to move and the largely circulated petition to Parliament against the Autonomy measure gives perhaps the clearest view of their position:

> We, the undersigned electors in the constituency, do pray that in granting Provincial Autonomy to the North-West Territories, the

Dominion Parliament will not by any enactment, or otherwise, withhold from the newly-created Provinces full and unrestricted freedom of action : (1) in all matters affecting the establishment, maintenance, and administration of schools ; (2) in the official language to be used in the debates of the Legislative Assemblies therein and in proceedings before the Provincial Courts, and in recording and publishing the same ; (3) in all other matters and subjects generally understood to be of purely local concern.

Along this line a strong Resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Toronto District on Feb. 20th and by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia two days later. On March 1st, Mr. James Argue, M.L.A., Grand Master of the Manitoba Orangemen, in addressing a Winnipeg gathering declared that they "viewed with alarm the attempt of the Government to make Separate Schools the condition of granting Autonomy." On the following day the Grand Lodge of Manitoba "strenuously and firmly" protested against the alleged policy of creating Separate Schools in the new Provinces and perpetuating them for all time to come; declared it to be a hampering of education and the fastening of "an incubus" upon the people. Mr. Sifton was also congratulated upon his "able stand" in resisting this "iniquitous Bill." Three days later the St. John, N.B., County Lodge denounced the measure.

In Midland, during the annual meeting on March 8th, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, Grand Master of Ontario West, expressed fears of a serious creed agitation such as that of 1893-96. "The Church has again shown its power and we find among the prominent features of the Bill provisions which secure the establishment and perpetuation of Separate Schools in that part of the Dominion. How the present Government can reconcile its attitude in the present instance with its policy in 1896, when it boasted of having effected a settlement of the trouble at that time on Provincial lines, does not appear." He went on to refer to certain press allegations that the matter had been considered by the Pope and that nothing short of a guarantee of Separate Schools in the new Provinces would be accepted by His Holiness or his followers. Dr. Sproule was congratulated upon his opposition to this "pernicious legislation."

A long and vigorous Resolution was also passed by the Grand Lodge protesting against Separate Schools as such; against a dual school system as producing strife and discord; against this legislation, in particular, as "an unwarrantable interference with the fundamental rights of unborn Provinces" and as "a gross and indefensible violation of the Confederation compact"; against any attempt to shackle the West in matters of education; against "the reactionary and vicious policy of recognizing the claims of a Church to State aid"; against the Prime Minister's alleged stultification of his whole political record. The legislation was declared to be an unparalleled breach of trust and every legitimate effort was promised to drive its supporters from public

life. An Orange mass-meeting at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 7th passed a Resolution unanimously as follows:

1. That the enactment of the proposed legislation by the Parliament of Canada is a deliberate and unwarrantable interference with Provincial rights.
2. That it is an insidious attempt to force on the said Provinces a system of Separate Schools when the entire question of education should be left to the Provincial Legislatures to be dealt with as the people of said Provinces desire, through their directly elected representatives.
3. That the granting of public money to any religious denomination for the purpose of teaching the doctrines or tenets of said religion is wrong in principle and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.
4. That the proposed legislation, if enacted by the Parliament of Canada, will prove a source of continual discord and endless rancour which will not be conducive to the material progress and development of the great Canadian West.

At North Wakefield, in Quebec, on Mar. 13th, the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge passed similar Resolutions, while the Grand Master, Mr. Thomas Gilday, of Montreal, declared Separate Schools to be instrumental in raising a wall of distinction between religions and a feeling of prejudice between individuals. The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick acted along similar lines on Mar. 15th, and that of Nova Scotia on Mar. 22nd. On Mar. 17th, Major W. J. Wright, Grand Master of Ontario East, addressing the Grand Lodge at Ottawa, protested vigorously against the Government's policy and his view was endorsed by Resolution. Other Orange bodies met later in the year and added their voices to these uncompromising deliverances.

This Orange line of thought was, however, expected and politically discounted. More important, during the crisis at Ottawa, was the expression of opinion by non-partisan bodies or personages, and these were very soon in evidence. On Feb. 19th the Rev. Canon Cody denounced from his Toronto pulpit the fastening of even a mild form of Separate Schools upon the people of the new Provinces. Speaking to the Montreal *Star* on Feb. 23rd, Principal Peterson, C.M.G., of McGill University, declared that if the principle of Separate Schools was to be further acknowledged he could see no hope for the establishment of a national system in Canada. In Quebec, language was a factor as well as religion. He never could understand, however, " what objection there could be to a system of schools wherein, after secular matters had been attended to, the tenets of the religion of Christ are allowed to be taught." At the Empire Club, Toronto, on the same date, Mr. D. J. Goggin, LL.D., late Superintendent of Education in the North-West Territories, and the father of its school system, dealt with the Educational clause at some length. He was explicit in his opposition to it, although a believer in the existing Western plan of instruction: " The introduction of the Clause was intended to fasten forever on these new Provinces a Separate School system, and it went further. It gave compulsory direction to the Province as to how its own money should be apportioned to these

schools. The Clause went beyond anything in the existing North-West Territories Act and, while it might be a necessary step in securing the continual existence of the Separate Schools, it was an interference with the right of the Province to administer its own funds, and was not justified by the past actions of the Territorial Legislature in respect of these schools."

Before the Canadian Club, Toronto, four days later, Mr. J. S. Willison, of *The News,* took pronounced and vigorous exception to the principle and character of this legislation.* He went into the subject elaborately from an historical and constitutional standpoint and opposed the policy of the Government as an attempt to maintain clerical privilege, exalt denominationalism over nationalism, and set aside the proceeds of school lands for purposes of sectarian education. The strongest denunciatory language of this period was, however, contained in an open letter published in the press on March 2nd, by the Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. The Premier's policy was described as a desperate attempt to force Separate Schools upon the new Provinces; the Liberal party was said to be threatened with madness in this "hideous and oppressive" encouragement of Sectaries and Separatists; Mr. Sifton was held up to honour for opposing such "monstrous propositions." He argued at length for Public Schools and a united people in educational affairs. Quebec, Spain, France, Italy, etc., were urged as examples of the failure of Separatist or religious control of schools. To a correspondent in Barrie, under date of Feb. 25th, Dr. Goldwin Smith wrote the following expression of opinion:

> It should be borne in mind that the term "separate" in this connection practically means Roman Catholic, and that what is proposed is that the new Provinces shall be bound forever to recognize, maintain and propagate the Roman Catholic religion. The assumption that a provisional arrangement made for a Territory in tutelage to the Dominion Government must be carried on to a Province invested with legislative powers on the subject seems to be manifestly untenable. That any one can be entitled to insist on a continuance of that arrangement or bound to submit to it, surely, it is impossible to contend.

At the Canadian Club Luncheon in Toronto, on March 6th, a letter was read from the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), of Winnipeg, expressing his surprise and deep disappointment at the action and policy of the Premier—one who had been his ideal of a Canadian statesman; describing the Autonomy measure as a step backwards and as "entirely opposed to the spirit and genius of the Western people"; speaking of Provincial rights as seriously invaded by the policy; and denouncing the Educational clause as likely to result in the intensifying of sectional feeling and the probable establishment of Doukhobor, Mormon and Galician Separate Schools. The Premier was "fastening by constitution,

* NOTE.—For a full-page report of this address see *The News* of February 28th.

by the act of creation, a system of education upon the Territories which, while it may seem to suit conditions as they are at present, may not be at all suitable in twenty, or thirty, or fifty years. No Government has the right to lay any country in subjection to the dead hand of the past." In *The News* of March 8th, Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., had a characteristically bitter criticism of the Government policy and of an alleged Roman Catholic principle which he described in the words: "Ignorance is the mother of devotion." The constitutional side of the case was dealt with at length in the same paper of March 9th and 18th by Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, LL.D., of Ottawa. To the Toronto *Telegram* of March 9th, Senator McMullen, a prominent Ontario Liberal, expressed opposition to the measure as being an infringement of the party policy of Provincial rights and stated that he had presented his views to the Premier. Speaking in Toronto on Mar. 12th, the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, a well-known Methodist minister of Hamilton, urged a wholly national system of Education as being the only true one and denounced "the disloyalty and impertinence of those at Ottawa who are endeavouring to interfere with the legal rights of the West by introducing legislation which, so far as it is successful, will deal a deadly blow at national education."

The Rev. J. W. Pedley (Congregationalist) in the same City and on the same date represented the proposed encouragement of the Separate School principle as political madness, as establishing a blight upon the new Provinces, as dangerous to religious liberty and undemocratic. "When you have connection between Church and State the Church loses vitality and becomes a mere function, an empty form. . . . To teach organized religion in the Public Schools is to set blazing a fire of religious hatred." In the *Christian Guardian* of Mar. 15th, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Eby was even more emphatic. "To your tents, O Israel!" he demanded of Methodism and Methodists. The legislation was an "attempted outrage" and the coming struggle "a contest of modern Christian statesmanship against the aggressive, sleepless, unscrupulous sinuosity of a Hierarchy" which was an "ally of autocrats, sworn foe to light and liberty and progress."

So the fight went on. The Toronto *News* conducted the expression of public feeling in this respect with its usual ability but with undoubted bitterness and from the most extreme standpoint. Its cartoons were clever and sometimes almost brutal in the force of their personal and political attacks. Its heading across the first page for weeks ran in a form most effective for those whom it sought to reach: "A Free West, a Common School, Provincial Rights, Religious Equality." Its editorials were argumentative and vigorous. On March 16, 17, 20 and 27 appeared letters addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and signed "Runnymede" which appealed in clear language and forceful style to the Protestant sentiment of the community and to the historical argument from that side of the shield. Meanwhile, various public bodies

throughout English-speaking Canada, as well as individuals of a more or less public character, were registering protests which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Feb. 16.—Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Grand Master of the Orange Association of Canada, writes to the various lodges protesting against an effort to permanently impose Separate Schools upon the West and urging "every lover of liberty, especially every Orangeman, to lend a helping hand to prevent this injustice being perpetrated."

Feb. 26.—At Winnipeg, Man., the Rev. P. C. Parker (Baptist) denounces the Premier's proposal "to fasten Separate Schools forever upon the West" because there happens to be ten of these schools now in existence.

Feb. 28.—In Peterborough, Ont., the Rev. E. A. Langfeldt (Anglican) protests against "that iniquitous measure which the Dominion Parliament has dared to enforce upon the new Provinces—namely Separate Schools" He describes the Premier as a hypocrite and protests against his alleged characterization of Public Schools as responsible for United States divorces, murders and other crimes.

Feb. 28.—The Executive of the Baptist Convention of Manitoba and the North-West Territories passes a Resolution of protest for the following stated reasons:

1. It is an invasion of Provincial rights. In matters of education every Province should be free to legislate for itself.

2. It is a violation of the principles conscientiously entertained by Baptists—the principle of equal rights and the principle of separation of Church and State.

3. It is a scheme which will provoke discord and defeat one of the great purposes of Public School education which is the unification of all classes. A Confederation cannot be sound in which the elements lack the first essential of harmony.

Feb. 28.—The Presbytery of Winnipeg unanimously passes Resolutions, signed by Rev. C. W. Gordon and Prof. A. B. Baird, declaring that the proposed legislation would deprive the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan of their full Provincial rights and fetter their whole future educational development; that it would awaken ill-feeling upon a subject about which Canadians are peculiarly sensitive; that it would interfere with the ideal of National Schools which are such a powerful agency in creating a common Canadian life and sentiment; and that the Government should so modify its Bill as "to leave the determination of their educational policy to the Provinces more particularly concerned."

Mar. 3.—A mass-meeting in Medicine Hat, N.W.T., adopts Resolutions declaring (1) that the Educational issue should be left in the hands of the people of the new Provinces; (2) that the Crown lands should either be under control of the Provincial Governments or else retained by the Federal authorities for a limited number of years; (3) that the dividing line of the Provinces would inflict hardship upon the ranching industry as opposed to the farming community.

Mar. 5.—The Rev. J. D. Freeman (Baptist), speaking in Toronto, opposes the "shackling of the West" for all time and declares that "the ideal of the National School is to make good citizens but the ideal of the Separate School is to make good Catholics."

Mar. 6.—The Ministerial Association of Hamilton, Ont., protests by Resolution against the "contemplated interference" with the Provincial control of education.

THE HON. W. A. WEIR, K.C., M.L.A.
Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in 1905.

THE HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, K.C.
Senator of Canada. Appointed Speaker of the Senate in 1905.

Mar. 6.—A Resolution of the Brantford (Ont.) Ministerial Association is made public protesting against the Educational Clause as "calculated to breed strife and disintegration in our Dominion," as an act of interference with Provincial Rights and a violation of the principle of the separation of Church and State.

Mar. 6.—The Brampton (Ont.) Ministerial Association declares against Separate Schools in principle and practice and denounces the proposed legislation.

Mar. 6.—A mass-meeting of Toronto Baptists is addressed by Mayor Urquhart who declares himself opposed to Separate Schools and pronounces against "hampering the new Provinces of the West with a system they do not want." Mr. D. E. Thomson, K.C., declares that had he known of this legislation he would have voted against the Liberal party at the last election. Strong Resolutions are unanimously passed denouncing the Educational Clause of the Bill.

Mar. 7.—The Presbytery of Toronto is addressed by the Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who, as a Liberal in politics, expresses disappointment in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the hope that his change of policy may hurt him and defeat his measure. A Resolution is passed denouncing Separate Schools and the proposed legislation.

Mar. 8.—The Ottawa Ministerial Association; a mass-meeting of the citizens of Wiarton, Ontario; the Methodist Ministerial Association of London, Ontario; the Presbyteries of Kingston, Peterborough, Bruce, and Paris—all in Ontario—pass resolutions of protest and condemnation.

Mar. 8.—The Rev. James Woodsworth, Secretary of the North-West Methodist Missions, writes the Toronto *News* protesting against any policy which will enter a wedge of discord amongst the now rapidly unifying elements of the Western population.

Mar. 13.—A Resolution is passed by the Methodist Ministers of Toronto, in general meeting, protesting against the Bill and asking Parliament "to grant to the new Provinces full Provincial rights and to each complete control of its educational system."

Mar. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Association of Toronto, including Messrs. W. B. Rogers, D. A. Rose, J. M. Godfrey and others, pass a Resolution desiring to place themselves on record "as being of the opinion that the Government should expunge entirely from the Autonomy Bill the Clauses relating to Education and that all matters pertaining to Education be left entirely to the new Provinces."

Mar 14.—The Evangelical Alliance of Moncton, N.B., protests vigorously against the measure as interfering with Provincial Autonomy and introducing into Federal politics an issue "certain to arouse strong religious antagonisms."

Mar. 14.—To *The Globe*, Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., late Liberal candidate in Centre Toronto, says: "I quite agree that all matters of education should be left entirely to the new Provinces and that the Educational clauses should be expunged from the Autonomy Bills. The Provinces should be left to deal with their own educational matters within the spirit of, and as protected by, the British North America Act. I thoroughly agree with what Premier Haultain says in his letter printed in *The Globe* to-day. I think he is correct in the position he has taken that it is a constitutional matter. I stand firmly on the principle of Provincial rights."

Mar. 14.—The Presbytery of Winnipeg re-affirms the protests of its Executive and urges (1) the necessity of leaving the new Provinces to control their own educational affairs and (2) the desirability of having the constitutional issue tested by the Courts rather than discussed in Parliament.

Mar. 15.—In *The News*, Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Carman reiterates his keen antagonism to the proposed legislation on the following grounds :

1. It would turn back the index on the dial of our national growth and put the free new Provinces where Ontario and Quebec were 40 years ago.

2. It would re-affirm in Alberta and Saskatchewan the relations of Ontario and Quebec to Education—the very thing the Constitution of 1867 was intended to avert.

3. It would restrict the territory allotted to Manitoba because that Province has maintained its Public School system.

4. It would divide the community into various educational and self-taxing sections and also parcel public funds amongst them whilst roping off the Catholics from the Protestants throughout the newer West.

5. It would give these divisions a claim upon public lands and funds, fritter away the resources of the country, and turn the public revenues into "hunting, chasing and grasping areas for the Sectaries."

Mar. 15.—The Indian Head (Assiniboia) Liberal Association passes a Resolution protesting against the Educational Clauses of the Bill as "an interference with Provincial Rights" and the Amended Clause as containing no clear modification of this objection.

Mar. 15.—Resolutions of protest are announced from the Parkdale Methodist Church, Toronto, the Toronto Junction Public School Board, a meeting of the Toronto Methodist Churches, the Presbytery of Owen Sound, the Berlin Ministerial Association and the Executive of the Whitby and Lindsay Baptist Association.

Mar. 17.—Resolutions of protest are announced from the Presbytery of Stratford, Ont., the Conservative Association of Moosomin, N.W.T., and the Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal. The latter declares the legislation in its Educational clauses to be "a startling and dangerous infringement, in a matter of vital importance, upon that principle of Provincial self-government which alone makes it possible to hold in harmonious relations the various Provinces of our vast Dominion."

Mar. 19.—The Central Presbyterian Church and congregation of Winnipeg send a telegram of protest to Sir Wilfrid Laurier against "any restriction upon the new Provinces for the perpetuation of Separate Schools."

Mar. 20.—At a mass-meeting in Toronto the Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan speaks as follows : "Wherever one party had privileges at the expense of another there could never be peace. Let there be no restrictions imposed on the new West, but one common brotherhood and one common school system."

Mar. 21.—The Rev. Dr. F. G. Scott, of Quebec, writes to the Montreal *Star* urging the advantages of the Public School system in creating a nationality and solving problems of a racial and religious character ; alleging the real reason of the Autonomy policy to be "a desire to establish French-Canadian colonies in the West" and the establishment of a new Quebec "with all its racial, lingual, and sectarian animosities eating the life out of true Canadian nationalism" ; prophesying, if this be done, an ultimate submergence of Canada in the United States.

Mar. 28.—The Rev. J. Edward Starr, of Toronto, declares to *The News* that this policy may result in putting the Western advocates of Provincial rights in the practical position of rebels.

Passive or Active Opinion in favour of the Measure

It is hardly necessary to say that the bulk of public opinion, in a community, favourable to any given political measure, either in an active form or in the passive condition of non-objection, is largely unexpressed. As compared to the aggressive character of an agitation such as that just described these opinions can, of course, be only indicated here. Quebec was well understood to be in favour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Bill and in favour of it without amendment. Neither party took ground against it in that Province and, ultimately, the representatives of both parties from there voted for it in the House. The Maritime Provinces expressed very little opinion either way. Senator David, in an interview reported in the Toronto *News* of March 1st, indicated very clearly a French-Canadian demand for the confirmation of all existing Educational privileges. He even went further than this: "There can be no doubt that the people of the Provinces about to be taken into Confederation, as well as the people of the Provinces that may hereafter be admitted, are, by the Act of Confederation and by the Act of 1875, confirmed for all time in their right to Separate Schools." The Montreal weekly paper, *Le Nationaliste,* took a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation on Mar. 5th:

> The struggle will be terrible. Sir Wilfrid may still emerge victorious from the crisis. If he fails he can console himself. His fall will be that of a star, it will illuminate the darkness. Is there to be for him a crowning of his career? What more beautiful swan song than that of his voice or his words pronounced in favour of right, justice and liberty. This man to whom, despite differences of opinion, his adversaries give the testimony that he has always looked for peace and union—this man may fall under its weight. He will enter living into immortality.

On Mar. 10th, the press was given an elaborate Resolution passed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of York County, Ontario, unreservedly endorsing the principle of religious teaching in the schools; re-affirming the determination of Catholics to support and maintain such a system; and eulogizing the Prime Minister for safeguarding the rights of the Catholic minority in the West. Meantime petitions in favour of the measure, were being largely signed in Quebec. They approved of the Bill as consecrating the acquired rights of the minority in the new Provinces, and as conforming to the spirit of the Canadian Constitution. They protested against the efforts which were being made to suppress or modify the legislation and urged that it be carried without alteration. On Mar. 12th, Mr. P. G. Martineau, of Montreal, addressed the Canadian Club of Toronto and defined the view of his co-religionists as follows: "We want Separate Schools because of our religious faith. The religious and secular training of our children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. It is necessary to inculcate into the minds of children, while at school, the virtues

of truth, justice, honesty, temperance, self-control, and those other virtues comprised in the Christian code of morals. It is necessary that education be given in the midst of a religious atmosphere." Writing to a correspondent, in a letter published at this time, but dated Feb. 25th, Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., gave the following clear, constitutional opinion along Liberal lines:

> Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia had no Separate School systems when they entered the Union, and therefore, have none now. In Manitoba's case Parliament plainly intended to impose a Separate School system on the mistaken belief that a system of denominational schools was in existence there, in practice, if not in law. It required costly trials to determine the fact that Manitoba had no Separate Schools when taken into Confederation as a Province, but it was so determined, and she consequently has none now. On the other hand, the North-West Territories have unquestionably had Separate Schools for thirty years, and it is very clear to me that either Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities, where they exist in school districts, if deprived now of the right to Separate Schools, would be in a position to hold that the spirit of the Confederation agreement had been violated.

A Liberal meeting at Port Rowan, Ont., on Mar. 14th, listened to Mr. A. W. Donly, of Simcoe, defend the Government record in this connection. He condemned the newspapers for stirring up creed dissensions; expressed himself as opposed to Separate Schools but not in favour of forcing his ideas down the throats of his Roman Catholic friends; declared that there were other Hierarchies than that of the Church in question; and urged his hearers not to be led away by those who were trying to hound the Liberal party from power. Two days later, *La Patrie,* of Montreal (Mr. Tarte's paper), reviewed the situation as one in which Catholicism was being denounced from the Protestant pulpits as "the enemy of progress and poisonous to the minds of the people"; and declared that, in the teeth of all provocation, French-Canadians continued calm in the confidence that "right is might." Mr. Borden was described as in an embarrassing, precarious and even perilous position but as, fortunately, possessing great sanity of judgment, and being conspicuous for a lack of prejudice.

Le Canada, the Montreal Liberal organ, on Mar. 15th, took the ground of advising against the signature of petitions as tending to place the Premier between the two fires of Orangeism in Ontario and Conservatism in Quebec. "If," it added, "Separate Schools are not guaranteed, the Catholics will begin a dangerous agitation, the more dangerous that it will be based on acquired rights, or constitutional rights; the more moving that it will be the protest of a minority against the oppression of a majority; and, finally, the more persistent because it will always be possible to appeal to the Federal Government. There can be no peace where justice does not reign." Writing on Mar. 20th to the Rev. A. E. Smith, of Winnipeg, Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P. for that City, defended the Liberal course at some length. He described the multitude of letters and suggestions which he had read and from which he had sifted out three possible courses as follows:

(1) Accept the Education Clause as first presented to Parliament.
(2) Pass the Autonomy Bill without any reference to Education and giving the Provinces so-called Provincial rights.
(3) Confirm the system of Education now in vogue in the Territories.

The last course was the one he favoured, not as a compromise, but as the best and most logical solution—defective though it might be. He summarized and concluded his treatment of the subject thus: "Boiled down it means the slight restriction of Provincial rights and the slight extension of religious rights with respect to half-an-hour of religious teaching each day in the schools of the proposed new Provinces. Shall we go to war over this?" It may be added here that Archbishop Bruchési returned from Europe on Mar. 18th and told the Montreal press that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech had been cabled over, and that "it met with much approval in Roman Catholic circles in France."

Western View of the Legislation

Meantime, what of the West? While Ontario was apparently stirring itself into a white heat of antagonism toward this legislation, the Western country, for which a part of its press and many of its pulpits were fighting, showed a persistent inclination to remain undisturbed and unexcited. The feeling might be there but it was not greatly in evidence. Mr. Haultain's stand received, it is true, the warm support of many papers in Saskatchewan, but in Alberta Mr. Bennett's more pronounced party views did not bring him an equal measure of support and, as time passed on, it was apparent that no wave of antagonistic feeling existed. General prosperity and speculation as to the harvest, followed by happiness over a bountiful result, probably left little time for thought and little inclination for any but a rosy view of political conditions. An early illustration of this was found in the attitude of the Calgary *Herald* (Conservative) in its vigorous criticism of the "Ontario agitation," and in the interview with its proprietor, Mr. J. J. Young, in *The Globe* of Feb. 24th, when he said: "As to the School question, the present arrangement is working satisfactorily, and as long as the Federal authorities leave things as they are, I apprehend that there will be no serious opposition from the intelligent portion of the electorate." Moreover, the financial clauses of the Autonomy measure were very satisfactory —almost lavishly so—and this fact proved an excellent offset to the complaints about control of the Public lands. A certain amount of opposition was, of course, expressed and the trend of this feeling was indicated in a Winnipeg interview with Senator J. A. Lougheed, of Calgary, on Feb. 27th:

I predict dissatisfaction throughout the whole Dominion over the restrictions imposed on the new Provinces by the Dominion Government. Better far that their status should remain as it is than that their hands should be tied for all time to come on this question of Education. The legislation, as proposed, is of the most reactionary character, and so far as it can be heard, the voice of the Territories will be raised in protest

against it. The question at issue is not sectional ; it is constitutional ; it is not concerned with the relative merits of Public and Separate Schools but with a deliberate assault on Provincial rights, the fundamental basis of our political fabric.

On Mar. 2nd, Mayor H. W. Laird, of Regina, told the press that: "If Quebec insists upon formulating a school policy for the West, it will only be a short time, with our increasing population, before the West will be strong enough, numerically, to undo the injustice now being attempted. Westerners have so far been able to carry on an efficient and satisfactory school system. It is a matter of purely domestic concern, and I mistake Western public sentiment if they will peacefully submit to such a flagrant invasion of Provincial rights." The day before this the Manitoba Grand Orange Lodge had passed vigorous Resolutions and had exchanged telegrams of protest with the Grand Lodge of the Territories which was meeting at Regina. The latter sent the following message: "The delegates representing 52 lodges in the eastern division of the Territories, assembled at Regina, will use every lawful means in their power to frustrate the attempt of the Dominion to interfere in educational matters by fastening on the new Provinces Separate Schools, and will actively oppose re-election of any member who supports such unwarranted and tyrannical legislation."

Manitoba opinion was, from the first, largely opposed to the Federal Government's policy. It moved along the lines of thought in 1896, and showed marked sympathy with Mr. Sifton's resignation, while the Winnipeg *Telegram* and *Tribune* strenuously supported Mr. Haultain at this and later stages. On Mar. 3rd, the House of Bishops of the Anglican Diocese of Rupert's Land passed a Resolution viewing the Separate School clauses of the Bill with "deep concern" and asking for amendment so as to give full Educational powers to the new Provinces, Speaking in Winnipeg on the same date, Mr. J. W. Connell, M.L.A., of Souris, declared that "Western Catholics do not want Separate Schools because, although many years ago they had a large number, they have now dwindled down to nine. The question is purely a local one, and should be left to the Local Governments to deal with through the direct representatives of the people."

At the same time a public meeting at Medicine Hat., N.W.T., passed a Resolution asking for full control of Education and lands—as the Board of Trade at Okotoks had done on Feb. 9th. With the exception of this utterance and the view of the Winnipeg *Tribune* these were all Conservative opinions. Of a different nature, however, was the letter addressed by Principal Riddell, of Alberta College, Edmonton, to the *Christian Guardian* on Feb. 23rd, and another by the Rev. F. C. Buchanan, Superintendent of Methodist Missions, for Alberta, on Feb. 25th. The former declared that the people were not asking for Separate Schools and that, if left to themselves, the Roman Catholics would quickly

adopt a National School system. The latter demanded Provincial control of Education. The Rev. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, returning from a two months' visit to the Territories, stated on Mar. 11th that "the people of the Canadian West are united in their demand for Provincial Rights and I believe they will accept no compromise upon the School question." The Rev. R. G. McBeth, of Paris, Ontario, but a native of the Western country, wrote to *The News* on Mar. 13th vigorously criticising the legislation for these reasons:

1. Upon the ground of Provincial Rights.
2. Because the North-West is a polyglot and cosmopolitan country with the one vital necessity of union amongst its races and creeds.
3. Because the Roman Catholic Church has no prescriptive right to Separate Schools in the West—both the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches having had properly organized parish schools there before the Roman Catholics.
4. On the alleged ground that the Roman Catholic educational system has been an historic and conspicuous failure.

Meantime, the great mass of a scattered people said nothing —at least publicly. As to the press, the time-honoured lines of party were closely observed with the difference that as more papers profess independence in the West than in the East there was apparently more freedom of expression. The Indian Head *Prairie Witness,* a religious journal, the Qu'Appelle *Progress,* the Alameda *Despatch,* the Weyburn *Herald,* and the Yorkton *Enterprise,* all professed independent views and all at one time or another opposed the Separate School Clause. At Calgary, on Mar. 22nd, a public meeting passed a Resolution against "coercion" and on the following night a similar gathering expressed itself at Moosomin. But these meetings were more or less isolated and were always subject to the charge of party manipulation. With one or two exceptions, and apart from political newspapers, the reports from the West largely indicated popular indifference and this inference events afterwards bore out.

The Press and the Attitude of the Toronto Globe

With certain important exceptions the attitude of the party press throughout English-speaking Canada during this period was what might have been expected. It found the usual number of arguments for or against the Government's policy with, perhaps, this difference that there was no actual enthusiasm concerning the Separate School Clause. Upon that point the attitude was either defensive or aggressively hostile. Reference has already been made to the Western press, which was in a different category to that of either Ontario or Quebec. In British Columbia three strong Liberal papers opposed the Government's policy in the early stages of the controversy. The Victoria *Times,* Senator Templeman's organ, had the following editorial reference on Mar. 4th: "Nevertheless the address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be considered by all Canada and must be

subject to the criticism of those who believe the perpetuation of such conditions as prevail in Ontario and Quebec—conditions they believe it would be well to sink forever and which they hope in the interests of real unity will disappear in the course of time—to be inimical to the best material and social interests of the country."

The Vancouver *World* of Mar. 10th explicitly declared that the Dominion should not attempt to legislate upon the question of Education. The Vancouver *Province* took the ground (Mar. 29th) that the Autonomy Bills constituted an infringement of Provincial rights and declared this to be the position of the great bulk of the Liberals of Eastern Canada, of the enlightened press of the party throughout the Dominion, and of those principally concerned—the people of the new Provinces. Semi-independent papers like the Toronto *Telegram,* and *Saturday Night* under Mr. E. E. Sheppard's control, were fierce in their denunciation of the Education clause, as were religious or sectarian papers such as the *Christian Guardian.* This last, the organ of the Methodist Church in Canada, had always exercised considerable influence in Ontario and the following editorial (Mar. 8th) must be quoted here not only as illustrating its denominational views but also the opinions of a class to which secular papers such as *The News* were so vigorously appealing at this time:

> The new Provinces must be let alone. They must be allowed to manage their own educational affairs without any dictation from the Dominion Government. The dead hand must not be allowed to stretch down through succeeding generations and limit the liberties of these growing commonwealths. Autonomy must be real and perfect. Provincial rights must be given in full. Alberta and Saskatchewan must be as independent in their Provincial statutes and action as the older Provinces. Tutelage will not be tolerated, and ought not to be attempted. Coercion—the worst of all coercion—must be dropped forthwith. It is for the people of those Provinces and for the people of those Provinces alone, to say whether or not they will have a Separate School system, and if so, to what extent and with what provisions. Dr. Carman has just as much right as Mgr. Sbarretti—and just as little—to be consulted by the Premier of Canada as to what sort of Autonomy shall be granted to Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is not for the Roman Catholic Church—or any other Church—to dictate in this matter. It is not for the Dominion Government to dictate in this matter. The true course to be adopted, the only course that will be satisfactory to the people of the North-West, the only course that will commend itself to the conscience and common-sense of the people of the Dominion, is to eliminate the Educational clauses of the draft Act of Autonomy entirely, and leave the new Provinces to work out their own destiny, in school matters as in all others.

Some party papers other than those mentioned above, the Windsor *Record* and the Yukon *World* amongst the Liberals, and the influential Montreal *Gazette,* amongst the Conservatives, took strong ground against the policy of their respective parties. The most important and most discussed newspaper attitude was, however, that of the Toronto *Globe.* It undoubtedly helped to create

the political crisis at Ottawa as it afterwards aided in soothing the Ontario agitation exhibited in the Oxford and London bye-elections. Shortly after the measure had been presented to Parliament (Feb. 24th) the *Globe* denied the assumption that because the Dominion Parliament in 1875 had the right to establish Separate Schools in the Territories, it therefore had the right in 1905 to require the new Provinces to continue them. "There is good reason to believe from a careful study of the provisions of the British North America Act that, while it is undoubtedly *intra vires* of the Dominion Parliament to impose Separate Schools on a 'Territory' for which the Imperial Act provides a constitution, it is *ultra vires* of that body to impose them on a Province." On Feb. 28th, the Liberal organ referred to Mr. Haultain's attitude as outlined in a published interview of three days before; mentioned him as destined to be the Premier of one of the new Provinces, probably Saskatchewan; and described the following quotation of his opinion as "sound from the constitutional point of view and in practice the most satisfactory alike to minority and majority":

> I am satisfied with the way in which our present system is working out. If I were made Dictator to-morrow I would not change it. But to a certain extent that is beside the question. The principle involved is one of Provincial Rights. We asked to be made a Province with the powers of a Province. We did not ask to be a Province with a large number of restrictions involved in our Constitutional Act. That may be only sentiment, but I consider that it is more than sentiment. And, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier dwelt largely on the conditions in Ontario and Quebec, there is no analogy. Upper and Lower Canada voluntarily agreed to the Confederation compact subject to the special condition about Separate Schools. There is a vast difference between Upper and Lower Canada going voluntarily into Confederation with certain conditions attached and our being created into a Province with those conditions attached.

This pronounced divergence from the policy of the Government, on the part of its chief Ontario newspaper organ, naturally aroused much interest and copious Conservative comment. On March 2nd, the *Globe* defended its line of thought as being "the historic Liberal principle" and as most calculated to secure the highest national interests. "There can be no Government in a country like Canada, with its variety of interests, without compromise on minor questions. But when essential principle is involved there can be no compromise." The loyalty of the Prime Minister to conscience and conviction, his regard for right and duty, were most fully admitted; but this matter involved "a question of principle and of public policy," so vital that every man must judge for himself. Whatever might be the ultimate result this journal "deliberately but unhesitatingly took its position in opposition to the Educational clause which, in our judgment, subverts the principle of Provincial Rights." On Mar. 6th its position became still more pronounced:

The most delicate question, the question most fraught with danger now before Parliament and the people of Canada is the vexed question of Separate Schools in the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Educational clauses in the Autonomy Bills in their present form are charged at every point with possibilities of controversy and strife. To pass these clauses and make them the constitutional basis of the school policy and administration in the North-West would, we are firmly convinced, be an irreparable political mistake and a great wrong against the people not of the North-West alone, but of all Canada. Our growing confidence is that this will not and cannot be done.

After a reference to the suggestions of the Western members and the proposals for a compromise amendment of the Clause which would draw the teeth of the objections *The Globe* continued: "We are still of the opinion that the same end would be fully attained were Education left wholly and without direction to the new Provincial Legislatures." The Clause in question was declared to be impossible, as then presented, and the "unflinching opposition" of Liberals both in and out of Parliament to be necessary. This position was vigorously maintained in editorials upon Mar. 8th and Mar. 10th. Stand by the constitution and leave everything Provincial to the Provinces was the apparent motto of the Liberal organ. On Mar. 18th the question was declared to be one of a full Provincial status for the Territories, or the introduction of limitations affecting Education into the new constitutions. Reference was finally made in this editorial to the basis of settlement said to have been arrived at with the approval of the Western (Liberal) members. The conclusion was as follows: "Having in view the whole educational situation in the Territories, any settlement acceptable to the robust independence of the West could scarcely offer insurmountable practical obstacles to thoughtful and right-minded people in the East. It might not be *The Globe's* solution of the question, but it would not be inherently and in the long run unjust." Other articles followed on March 20th, 21st, and 22nd, and included a categorical definition of the position taken, as follows:

1. *The Globe* stands for the Provincial rights of Saskatchewan and Alberta as created and secured by the British North America Act.
2. It contends that the new Provinces do not come under the Separate School obligation of Section 93 of that Act.
3. It believes confirmatory legislation unnecessary as the Separate Schools would have been maintained by Provincial enactment.
4. It holds the Educational clauses as originally drawn to be *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament.
5. It considers the legislation, as a consequence of these assumptions, to be an infringement of the rights of the Province under the Constitution.

The Second Reading of the Autonomy Bill

After nearly a month of agitation, controversy, and more or less political crisis, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on March 22nd, proposed in the House of Commons the second reading of the measure to establish the Government of the Province of Alberta and, inferentially, that of Saskatchewan. After a reference to preceding "outbursts of passion" which had marked Canadian

legislation during his experience of public life the Prime Minister defended briefly his position upon the Jesuits' Estates and Manitoba School questions and declared himself as firm a believer in Provincial rights as he had ever been. At some length he proceeded to define the constitutional position of the Government in this matter to be a belief in the necessity of embodying by Parliamentary action the Educational provisions of Section 93 of the British North America Act in the constitutions of the new Provinces. A brief history of conditions prior to the union of Ontario and Quebec followed and then the Premier outlined the amendment with which he proposed to replace the original Educational clause in his measure and which has already been given in full. The principal change, he said, consisted in the incorporation of certain Territorial Ordinances passed in 1901 and amending the original Federal legislation of 1875. By thus introducing Chapters 29 and 30 of these Ordinances into the permanent constitution of the new Provinces the Premier claimed that the present legislation was rendered absolutely clear and pronounced. There could be no question now as to what the Parliament of Canada intended should be done, or not done, along Educational lines in the future. He concluded with a description of Canada's constitution as essentially a compromise.

Mr. R. L. Borden, as Leader of the Opposition, followed in an elaborate presentation of his policy. It dealt chiefly with the constitutional point of view and, along its general lines, was not unlike the position assumed by *The Globe* newspaper. He commenced by charging the Premier with misleading the House as to the attitude of two of his Ministers (Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding) upon this question. He pointed out the importance of the present legislation, which could only be altered by Imperial enactment, and added that in the remarks he was about to make he recognized the right of his supporters to act as their conscience and judgment might dictate. The control of public lands and the Educational clause were the matters which he, at this time, proposed to discuss. As to the former point the people of the North-West were, he believed, as much entitled to the control of their lands as were the people of Eastern Canada. Land grabbing could hardly be worse under Provincial administration than it was now, he contended; while the new Provinces were fully as much interested in promoting immigration as was the Government at Ottawa. If there were any danger it could be obviated by a clause in the Bill relating to free homesteads and the price of the lands.

Turning to the great issue of the moment Mr. Borden accused the Prime Minister of disingenuousness in connection with this question and of having used the Manitoba School question in 1896 as a means to gain power—a position eminently calculated to arouse passion and prejudice at that time. In the present matter it was not "a question of Separate Schools but a question of Provincial Rights." It was a question of interference with privileges

and liberties which the Liberal party and leaders up till now had greatly cherished. He professed admiration of the moral and ethical training given to its children by the Roman Catholic Church. From his friends in Quebec he desired appreciation of the fact that "I am standing upon the rock of the Constitution as I understand that Constitution." He intended to oppose any action of Parliament which might undermine the foundation of Provincial rights upon which the country rested.

The argument which followed was constitutional in character, intricate in detail and necessarily technical at times. Briefly summarized Mr. Borden contended (1) that the Federal Act of 1875 was not a permanent measure which it was incumbent upon Parliament to perpetuate but a temporary provision which could at any moment be repealed; (2) that Mr. George Brown, who was quoted by the Premier, had never been recognized as a constitutional authority but that Sir John Thompson and the Hon. David Mills were so recognized and that both had supported the view that it would remain for Parliament to decide as to the perpetuation of the 1875 legislation whenever new Provinces were created; (3) that "neither in the negotiations and Resolutions which led up to the British North America Act, 1867, nor within the four corners of that Act and of the Acts in amendment thereto can any provision be found which obliges, or in my humble opinion even justifies, Parliament in imposing Separate Schools upon the new Provinces"; (4) that the establishment of Separate Schools in the Territories after the Federal Act of 1875—when there were only a few people in those regions—did not imply any present obligation to perpetuate those conditions; (5) that the substituted Section, or amendment, in the present measure was not different in principle from that which it replaced. Instead of standing by the Constitution, as the Premier claimed, Mr. Borden contended that this legislation actually amended or interpreted the British North America Act—a right which Parliament did not possess. In proof he quoted the North-West Ordinances which were to be imbedded in the new Provincial constitutions and Section 2 of the Bill itself which undertook to apply the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 to 1886, "except in so far as varied by this Act." His proposed amendment to the second reading was as follows:

> That upon the establishment of a Province in the North-West Territories of Canada as proposed by Bill No. 69, the Legislature of such Province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of Provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to Education.

In following the Opposition Leader, the Hon. W. S. Fielding (Mar. 22nd) treated the subject very differently. He waived the constitutional question and discussed frankly the general problem of Separate Schools which he declared to be the real issue in the

minds of the people. "For myself," he said, "I do not like the principle of Separate Schools." But he recognized conditions and if they were to-day protecting the rights of a Catholic minority in the West they might in the future have to protect the rights of a Protestant minority elsewhere. Roman Catholics considered it a matter of conscience to combine religious with secular education and there was more in the contention now than there had been in the past. "Who shall say that to-day religious instruction receives as much attention in the homes of Canada as it did in the days of our grandparents? We are living in a very rapid age, and I am afraid there is some room for the contention of our Roman Catholic brethren that religion will not be taught to the children of Canada unless the foundation of it is given to them in the schools." Mr. Fielding discussed at length the legislation of 1875 which, he pointed out, became law by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons. From the utterances of Sir John Thompson and Sir Alexander Campbell—the latter of whom described its object as being "to establish and perpetuate in the North-West Territories the same system as prevails in Ontario and Quebec"—and from the remarks of others, he argued that there was a moral obligation upon the present Parliament to continue the system. As to the nature of the Schools in the West he spoke as follows:

> I take it for granted that if you have a school which is established by the public authorities, if the management of the school derives all its authority and privileges from a regulation of the Government of the State: if you have a system of schools under which the proper authorities of the state, or the Province, or Territory, as the case may be, themselves specify the school books, establish the course of study, provide for the inspection of the schools and for all the distribution of the money; if you have all these elements, then I say you have a system of state-created, state-managed and state-supported schools. Every one of these conditions exist to-day in the Public School system of the North-West Territories.

The only difference between the minority and majority schools was that in the former the practice existed of half-an-hour's religious instruction after school hours. He concluded his speech by urging acceptance of the compromise and avoidance of irritating and useless sectarian controversy. Dr. T. S. Sproule, Grand Master of the Orange Order, who followed on Mar. 23rd, made a distinctly moderate speech. His most important point was the reading of an opinion upon the constitutional issue from the eminent Counsel, Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C. This he had obtained in reply to special questions arising out of the Prime Minister's original remarks upon the subject:

> The right of the Dominion Parliament to impose restrictions upon the Provinces about to be formed in dealing with the subject of Education and Separate Schools, is, I think, not beyond question. This would require more consideration than I have been able to give to it, and must ultimately be settled by judicial decision. I am asked, however, whether

Parliament is constitutionally bound to impose any such restriction, or whether it exists otherwise, and I am of the opinion in the negative. It must be borne in mind that I am concerned only with the question of the legal obligation. What the Parliament ought to do or should do in the exercise of any power which they may possess, is not within the province of Counsel.

Such a restriction, I apprehend, must exist or may be imposed, if at all, under the provisions of Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, and on the ground of their application to the Provinces now to be formed. If that Section applies, it would seem to require no enactment of our Parliament to give it effect, and if not, no such enactment, so far as I am aware, is otherwise made necessary. Upon the whole I am of the opinion that Section 93 does not apply to the Provinces now about to be established. Its provisions would appear to me to be intended for, and confined to, the then Provinces, and to the Union formed in 1867. There is not in any part of the North-West Territories as a Province any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools possessed by any class of persons, created by the Province, or existing at such Union ; and a right subsequently established by the Dominion in the part now about to be made a Province does not appear to me to come within the enactment.

Other speakers followed including the Hon. W. Paterson and Mr. F. D. Monk. The latter, though one of Mr. Borden's prominent lieutenants in Quebec, deprecated the needless agitation and mischievous utterances in connection with this question; argued at length in favour of religious instruction in schools; illustrated his remarks by opinions regarding the alleged deplorable condition of the United States public schools; and differed generally from the stand taken by his Leader. Mr. Sifton's long-expected pronouncement was the sensation of March 24th. It was one of his most important and best sustained speeches—clear, concise and clever. After explaining that the Bill was, in the main, satisfactory to him and that with the exception of the Educational clauses it ran very much along the lines of a Memorandum which he had submitted to the Prime Minister before leaving for the South early in January, Mr. Sifton proceeded to deal briefly with the land and financial conditions of the measure and, at length, with the Separate School issue which had impelled his own retirement from the Government.

Constitutionally, in this connection, he did not agree any better with the Opposition Leader than with the Premier, but he did agree with Mr. Fielding in caring more for the character of the schools than for the technical rights involved. He proceeded to define the clerically-controlled schools which were first built up under the Act of 1875 and which resembled the Manitoba system in force prior to 1890. He traced the gradual curtailment of privileges by the Territorial Legislature up to 1892 when the dual system was swept away and the existing system of public schools practically established. Turning to the Clause which was now being amended, he declared that the original draughtsman employed by the Minister of Justice must "either have wholly misunderstood his instructions, or he possessed a most remarkable faculty for concessions which were not covered by his instruc-

tions." He dealt with his fear that this original Clause might be construed by the Courts to compel or permit a re-instatement of the clerical school conditions created under the Act of 1875 and which had been abolished by the Territorial Legislature. Moreover he had feared that the financial Clause would compel a division of moneys for all time to come between Protestant and Catholic institutions—even up to and including University grants. Hence his retirement from the Government. Under the amended Clause, as he understood it, just two things were conserved and perpetuated—the right to Separate Schools in name and in building and the right of a Protestant or Catholic minority to have religious instruction in such schools from 3.30 to 4 o'clock in the afternoons. Mr. Sifton concluded with the following personal reference:

> There is a certain distance that I am prepared to go in the way of compromise ; I have so expressed myself to my Right Hon. friend the Prime Minister. To the extent which is embodied in the proposition before this House I am willing to go. I am willing to go that far because I believe that the essential principles of a first-class, thoroughly national school system are not impaired ; and the taint of what I call ecclesiasticism in schools, and which in my judgment always produces inefficiency, will not be found in the school system of the North-West under this legislation—unless the people of the North-West choose to have it, in which case it is their business and not ours.

The next speaker was Mr. W. B. Northrup, and then came the new Minister of the Interior—Mr. Oliver. He did not believe in Separate Schools and he did believe in a national system of education but, as these schools in the West had been in existence to his knowledge for 20 years, and under the powers of a Federal Act, he was prepared to support the present guarantee for their continuance. Mr. M. S. McCarthy, of Calgary, spoke on the 28th from the standpoint of those in the West who opposed this legislation. He claimed that the Bill as it had stood, and as it stood now, equally applied to the law and not to the administration of the law. The latter function would still make it possible to restore the dual system of text-books, inspection, etc., which existed under the earlier regulations following 1875. Mr. Henri Bourassa dealt at length with the legislation as not granting adequate or just rights to the Catholic minority. His speech was notable for a definition of the Orange leaders as a "Yellow Hierarchy." The Hon. George E. Foster followed on Mar. 29th with eloquence and force. His points or charges were that the Government had not taken the people into its confidence upon this question but had waived the matter aside during the general elections of 1904; that the representatives of the North-West Government were given practically no opportunity of considering or criticising the Educational clause before its submission to Parliament; that the Liberal members from the West and Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, the Liberal colleague of Mr. Haultain, "collogued" with Sir Wilfrid Laurier unknown to the Western Premier; that if the Prime Minister and the Min-

ister of Justice never intended to provide for more than the permanence of existing school conditions in the Territories there was no occasion for Mr. Sifton's resignation; that "the aptly-worded, fine phrased (original) Clause concealed within its innocent outside the foundation and formation of an irrevocable, constitutionally ear-marked, sectarian endowment than which there has been none greater in the history of the world"; that the people could have been trusted to do right by the minority in the West as the Provincial Governments did by the minorities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that, as a matter of fact, the imbedding of the Ordinances in the constitution mattered little when the Provinces retained the power of regulation.

Sir William Mulock on Mar. 30th, commenced with a sharp attack on Mr. Foster's political consistency. He then argued at length in favour of interpreting the constitution according to its spirit. There were no two Provinces with the same constitutions though all were derived from the British North America Act. The laws as to divorce, language, and education were instanced. Mr. Walter Scott made a notable speech on Mar. 31st from a Western Liberal standpoint. He declared the financial provisions of the Bill exceedingly satisfactory and quoted various figures to prove the position of the new Provinces, as compared with the older ones, to be equally so. "There is no such thing as absolute Autonomy. We are not professing to grant absolute autonomy to the people of the North-West Territories. All we are professing to do, and all we are asked to do, is to put the people of the Territories in an equitable position compared with the other Provinces. All the Territories asked was that in the matter of local self-government they should be put on an equal footing with the other Provinces." Mr. Scott pointed out that in 1875 the Act was passed for the protection of a minority which was then as likely to be Protestant as it was to be Catholic and turned his attention to Mr. Haultain in the following paragraph:

> Mr. Haultain came here just after New Year's and was here almost continually until the 21st of February when this measure was brought down. There were consultations going on nearly every day. If there were no discussions between the members of the Government and the representatives of the North-West Territories with regard to Education whose was the fault? Was there any prohibition resting on Mr. Haultain against bringing the matter of Education into the conference? I will point out to you a little later, Mr. Speaker, that in not bringing up the matter of Education Mr. Haultain was doing exactly what he had been doing in the North-West Territories. For years he had been discussing this Autonomy matter, and yet until the time of the general elections last October you will fail to find any reference he ever made in any discussion to the subject of Education.

The speaker proceeded to claim that Mr. Haultain's draft bill and proposals of 1902 involved the perpetuation of the Separate Schools then existing; that the Territorial Premier did not at the present time actually possess the confidence of his own Legisla-

ture upon this question and that if the seven seats now vacant were to be filled by election he would not possess a majority; that Mr. Bulyea had not worked in any unfair way against his Premier or been present at any conference without him so far as the speaker was aware; that it would be impossible to find a Western advocate of any change in the existing North-West School law or a record of protest against existing conditions. He favoured the present amended legislation for the following summarized reasons:

1. It removes all uncertainty.
2. It respects the minority conscience without violating any sound public principle.
3. It provides securely against agitation in future.
4. It perpetuates a system which has in practice proved to be eminently satisfactory to all classes.
5. It means coercion in no sense or adaptation of the word, because it merely guarantees what would be continued by the almost universal will of the Provinces.
6. It continues a system preferable in its practical working out to the Public School system of Manitoba where the minority have a theoretical grievance, which interested parties are constantly able to exaggerate and who continue to chafe under what they believe to be an infringement of their rights.
7. It furnishes a possible common ground of action by the members of this House and thus maintains unity. No common action was possible either upon the original Section 16 or upon the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition.
8. More than all, it is satisfactory to me as a citizen of, and one of the majority in, the North-West, because it not only reasonably secures minority rights, but it absolutely secures majority rights against such invasion as was attempted by Parliament in 1896 in the case of Manitoba.

The next speaker was Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, who, very properly, had much to do with the formation of the original Clauses and the present amendment of the Bill before the House. After a brief deprecation of fanaticism and a eulogy of the part taken by Catholics in the up-building of Canada, he dealt historically and elaborately with the evolution of Separate School legislation in and for the West. He argued strongly for the right and power of Parliament to legislate in the present connection and quoted from Sir John Macdonald's Report, as Minister of Justice, upon the Manitoba Act of 1870 "empowering the Dominion Parliament from time to time to establish other Provinces in the North-West Territories with such local government, legislature and constitution as the Dominion Parliament may think proper, provided that no such local government or legislature shall have greater powers than those conferred on the local government and legislatures by the British North America Act, 1867." He also dealt with the British North America Amendment Act of 1871 and other constitutional points. He referred at length to the control of public lands and the precedent of Manitoba and, in connection with the constitutional question, quoted the following views of Mr. W. H. P. Clement—a well-known writer upon constitutional law—contained in a letter to himself dated March 10th:

1. The Federal Parliament cannot create a new Province with an area of legislative power greater or less than that assigned to the original Provinces by the British North America Act.

2. It follows that Section 93 of the British North America Act—the Clause defining the legislative jurisdiction of the Provincial Assembly over education—must *proprio vigore* and without possibility of amendment by Federal legislation be operative in any new Province immediately upon its creation as a Province.

3. Therefore, if there should be at the time when a new Province is established which is, in my opinion, the meaning of the words "at the Union" in Section 93, any right or privilege in respect to denominational schools existing by law there, such right or privilege shall be protected by Section 93.

Any analysis of succeeding speeches is impossible within the space available here. Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron's speech on Mar. 30th was important as marking and explaining the Conservative French-Canadian support of the Government policy and at the same time as severely criticising that policy for not going far enough. The Hon. N. A. Belcourt spoke on the same day for the Liberal side of the House. On April 11th Mr. R. A. Pringle, of Cornwall, representing an Ontario constituency as a Conservative, spoke in support of the amended Clause as a fair compromise and two days later Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, gave his reasons as a Protestant Conservative for supporting the Government's measure in this respect. As a legal opinion upon the constitutional aspect of the Bill he was prepared to accept the view and the amendment of the Opposition Leader but as a matter of principle in the Provincial rights part of the programme he was opposed to its application to the Educational clause. "I am prepared to accept it as regards every other Clause in the measure, but into the consideration of the matter of Education I believe a higher principle enters. I believe we would be breaking faith with the minority, whom it is the duty of Parliament to protect, if we should decide to take away the guarantee they have now for the perpetuation of the special privileges they now enjoy." On May 2nd, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur spoke. Mr. J. H. Sinclair's speech on April 28th was important from its lucid summary of his reasons as a Liberal for supporting the Government in this connection:

First. Because it is an honourable and fair compromise of a very difficult and delicate question, and while it satisfies to some extent the religious convictions of forty-one per cent. of the people of Canada, it contains nothing that should be in any sense offensive to the religious views of the remaining forty-nine per cent.

Second. Because the school system that we are now perpetuating is a school system that was adopted about thirteen years ago by the people of the Territories themselves; that system has worked satisfactorily ever since; and it may be fairly said to be an expression of the will of the people of the Territories.

Third. I am opposed to the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition because the effect of it is to leave the whole matter in a state of uncertainty, to give rise to disputes and litigation and to destroy the peace and retard the progress of the new Provinces.

Fourth. I am opposed to the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition because it is a sheer evasion of the question at issue. If the words "at the Union" are to be held to mean 1905, then by passing this Amendment we should be fastening on the new Provinces the system of clerical schools that the people abolished in 1892, a system to which I am determinedly opposed.

Fifth. I am in favour of the Educational clauses of this Bill because they give an opportunity to both Protestants and Catholics who hold religious convictions on this question to give religious instruction to their children for half-an-hour at the close of each school day without interfering with the national character of the schools.

Sixth. I support the Bill because it definitely settles this question once for all, and prevents the introduction into these Western Provinces of those painful racial and religious quarrels that have disturbed the peace of the older Provinces of Canada.

Seventh. I support the Bill because the schools to be established under this regulation must of necessity be free Public Schools using only the authorized text-books, taught by regularly licensed teachers, inspected by the Public School Inspector, and in every respect under complete public control.

Mr. A. A. Stockton's speech on May 3rd was an equally clear study of the case from an opposite standpoint—largely legal—and was summarized as follows:

1. No duty under the law or the constitution is laid upon the Government to include any Educational clause in the Bill.

2. The Act of 1875 was passed by this Parliament for the government of unorganized territory, subject to a change from year to year during the period the country remained a Territory. Under that Act the Government of the Territory was compelled to pass Ordinances to carry out the Separate School clauses.

3. The legislation of 1875 was not legislation sanctioned or agreed to by the people of the Territory. It was an Act of this Parliament imposed upon the people who were bound to carry it into effect, including the Ordinances relating to schools.

4. No right arose under the legislation for a continuance of the Educational clauses. Those who contend to the contrary must inform us when the Statute of Limitations confirming the right began to run, and when the prescriptive right became complete. There is no such prescriptive right. The people of the Territory passed the Ordinances in obedience to the law which they were bound to obey. To argue from that, that the people were in favour of Separate Schools or had voluntarily adopted the principle is contrary to fact.

5. In granting provincial status to a Territory, Parliament is bound by the law and the constitution and cannot withhold full provincial sovereignty under the terms of the constitution.

At the close of the discussion on this date Mr. Borden's Amendment was rejected by a vote of 59 to 140—one of the largest majorities on record in the House—and the second reading of the Bill carried by the same vote reversed. The Liberals voting for the Government's legislation numbered 127 and against it was one Independent Liberal, Mr. L. G. McCarthy; the Conservatives voting against it and in support of the Amendment numbered 53 while 13 supported the Government and opposed their own Leader. The latter included Messrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, F. D. Monk, H. B. Ames, R. Forget, J. B. Morin, A. Paquet, A. N. Worthington, G. H. Perley, G. H. Brabazon, J. E. E.

Leonard—all of Quebec; E. N. Lewis and R. A. Pringle, of Ontario; and Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon. Two hundred members (including the Speaker) out of two hundred and fourteen were present. Excluding the Catholics in the House there was a Government majority of 14 and excluding the entire Quebec vote there was one of 20. The debate had occupied ten weeks during which there were 28 days of solid discussion.

The Compromise Clause and the Press

The Separate School clause of the Bill, as originally drafted, had been opposed or criticized by various Liberal papers outside of Quebec—notably the Toronto *Globe,* the Winnipeg *Free Press,* the Hamilton *Times,* the St. Thomas *Journal,* the Halifax *Chronicle,* the St. John *Telegraph,* the Victoria *Times,* and the Vancouver *World*; and supported in a mild way by Opposition papers in Montreal such as the *Star,* the *Gazette* and *La Patrie.* The French-Canadian press of both parties was in favour of some form of Separate School legislation. They were not uniform, however, in their view of the new Clause, as suggested by the Premier, and finally passed in the second reading. On the verge of the announcement of particulars *Le Canada,* of Montreal (March 20), urged calmness and confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "The duty of all who desire peace and the fulness of our rights, is to rally around the champion of our race and religion, to give him our absolute confidence and to leave his hands free to negotiate, knowing that he will sacrifice nothing essential, and that he is the only man in the world who can obtain what we expect of him."

Le Nationaliste, the supposed organ of Mr. Henri Bourassa, was explicit in denouncing the proposed changes as "a parody of the original"; as sustaining the principle of Separate Schools while giving away the rights; as a surrender by the Premier "to the fanaticism and the cowardice of his followers." *La Patrie* and *La Presse* (whose exact politics it would be difficult to define) took strong ground in favour of all that could be obtained in the way of Catholic education. To the former, on April 10, Mr. J. Israel Tarte wrote from Ottawa that he was in a position to give "the most positive assurances that our compatriots and co-religionists of the new Provinces accept with satisfaction the amendments which are under discussion." In the latter, on the same day, it was stated that the Liberal party now stood as the defenders of the Church and the Conservative party as its enemy. On May 6th *Le Canada* described the second reading of the amended measure as "a consecration of the rights of Catholics to their schools" and as "one more of the great triumphs won by Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The attitude of the Protestant minority in Quebec toward the subject, so far as it was voiced by its press, may be seen in the following from the Montreal *Star* of April 10th:

Now, are Canadians in a mood to pause at this critical moment in their national development—with the ripening West just on the brink of a future so splendid in promise as to seem fabulous and yet so certain as to seem well-nigh accomplished—to rip up this settlement of the whole educational problem and discuss once again the advisability of permitting Provincial minorities to establish minority schools? Is not this too genuinely our "busy day" for us to plunge into such a discussion at this time? There may be those amongst us who are dissatisfied with the settlement made by the Macdonalds and the Browns, the Cartiers and the Galts; and there may come a time when we shall have the leisure to consider the whole matter afresh, though it is doubtful whether we will arrive at any wiser conclusion.

But this is certainly not the time. The politicians at Ottawa and the agitators at Toronto, have no business to force upon us at this juncture this ancient controversy. The constitutionality of the Clauses as contained in the Autonomy Bills is a legitimate subject for debate. The question of public policy involved in the interference of the Federal Parliament with the Provincial Legislatures—provided it be constitutional—may also be discussed. Another question of policy arises with regard to the wisdom of leaving minorities at the mercy of majorities in so important a matter as Education. But none of these topics demand anything like the wide, sweeping discussion which is going on at Ottawa. It is not necessary to discuss Separate Schools as such. It is not pertinent to recount the treatment of the Catholics by Protestants and of Protestants by Catholics in the past. There is no reason why the entire tremendous problem of the relations of two religions and two races should now be thrown into the melting pot.

Meantime the Toronto *Globe* had been maintaining its position with considerable consistency. On Mar. 24th it was declared to be "self-evident to everyone who reads with open mind and unprejudiced judgment that the new Clauses are widely and essentially different from those at first submitted to Parliament." If any legislation for the minority was to be enacted at all no grievance could now be found in the Bill. But the question was still one of Educational principle, not policy. "The argument from moral obligation and practical policy we readily recognize. But to us that is an argument for Regina and Edmonton, not for Ottawa. The question is one for the Provincial Legislatures, not for the Dominion Parliament." Five days later the Liberal organ argued at length that the Autonomy measure—whatever its defects—involved no coercion of the new Provinces. "It does not propose to do what the North-West has said ought not to be done. The system it outlines is the system framed and tried and approved by the Territorial Legislature." If freedom was involved it would not have been dumb so long or have to now fly for aid to the Ontario bye-elections. On April 19th the paper was again in vigorous antagonism to the measure and described those who thought the vitality of opposing influences to be confined to Toronto, or to Orange Toryism, as living in a "Fool's Paradise." "In scores of centres throughout this Province the sanest and steadiest and most intelligent men cannot bring themselves to approve of Parliament interfering in the Educational affairs of the new Provinces." Many of these men were described as the backbone of Liberalism in their respective constituencies. Members of Parliament should be warned against those who cried

Peace! Peace! when there was no peace. On May 4th the constitutional argument was repeated and amplified.*

The Conservative or Protestant standpoint against the measure and the amendment, alike, was illustrated in the Ottawa *Citizen's* description of the people as being "tricked and trapped"; the Toronto *World's* reference to the amended Clause as embodying "distinction without difference"; the Toronto *News'* declaration of May 4th that "from this hour the historical Liberal Party ceases to exist." In the North-West Territories the press expressed itself variously. Papers calling themselves Independent, such as the Maple Creek *Ranching News,* the Medicine Hat *Times,* the Regina *Standard,* the Yorkton *Enterprise,* declared the amended Clause to contain all the objectionable features of its predecessor. The Conservative papers maintained very largely the doctrine of Provincial Rights against the amended condition as they had against the original. Very few of the Liberal journals, if any, followed the lead of the Strathcona *Plaindealer* in declaring the new Clause an improvement, while raising the question of Federal right to restrict Provincial power in this respect.

The Protestant religious press continued its antagonism to the measure. The *Christian Guardian,* after eulogizing Mr. Haultain and endorsing his attitude, on Mar. 22nd proceeded as follows: "The only course open to the Government is the elimination of all reference to education. Compromise is out of the question. For any compromise leaves the crux of the matter untouched. . . . Only one thing will do that. The Government must leave Saskatchewan and Alberta absolutely untrammelled, to make their own laws and work out their own destiny."

The Canadian *Baptist,* on Mar. 30th, referred to the large number of Liberal admirers of the Prime Minister within the fold of their churches and then added: "That admiration, however, will be visibly lessened, and we fear that the ranks of the Liberal party will be somewhat thinned, should no halt be made in the movement to place a yoke of bondage on the necks of our Western friends." The *Presbyterian,* of April 8th, expressed equally strong objection: "The revolt from within and the storm from without resulted in the modification of the original measure, but the amended measure leaves the objectionable features intact. It takes away from the new Provinces the right of shaping their own educational policy and establishes the principle of Separate Schools."

The Compromise Clause and the Public

As in the preceding discussion of the original Separate School clause the criticism of the amended one was naturally more aggressively prominent and more easily described than was the passive assent of the many or the active support of the French-

* NOTE.—Many quotations from old-time Liberal speeches were made at this period in Parliament and the press. The chief of those in apparent opposition to the present party policy were from speeches by Mr. Fielding, at Windsor, N.S., on March 6th, 1896; by Hon. David Mills, in Parliament, on July 16th, 1894; by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Parliament, on July 16th, 1894; by Sir Oliver Mowat, at Woodstock, on December 12th, 1878.

Canadians. On Mar. 28th, the Liberal Association of Vancouver passed by a considerable majority the following Resolution: "The Association protests against there being imbedded in the Autonomy Bill creating the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta anything that interferes with or would be an infringement of Provincial rights." Amongst those supporting it was Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C. The day before this, upon motion of Mr. W. J. Bowser, and without opposition, or speech-making, a Resolution was passed by the Legislature of British Columbia as follows: "That this House regrets that in the Bill proposed to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament granting autonomy to the North-West Territories, there is an interference with Provincial rights in regard to the provisions dealing with their school system." The following is a Liberal summary, from the Toronto *Star,* of the legislation as it appeared to that paper (March 28th) after the amended Clause was announced:

1. That no person shall teach in the so-called Separate Schools of the new Provinces, except those who hold Provincial certificates.
2. That the Public School Inspectors shall have in every respect the same authority over the so-called Separate Schools that they have over the Public Schools.
3. That in the so-called Separate Schools there shall be no religious emblems and no religious teaching during school hours.
4. That in these so-called Separate Schools there shall be no tuition except from the same books as are in use in the Public Schools.
5. That where any so-called Separate School does not conform with the laws of the Province concerning Public Schools and meet the demands of the Public School Inspectors as to efficiency, they shall be deprived of their Public School grant and the Provincial authorities are to judge of the matter.

At the meeting in Toronto of a Citizens' Association *re* Provincial Rights, on March 29th, a letter was read from Dr. Goldwin Smith describing it as a movement for "resisting the attempt of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, manifestly under the pressure of his sacerdotal supporters, to impose permanently on the North-West the system of sectarian schools, violating thereby the vital principles of the separation of the Church from the State, and the equality of all religions before the law." The same body issued an Address to the people of Canada on April 3rd, signed by Mr. Stapleton Caldecott as Chairman, and urging with much vigour the maintenance of Provincial rights, a public school for all, and religious equality under the law. On April 7th, a letter was made public signed by the six Protestant ministers of Mitchell, Ont. and addressed to the Liberal representative of that riding—Mr. G. H. McIntyre. It declared that South Perth did not send Mr. McIntyre to Parliament "to assist in putting shackles upon the West" and protested against the proposed legislation as permanently imposing upon the people of the new Provinces a system which "does not tend toward a true Canadian citizenship but rather toward sectarianism and distrust." Upon the other

hand Mgr. F. X. Clouthier, Bishop of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, preaching on April 2nd, gave the following Roman Catholic view of the situation:

> The original Bill was very far from assuring to Catholic children that Christian teaching to which they are entitled. The amended Bill now before the House gives, it is true, Separate Schools but, recognizing the supremacy of the State, they will be almost neutral in practice. The teaching, as a matter of fact, can only be made in English, and the half hour of catechism is only a decoy, and can in no way satisfy the proper formation of Catholic children. The Confederation pact certainly assures us more than that or Catholics would never have consented to form part of it. We may ask, in fact, what will become of the Confederation should such a measure become law. The Amendment which hands over to the new Provinces the absolute control of their schools is not acceptable to Catholics. We must have Federal legislation that will guarantee to the minority the right to have schools of their own choosing both as concerns religion and language.

On April 10th, the Nova Scotia Methodist Conference forwarded a Resolution to Ottawa which respectfully, but emphatically "protested against the projected Separate School legislation as inimical to the welfare of this growing country," and a distinct violation of the Constitution. Four days later Mr. Premier Haultain of the Territories gave an interview to the Toronto *News* analysing Mr. Sifton's speech in Parliament and his contention that while the original Clause concealed a mandate for the erection of a dual school system the amended Clause guaranteed the existing form of schools and nothing more. After reviewing the history of Territorial legislation in this connection he denied that the Ordinance of 1892 swept away the dual system, that the law itself was unconstitutional, or that he had personally, at any time, stated it to be *ultra vires*. The dual system was abolished by regulation prior to 1892; the Ordinance of that year was a consolidation; and the abolition was with the consent and co-operation of the Roman Catholic members of the Board.

Mr. Haultain proceeded to argue in detail that the Ordinance of 1901, which was now being imposed as a Federal law, did not limit or restrict any Separate School privileges granted under the Federal Statute of 1875. Any restrictions imposed had been done by regulation and could, he inferred, be removed by regulation—Mr. Sifton and the Ottawa Government to the contrary notwithstanding. The Ordinances did not anywhere say a word about one Normal School, as to uniform Normal training, as to uniform curricula and courses of study in the schools, as to uniform text-books or qualifications for teachers, or as to complete control of all schools by a central school authority. All these subjects were under the control of the Executive and subject to Government regulation. Summed up, Mr. Haultain's argument was that under the amended Clause the Roman Catholics of the new Provinces would be able to demand Church schools at the

hands of the Government, by regulation, and if refused would have the right of appealing to Ottawa for remedial legislation. Interviewed at Moosomin on May 5th, the Territorial Premier, amongst other things, denied that his draft bill of 1902 provided for the perpetuation of Separate Schools. "It provided for absolute Provincial control of Education."

Addressing a great mass meeting of French-Canadians in Montreal on April 17th, Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., aroused intense enthusiasm by his defence of Separate Schools, his denunciation of the Autonomy Bill for not more fully guarding the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, his criticism of the amended Clause as ratifying "unjust, illegal, oppressive, and unconstitutional, Territorial Ordinances." Mr. P. G. Martineau presided and Mr. A. Lavergne, M.P., endorsed the speaker's views. Five days later the *North-West Review* of Winnipeg published a circular letter addressed to his clergy by Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, in which he vigorously denounced the proposed Amendment as "consecrating the spoliation of our school rights by the Ordinance of 1892," as a cruel disappointment, and a source of grave anxiety for the future. After further protests against this "ignoring of school rights," His Grace proceeded: "We have a right to Separate and Catholic schools in the Territories and we nobly and insistently demand the recognition and protection of this right in the organization of the new Provinces. We invoke the 'Federal Compact' so sacred for the citizens of Canada; we invoke the solemn promises made to the great peacemaker of 1870, our illustrious and lamented predecessor, Monseigneur Taché, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty." On Sept. 8th, Archbishop Langevin issued another letter declaring that the Federal Government had robbed the Catholics of the new Provinces of the right to denominational schools. "We are once more sacrificed to sectarian fanaticism."

Meanwhile, in *La Patrie,* on April 29th, appeared a long letter from Mr. Bourassa—reproduced afterwards by the Archbishop's Winnipeg organ—denouncing the Government's Amendment as reducing the guarantee of the minority to almost nothing. "It ensures them neither language, nor faith, nor separation." Upon the other hand, Mr. James Young, one-time Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, wrote to *The Globe* of May 5th that he had been afraid of the original Clause but that the Prime Minister's statement as to only intending a perpetuation of the present system; and the ultimate agreement of Mr. Sifton and two-thirds of the Western members with the Government Amendment; had satisfied him as to its justice and safety. Speaking to the same paper's Ottawa correspondent, on May 29th, Professor George Bryce of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, gave a much discussed interview. "So far as I know," he declared, "there is no excitement or discontent over the Educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill." He considered the Territories to have a better working system of public

schools than they had in Manitoba where it was supposed to be a non-sectarian system. "A public school system—pure and simple—is impossible in Canada. Most of us believe in the principle of separation of Church and State, but this, if logically followed out, would make the public school system a secular school. But logic is not everything. We, as Presbyterians, are not prepared for secular schools. In our deliverances we insist on liberty to have the Bible in the schools." He denounced the "narrow-minded handful of people in Toronto," who were agitating against the present measure. There was no real coercion as the public favoured the existing system. To leave the question open and in the hands of the Provinces would mean years of litigation and discussion.

On June 7th, an interview was published in the Calgary *Albertan* with the Rev. Dr. J. C. Herdman, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in British Columbia and Alberta. He described his keen opposition to the original Clause as making possible "a studding of the country with Separate Schools." The Amendment, however, made matters much more reasonable. "Since the 1875 legislation, Ordinances and regulations were passed which have resulted in a most excellent school system, national in all its details, even in the case of Separate Schools up to the hour of 3.30 in the afternoon. For this result we owe much to Mr. Haultain, as Minister of Education. The purpose of the amended Bill is surely to continue the present state of matters on the same high, educational platform." Upon the whole he seemed to be satisfied. Very different were the terms in which Bishop Mills, of Ontario, scored the Government for this legislation and the Opposition for its weakness in action, on June 19th. His Lordship was delivering his annual address to the Synod, and after referring to the position of parties in 1896, he proceeded:

> Now, however, the Liberal Party has set aside that which Liberals hold dear—a principle for which Liberalism stands—the conservation and maintenance of Provincial rights, and to-day stands, as one has said, clothed in the faded and tattered garments worn by the Conservatives. It is nothing less than a party tragedy. It is true, a compromise has been made, but compromises are invariably bad and undesirable; this compromise infringes on Provincial rights as really as the original Act. Party influence has drawn into line for the time being, and made supporters of the present legislation men who in their heart of hearts are opposed to it; but a feeling has been aroused in the country which the people of Canada generally have as much right to discuss as Parliament itself.

A few other comments or conclusions must be mentioned here. The Rev. Principal Scrimger of the Montreal Presbyterian College told *The Witness* of Mar. 24th that there was no parallel between the position of the minority in Quebec and in the new Provinces: "It was true that the Protestants in Quebec had the right of control of their education, but they did not ask for any such privilege. They were perfectly willing, to a man, to throw

in their lot with a national or truly public school system which should eliminate sectarian teaching. They did not want any separation. The separation was forced upon them because the schools of the majority were sectarian in their character."

In *Saturday Night* of May 20th, May 27th and June 3rd, Mr. E. E. Sheppard, the Editor, had a series of clever and caustic letters which, at times, verged upon brutality. In them he denounced the Premier as having sacrificed the confidence of the people for the confidence of his Church; for being recreant to Liberal principles; for sacrificing Canada to the interests and feelings of Quebec. The Ottawa *Free Press* (Lib.), on June 9th defined the differences between the original Clause and the Amendment. The former gave the Church complete control over Education generally; the latter over religious instruction only. The former reduced State supervision to a minimum; the latter made it supreme. Meanwhile, on Apl. 2nd, Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, Territorial Commissioner of Public Works, had given the Regina *Standard* an interview which at once explained his own position and defended very clearly the attitude of the Federal Government. He was asked if he had objected to the Educational Clause as first introduced.

"I certainly did," replied the Commissioner, "as it appeared to interfere with the admirable law which we have now in force in the North-West Territories. It would have taken away from the new Provinces the rights which we now exercise in both Public and Separate Schools to maintain a uniform system of inspection, the right to select school-books, to decide the qualification of teachers, and the right to withhold from any school, not coming up to the prescribed standard, Provincial financial assistance. Under the new provisions which are accepted by Mr. Sifton and the Western Liberal members, the minority are guaranteed the right to establish Separate Schools subject entirely to Provincial control. This right is recognized by law or practice in every Province of Canada with the possible exception of British Columbia. Separate Schools are not supposed to exist in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, but as a matter of fact, by tacit consent, certain schools have come to be acknowledged and administered as Catholic schools and, as Mr. Fielding showed, those of Halifax have been tolerated by the Government for years. On my own knowledge the same situation exists in the Province of New Brunswick, so that we are simply legalizing, as it were, the rights of the minority to Separate Schools, and are providing that they must be maintained by the taxes of that minority, while in other Provinces the whole taxes are pooled."

The Papal Delegate and the Political Situation.

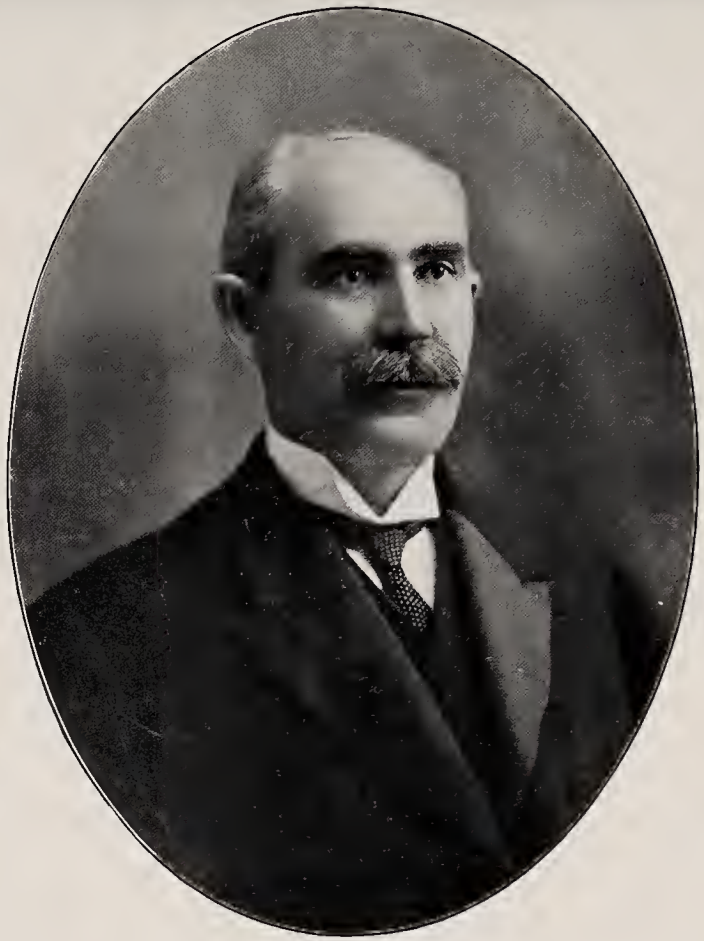
Meanwhile, His Excellency, the Papal Delegate had, for a time, been the centre of the political scene. His alleged interference in the Separate School question, as affecting the extension of Manitoba's boundaries, produced a sectarian controversy of considerable magnitude and greatly increased the religious element which was already sufficiently prominent. Mgr. Sbarretti had been in Ottawa since Jan. 3rd, 1903, as the successor of Mgr. Falconio. Mgr. Merry del Val, it may be added, had previously come to Canada as Papal Ablegate upon a special mission in 1897

as had Mgr. Conroy in 1876. Early in January, 1905, there had been a resumption of active agitation in Manitoba for the extension of its boundaries to the West or North, in connection with, and as a result of, the projected organization of the new Provinces. In his Autonomy speech, Feb. 21, the Prime Minister referred to this demand, its one-time refusal by the Macdonald Government and the opposition offered by the Territorial Legislature. He had summed the situation up, as follows, with the additional statement that the Government would, at a later period, confer with the Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in this connection:

> But there is another consideration. For my part, I am prepared to give a full hearing to the Province of Manitoba. When that Province asks to have her limits extended westward, I am bound to say that we cannot entertain that prayer for this simple reason, that the Territories, through their Legislature, have passed upon it, and have pronounced against it. But I understand that as to a certain portion of territory north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, the North-West Legislature has declared that it has no pronounced views, and that that might be given to the Province of Manitoba. But even this I am not prepared, for my part, to grant at this moment; because members representing that Territory to-day sit on the floor of this House and they and their people have the right to be heard on that question; and if they do not agree to it, I do not think the Parliament of Canada should make the grant against their wishes.
>
> But, Sir, there is another demand of the Province of Manitoba which is entitled to fair consideration. Manitoba has asked to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and this is a prayer which seems to me to be entitled to a fair hearing. But the Province of Manitoba is not the only one whose territory could be extended towards Hudson's Bay. The Province of Ontario would have the same right; the Province of Quebec would also have the right; and the new Province of Saskatchewan would have an equal right to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Therefore, in the project which we have to present to the House to-day, instead of including in the Province of Saskatchewan that portion of territory lying north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, we propose to leave that outside, neither in Saskatchewan nor in Manitoba.

Against this policy and line of thought the Manitoba authorities and their Conservative supporters in the press naturally protested with vigour. The Hon. Robert Rogers, Commissioner of Public Works who—with the Hon. C. H. Campbell, Attorney-General—was at Ottawa on February 16 and 23 led the way in newspaper interviews full of remonstrance and objection. Some French-Canadian papers added fuel to the fire, notably *Le Soleil* of Quebec on Feb. 17th, by asserting that the Legislature of Manitoba in its abolition of Separate Schools had not been of a nature to attract settlers or merit special consideration at the hands of the Federal Government. A month later the *North-West Review* of Winnipeg, supposed to be Archbishop Langevin's organ, inquired: "Should this Province be extended in any direction, will not the question immediately arise whether the Manitoba School Act should be extended to that new territory or not?" Rumours

The Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C., M.L.A.
Attorney-General of Manitoba.



The Hon. Robert Rogers, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Works, Manitoba.

were rife during these weeks and not the least was one to the effect that the Government had taken its stand toward Manitoba on account of the School policy of the Province and because Mgr. Sbarretti had personally intervened to prevent action unless some compromise was effected. On March 30th, Mr. Rogers in an interview referred to mysterious reasons, not yet made public, which had affected the attitude of the Ottawa authorities and, in the course of the following two days, it was stated in press despatches from Ottawa and Winnipeg that the Papal Delegate had intimated to members of the Manitoba Government that if they would change or modify their school system the boundaries of Manitoba would be extended.

The salient points of the personal and political controversy which developed from and amid these rumours and which found expression in (1) press interviews with Mr. Rogers, (2) in the Parliamentary explanation by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and (3) in a statement by Mgr. Sbarretti, must be briefly summarized here. On April 4th Mr. Rogers issued a formal statement to the press. In it he briefly described an interview of himself and Mr. Campbell with the Premier at Ottawa on Feb. 17th and a request which he claimed they had received to remain a few days longer for a definite answer to their proposals regarding the Boundary extension. He then proceeded as follows: "In three days' time, on February 20th, a letter was received from His Excellency, Mgr. Sbarretti, asking for a conference. This invitation was accepted, and His Excellency then presented the following Memorandum, remarking that if we would place this on the statutes of our Province it would greatly facilitate an early settlement of our mission, the fixing of our boundaries, which would be extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. His Excellency further added that our failure to act in the past had prejudiced our claim for extension westward." The following was given as a copy of the Papal Delegate's Memorandum of his suggested amendments to the Manitoba School Act:

> And when in any city or town there shall be 30 or more Roman Catholic children and also 30 or more non-Roman Catholic children, or in any village more than 15 of each of such classes, the Trustees shall, if requested by a petition of parents or guardians, of such number of either of such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes and employ for them, respectively, Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic teachers.
>
> Add to Section 48 (B): And when in any rural district there shall be 15 or more Roman Catholic children and 15 or more non-Roman Catholic children, the Trustees shall, if required by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of either of such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes, and employ for them, respectively, Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic teachers.

Mr. Rogers proceeded to intimate that negotiations at this point were broken off and to vigorously attack Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his original share in the appointment of a Papal Delegate by

the authorities at Rome and for his alleged subservience and double-dealing in this respect; Mgr. Sbarretti for his asserted interference in the present affair with the alleged consent of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues; and the Toronto *Globe* for charging the Manitoba Government with sectarian objects and animosities. In this latter connection the *Globe* on April 5th, quoted Ottawa assertions that the Manitoba Government had for years been coquetting with Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg, regarding Separate Schools and that the suggestion of interference by the Papal Delegate had first come from His Grace who was known to be out of sympathy with the existing Ottawa Government. The Toronto *World* at the same time claimed that this interference had been carried into the constitution-making for the new Provinces and that Mgr. Sbarretti had exercised active influence over the Separate School clauses of the Autonomy Bill. No shred of proof was, however, produced in this latter respect.

By this time the sensation had assumed large political proportions and Conservatives in Manitoba and Ontario, especially, were making much local capital out of it. The Toronto *News,* in strong opposition to the Autonomy Bill, headed its first page in bold black type with a disjointed quotation from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech of Sept. 30, 1889—"No Italian priest shall tithe or toll in our dominions." The ready Liberal reply was that the alleged interview with Mgr. Sbarretti was after the Premier's announcement in Parliament as to the boundary question, that in any case the story did not hold well together, and that the people of the new Provinces would have none of any annexation to Manitoba. The Conservative Montreal *Star* deprecated the "partisan animus" of Mr. Rogers' statement but declared the mere assumption of interference by the Delegate to be intolerable. There was a good deal of severe criticism of Mgr. Sbarretti—papers like the Montreal *Witness* (Ind. Lib.) declaring the imputation to himself and to his public status intolerable, the Hamilton *Herald* (Ind.) demanding his recall, and the Toronto *Telegram* (Ind. Cons.) comparing his position to that of Lord Dundonald in a not very complimentary way. On the other hand Catholic opinion and, no doubt, some Protestant feeling could fully appreciate the natural character of any efforts which the Papal Delegate might make to perpetuate the position or improve the powers of existing Separate Schools. As one writer put it:*

> **If he, or his predecessor, was invited to this country to act as the Papal representative in managing the affairs of his Church here and if, in embodying the undoubted wishes of a vast majority of the French and Catholic people of Canada, he strove by personal negotiation to ameliorate their school conditions in Manitoba and the West, how is he to blame? That is one of the things he has been and is here to do and the explosion of popular feeling against His Excellency is therefore hardly justifiable.**

In the House of Commons, on April 5th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier

* NOTE.—The author of this volume in *The Canadian Graphic* of May 15th.

laid on the table a Return of correspondence regarding the general boundary question and, in this connection, made an elaborate statement in reply to Mr. Rogers' charges, including "a direct, an absolute and a categorical denial" of the allegation that there was "an understanding between Mgr. Sbarretti and myself to have the school question considered in connection with the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba." Any negotiations which His Excellency may have had with Mr. Rogers or anyone else were without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. As to the charges of having personally communicated with Cardinal Rampolla and the Vatican for the appointment of a Papal Delegate, Sir Wilfrid made the following statement: "In 1896 myself and several of my co-religionists, having some difficulties in our own Church, appealed to the authorities in our own Church to settle them. We did it not as a Government but simply as men belonging to the Roman Catholic Church." Mr. R. L. Borden, in following the Premier, quoted from the *North-West Review,* of Winnipeg, a statement that "Manitoba must be content to remain small and mean so long as it maintains its small and mean policy." As to the direct charges regarding the Papal Delegate's intervention Mr. Borden observed that His Excellency was only responsible to his own ecclesiastical superiors and not to Parliament. But the Government was and he asked why the Premier had not referred to, nor answered, the widespread rumours and statements that there had been Government negotiations with Mgr. Sbarretti "with regard to Education in the North-West Territories if not in Manitoba." On the next day (April 6), the Papal Delegate issued the following statement:

I think it is my duty to declare that the press report of a conference with the Manitoba delegates is not altogether exact, and that it is given in such a way as to make a false impression on the minds of the people. These are the facts: Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come and see me.

I never met Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the West, Feb. 23rd, Mr. Campbell came, and I asked him if something could not be done to improve the condition of the Catholics of his Province with respect to Education. I pointed out that in the Cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairness and justice, and, referring to his mission to Ottawa I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba Government some action on these lines would be politically expedient and tend to facilitate the accomplishment of his object; inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to Separate Schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba.

Mr. Campbell then asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him the Memorandum which has already appeared in the press. This is the sum and substance of my interview with Mr. Campbell. The Federal Government had absolutely no knowledge of it. It was a private conversation and simply intended to express a suggestion and a desire that the condition of the Catholics in the respects mentioned should

be improved. Any other assumption or interpretation is altogether unfounded. I think my right of speaking to Mr. Campbell in a private way and on my own responsibility cannot be disputed.

Public opinion was very much stirred up over this controversy and little discrepancies in the utterances of one or other of those concerned were eagerly seized upon by the press. Mr. Rogers' newspaper statement was read so as to deliberately include himself with Mr. Campbell in the interview with the Delegate. Upon the fact that he was not there *The Globe* of April 6th very largely based its comment upon the Rogers' interview as being "the most infamously mendacious public paper" ever issued in Canada by a public man in a reputable public position. Other charges were based upon Mgr. Sbarretti's statement that he had met the Hon. Mr. Campbell in Winnipeg, which was denied by the latter. It afterwards transpired that His Excellency had met another gentleman of the same name and confused the identities. Following the Delegate's utterance Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed, in the House, that it was an entire confirmation of his own preceding explanation. The Hon. George E. Foster drew attention to the fact that there had still been no denial of the charge that Mgr. Sbarretti had been consulted in the Separate School Clause of the Autonomy Bill.*

To the statements of the Premier and the Papal Delegate Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell promptly replied in the Winnipeg press on April 6th and claimed that the main points of their charges were fully corroborated. Local rumours as to Dissolution of the Manitoba Legislature were soon succeeded by others to the effect that the Roblin Government would repeal the compromise legislation of 1897 regarding School interests and wipe out all Roman Catholic privileges in that connection. Mr. Rogers, on April 17th, intimated that such action would be justified by the conduct of the Laurier Government which had "violated not only the spirit but the letter of the contract" and had relieved the Province of any obligation to respect the Laurier-Greenway settlement of the Manitoba School question. On April 29th, it was announced by cable from Rome that Cardinal Merry del Val had received and presented to the Pope Mgr. Sbarretti's report upon this incident; and upon May 24th a similar despatch stated that the Vatican had formally expressed approval of the attitude taken by its representative. Early in May at a Dinner given by Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, in honour of the consecration of Bishop Racicot, His Grace, in referring to this subject (*La Semaine Religieuse,* May 10) described Canada as much in need of civil and religious peace and the mission of the Papal Delegate as one of concord and harmony although "systematically misrepresented and denounced." In slandering His Excellency,

* NOTE.—The letters written by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Charles Russell, K.C., in 1897, regarding the appointment of a Papal Delegate, may be found in *Hansard* for 1905, pages 3956-7, and another addressed to the Pope by Messrs. Laurier, Tarte, Prefontaine, Fitzpatrick, R. W. Scott, R. Lemieux, and 37 other members of Parliament, in the same connection, may be found on page 3983.

critics were declared to be slandering the Bishops, priests and Catholics of the whole country. He added that the Supreme Pastor would recognize the existence of "a perfect union of sentiment betweeen the Papal Delegate and the Bishops, priests, and faithful of Canada." In reply Mgr. Sbarretti said:

> I have indeed, a mission of peace, and I intend to fulfil it to the end. But, convinced that social peace can rest on justice only, I must defend the right, whatever it may cost me. I have done nothing else in making use of a natural and sacred privilege which no authority can legitimately contest with me. To abstain under the circumstances from working for the triumph of justice would have been a failure to perform a strict duty. My conscience could not allow that. I have consequently nothing to regret. I regret nothing and am ready to begin over again. How could it be otherwise since I have the intimate conviction, more than that, the certainty, of having served the interests of this country, which I love with such strong and profound affection. I would even venture to say that I love it in some ways more than my own country since the custody of the religious interests of its thousands of Catholic inhabitants has been entrusted to me by the Holy See. I too sincerely desire its prosperity and development, in justice and concord, without which all real progress is impossible, to retreat in the face of insults and slanders.

The press comments upon this incident continued to be very heated in many quarters though the application was varied. The Manitoba *Free Press* (April 7th) described Mr. Rogers' original statement as "a baseless, trumped-up imposture, an elaborated piece of organized hypocrisy, a bare-faced fraud upon the public, a deliberate incendiary attempt to arouse religious prejudice." This Liberal view-point was met by the Hamilton *Spectator* with the description of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as "a puppet in the hands of this foreign Dignitary who makes and unmakes Provinces as he pleases." A milder comment upon the current crisis in politics was that of the Toronto *Globe* on April 8th, when it referred to "the intrusion of Mgr. Sbarretti" as an aggravation of existing troubles and added: "The intelligent people of Canada have no share in the abuse of the Papal Delegate, but neither he nor any other ecclesiastic, nor any deputation, nor any committee of any Church, Protestant or Catholic, can, with impunity, hold conferences with politicians, and negotiate for the settlement of political problems because of their ecclesiastical standing, or their supposed control of a corporate vote."

The Bye-Elections in London and North Oxford

During the period immediately following the second reading of the Autonomy Bill and up to the time of its final disposition two bye-elections occurred which attracted wide-spread popular interest and concentrated a good deal of vehement conflict within a small compass. In North Oxford the vacancy was caused by the Hon. James Sutherland's death; in London by the appointment of the Hon. C. S. Hyman as Minister of Public Works in succession to Mr. Sutherland. The former constituency had been uncompromisingly Liberal in all the ten elections since 1867, with

majorities running from acclamation in 1867 to 429 in 1882 and from 1,236 in 1887 up to 1,502 in 1904. The latter had varied considerably between the two parties, having been Conservative in six elections and Liberal in four—on the last two occasions electing Mr. Hyman by 547 majority in 1900 and by 123 majority in 1904. In the just-preceding Provincial elections, North Oxford had given a Liberal majority of only 507 and London a Conservative majority of 416. Conditions were, therefore, such as to fairly indicate any substantial change in public feeling toward the Government in relation to the Autonomy Bill; and upon the Separate School Clauses of that measure the issue was chiefly fought. It may be added that in London the Catholic population numbered 3,506 by the last Census and that in Oxford the number was even smaller.

Events early began to shape themselves. Mr. Hyman was given a Reception by the London Liberal Club on April 24th; Mr. R. L. Borden visited Woodstock, in Oxford, on May 22nd; Mr. E. W. Nesbitt and Mr. George Smith were, meantime, struggling for the Liberal nomination in North Oxford. On May 26th Mr. Wm. Gray, the Conservative candidate in the 1904 election, was re-nominated in London to oppose Mr. Hyman and four days later opened his campaign with a mass-meeting addressed by himself, by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.L.A., the party leader of the near future in Alberta, and by the Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P. Mr. Bennett's speech was oratorical and vehement in character. He declared the statement to be false that the West was being given the schools it wanted; stated that the West never had the full right to make its own laws and that this was what it demanded; alleged a vote for Mr. Hyman to be a vote for Provinces in the West "bound and shackled"; urged the Liberals of Ontario to stand by the principle of Provincial rights; denounced those who said that the West did not care:

> The West cares but the East should care more. In the land to the west lies the future of this land of ours. If you throttle its people now you destroy their activities and their usefulness and make it impossible for them to work out their future as they should. I ask you, is it just and right that we should become a Province in name only? . . . If you turn down Mr. Hyman on June 13th I think they will withdraw that Clause. Once the Act goes upon the Statute book it cannot be withdrawn. I tell you the West will never stand that. There will be a revolution before the West will submit.

Mr. Hyman issued an appeal to the public on May 30th, referring to his acceptance of the Portfolio of Public Works and asking the citizens, irrespective of party, to "share in the honour bestowed upon me as the representative of London." On the same day Mr. George Smith, M.A., a barrister of Woodstock, received the Liberal nomination for North Oxford to oppose Mr. J. G. Wallace, the Conservative candidate, and on the following day he issued an Address proclaiming himself a "staunch adherent" of the

Laurier Government and Liberal party. On June 1st a second Address appeared in the *Sentinel-Review* with the following important paragraph:

> On the question of the Autonomy Bills I confidently appeal to the Liberals of North Oxford to stand unitedly behind the Government in its effort to settle a difficult and vexed question in a manner that will do justice to all and injury to none, and make for a united country, which has been the constant aim of our leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during the long course of his public career. I am a firm believer in national schools and a supporter of the principle of Provincial rights ; but, believing that the Autonomy Bills, as amended, are acceptable to the great majority in that part of the country directly affected, I am pleased to support the measures as a reasonable compromise, and I do this on the assurance and in the belief that the amended Clauses merely continue conditions that now obtain in the West.

As the campaign progressed in London the issues became clear. On the Liberal side there was much denunciation of the Conservatives for attempting to arouse religious and racial passions; a vigorous use of Mr. Hyman's personal popularity and of his expected influence and present *prestige* as a Minister of the Crown; an appeal to the working-men to support Mr. Hyman as an old-time friend and to oppose Mr. Gray on account of alleged remarks criticizing the recent Street Railway strikers; frequent quotations of Professor Bryce, Rev. Dr. Milligan, Rev. Dr. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Carmichael and Rev. Dr. Herdman as favouring the Western School policy of the Government; the claim that no possible change in these two constituencies could influence a Government with 80 majority in the House of Commons; the charge that Conservative success would mean the lighting of a torch of sectarianism all through Canada—an era of "Sbarretti politics" and racial controversy. Upon the other side it was claimed that the measure was being laid by until the result of these contests was known; that under the proposed legislation Roman Catholics could develop the same Separate Schools in the West that they now had in Ontario; that Coercion was as evil a thing in 1905 as in 1896; that Mr. Hyman had an "inexhaustible campaign fund."

Apart from the influence of a Minister in a bye-election, such as London, the Conservative arguments were similar in the two constituencies. To vote for the Government, it was declared, meant support of the violation of the Constitution, coercion of the new Provinces in the matter of Education, revival of the old sectarian conflict in Ontario and Quebec, Liberal repudiation of Liberal traditions and principles, a complete reversal of the party policy of 1896, the perpetuation of racial and religious divisions in Western Canada, denial of the principle of civil and religious equality, approval of secret Government negotiations with the Papal Delegate. "Shall the West be free?" was, in short, the Conservative slogan.

An important feature of the contest was the Toronto *Globe's* modification of its attitude toward the Government. On May 31st

it referred to the School question as "the storm centre of the campaign," denounced reckless race and creed agitators, contended that there was no ground for belief in the Government's withdrawal of the Clause under contention if its candidates were defeated, and claimed that the general record of the Government should be considered as well as the special issue under discussion. Two days later it declared that Mr. Foster's denunciation of the legislation as coercion and Mr. Bennett's talk of revolution made it impossible to desire the defeat or weakening of the Government. On June 3rd the Rev. Dr. Carmichael's opinion was quoted at length as demonstrating that "the North-West school system is satisfactory to the people of the North-West and its continuance under Federal legislation has awakened no significant discontent or opposition at any point in the West." Therefore, there was no "coercion" of the West. On June 8th a vigorous appeal was made to Liberals to consider the School question as settled despite the conflicting views held by the paper upon the Provincial rights issue. In the present bye-elections the candidates who were the best men, supporting the better party and general policy, should be elected. As to the School question the choice of the Liberal would be the least of two evils. To vote for Gray or Wallace was to vote for the Conservative "coercion" policy of 1896. In spite of the present Government policy in this respect, not because of it, Liberals should continue their support. If Hyman and Smith were elected the organ would not claim it an "unmixed approval" of the Government's school policy.

Meanwhile, the two constituencies were flooded with circulars, placards and political literature, while meetings were held every night. Mr. Foster addressed a gathering in Woodstock on May 31st. On the following day Mr. Hyman, Sir William Mulock and Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., the coming Premier in Saskatchewan, spoke in London. Mr. Hyman made the Alien Labour question and enforcement of the law against the Pére Marquette Railway a leading feature of his speech, as did Sir William Mulock. Another meeting on June 2nd heard Mr. Hyman, Mr. Scott, Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M.P. for Vancouver, and Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P. for Pictou, N.S. Three meetings were addressed by Mr. Bennett in North Oxford, concluding with one at Woodstock on the above date, and notable for eloquence and facility in arousing enthusiasm amongst his hearers. His main point was that the Territorial Ordinances of 1884, 1892 and 1901 amended and changed, but did not affect, the Separate School principle and powers of the Federal Act of 1875.

Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. Bennett spoke in London on June 3rd and reiterated the constitutional and Provincial rights argument while the Hon. W. S. Fielding followed on the 5th. He dealt largely with the progress of the country under Liberal rule and one of his other points was the claim that religious training was being more and more neglected in the homes, and that many

people, not Catholics, were now willing to consider religious teaching in the schools. The Hon. Frank Oliver made his first Ontario speech, as Minister of the Interior, at Woodstock on June 3rd. He asked why Mr. Haultain did not bring on the bye-elections in the Territories if he was so sure of endorsement by the people there? The meeting was a very lively one and the Minister was considerably "heckled." Two days later Mr. Borden and Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., spoke in the same town.

Mr. Premier Haultain, of the Territories, was in London on June 6th and made a notable contribution to the discussion. His address dealt deliberately and exclusively with the School question in the West. The important points of the speech were the history of constitutional growth in the Territories and the fact of their school system being imposed upon them from without in 1875; the statement that the North-West Legislature in 1889 and 1890 passed Resolutions asking for the repeal of the Separate School legislation of 1875 which were voted for by Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. G. Turriff, M.P., and Senator J. H. Ross—all of whom were then members of that body; that the Federal legislation of 1905 did not aim at perpetuating the admittedly good features of their Educational system but merely the Separate School portion; that the Government was claiming in Ontario to be maintaining a system of absolutely Public Schools and in Quebec to be fighting a strenuous battle for the religious principle in schools; that he had been in Ottawa for eight weeks in daily consultation with the Premier and his colleagues but had never seen the Educational clause until a couple of hours before its presentation to Parliament; that he had been ignored while an eminent ecclesiastic had been consulted; that none of the Separate School rights of 1875 were taken away by the North-West Ordinances but by regulations which could again be changed by the incoming Executives in the new Provinces; that the projected legislation was still coercion whether large as in the original Clause or little as in the Amendment; that much of the Western press, together with the Methodist Conferences at Regina, Moosejaw and Calgary, and the Trades and Labour Council at Calgary, had declared against the Bill; that the offensive speeches in Parliament for or against Separate Schools had been made by the Liberal leaders.

One of the greatest and most exciting political meetings in the history of Woodstock took place on June 7th when the Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. R. B. Bennett met in joint debate. The former was deliberate and measured in style and met with frequent interruption; the latter was fluent, vigorous and eloquent and aroused the enthusiasm of his audience. Mr. Bennett asked a series of questions which may be summed up as follows: 1. Did we in the West ever have the right to say what kind of schools we would have? 2. Is there a single Province in Canada to-day that has had Separate Schools fastened on it, except Quebec and Ontario, which accepted Separate Schools as the result of a bar-

gain? 3. By whose request is it proposed to restrict the privileges of the new Provinces? 4. What does Clause 16, No. 2, mean? 5. If these Bills become law can we ever abolish the Separate School system? 6. Why is Clause 16 necessary? The Minister's replies were to the following effect:

1. The North-West will have just the same right to pass legislation in regard to Education as Ontario.
2. None of the Provinces are absolutely free to legislate in the matter of Education, except Manitoba, which the Liberals made free.
3. Clause 16 was necessary because of the remedial clauses of the B. N. A. Act. Separate Schools would come in automatically and Clause 16 was necessary to define the kind of schools.
5. So long as the B. N. A. Act remains the restrictions will remain.

The other questions Mr. Oliver did not answer. On the preceding day at the nominations in Woodstock, Mr. Bennett had encountered Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, N.S.; and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Hon. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs, and Mr. J. G. Turriff, M.P., had addressed a Liberal meeting. Mr. Haultain spoke in Embro on June 7th, while in London an interview with Dr. Williams, the Anglican Bishop of Huron, was made public, in which he took this ground: "Nobody wanted to rob the Roman Catholics of any rights to which they were justly entitled by the constitution; but let it be first known exactly what these were. So long as some of the best legal talent in the country denied the right of the Roman Catholics to any special privileges in the new Provinces the course of peace and concord was not furthered, but rather hindered, by what appeared under the circumstances, as an attempt to steal a march upon the unsuspecting public while the Parliamentary majority was favourable and large." In the latter town, at the same time, the Trades and Labour Council were passing a Resolution denouncing Mr. Gray, the Conservative candidate, as "an enemy of organized labour." On June 8th Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto, under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, addressed a Woodstock meeting at which he referred to the religious and racial issue as proving the existence of a Mason and Dixon Line in Canada and urged support to the Opposition candidate.

In London, on the same day, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., addressed a Liberal meeting and Mr. Haultain a Conservative rally. The latter addressed another Woodstock gathering on the 10th and Messrs. Fielding and Paterson returned again on the 12th while Mr. Sheppard, Dr. D. J. Goggin and Rev. J. E. Starr, of Toronto, spoke in London against the Government's policy on June 10th. On the eve of the election the Rev. T. Shields, of London, made public an alleged interview with Mr. Hyman in which the latter said that if he had followed Mr. Sifton's example Sir Wilfrid Laurier would also have resigned and Mr. Fielding been appointed Prime Minister with a Dissolution and general election, fought upon this lament-

able sectarian issue. Therefore, he had remained in office. The Conservatives also claimed, at this time, and the subject was discussed in Parliament on June 12th, that six Conservative soldiers in the Permanent Corps had been removed from London to the Kingston Camp so as to prevent them voting. The removal was admitted, but the alleged reason denied.

Meantime, other prominent politicians had shared in these vigorous contests, including Messrs. J. H. Lamont, M.P., and W. S. Calvert, M.P.—the latter of whom acted as chief Liberal organizer—and on the other side Dr. Sproule, M.P., Richard Blain, M.P., W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., M. S. McCarthy, M.P., F. R. Lalor, M.P., and many more. The result of the struggle, as consummated on June 13th, showed 330 majority for Mr. Hyman out of a total vote 450 greater than in the general election, and 338 majority for Mr. Smith out of a total vote 1,300 greater than in the general election. The Liberals were, of course, jubilant over the net result and described it as a victory over race and creed agitation; the Conservatives contended that cash and Cabinet *prestige* accounted for the consequences in London while they found consolation over the reduced Liberal majority in North Oxford. In the latter case the total Liberal vote was 2,855 as against 2,768 in 1904 and the total Conservative vote 2,506 as compared with 1,266.

Distribution of Seats, the French Language, and other Questions

Following the second reading of the Bill and during the election period in London and North Oxford the Autonomy discussion in Parliament dealt very slightly with the Separate School subject. In connection with the vote upon the second reading there had been personal explanations of some importance. Mr. G. H. McIntyre, of South Perth, a Liberal, had gone upon record as voting for the Bill and against Mr. Borden's Amendment; when he had announced in the House his intention of voting against the measure as well as against the Amendment. In a letter to one of his constituents also, dated April 6th, he had declared himself unable to accept the contention that Parliament had the power "to thus fix the future policy of these new Provinces" and had expressed himself in favour of referring the constitutional point to the Courts. Naturally he did not like the division record which showed that the Bill had passed upon the Borden Amendment vote reversed. The same thing happened in connection with the Saskatchewan Bill on July 4th.

An important subject of discussion was the alleged gerrymander in the new constituencies and Provinces. It was claimed by the Opposition that in mapping out and planning the dividing line between the two Provinces, and in allotting the constituencies for the first Provincial elections, the Federal Government had not given a uniform population to the seats; had awarded to the least populous Province the larger representation; and had con-

structed two pocket constituencies in the Athabasca part of Alberta with only 242 Whites to over 6,000 Indians and Half-breeds. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on June 22nd, claimed that it was impossible to have the same unit of representation in a rural as in an urban constituency; that the widely-scattered populations in the West deserved special consideration in this respect over the cities; that in any case it was "impossible to make a division so as to establish mathematical equality among the voters." The contention, however, was vigorously pressed that Northern Alberta was being favoured at the expense of the region south of Red Deer because of its more favourable political complexion and larger foreign population. The Macleod Board of Trade passed a Resolution on June 6th protesting against this policy; the Calgary *Albertan* (Liberal), the Lethbridge *News* (Independent), and some other papers of similar type supported the same view. So did the Moose Jaw Board of Trade on May 17th. The following table* gives the constituencies in the new Provinces with the votes polled in the Dominion elections of 1904 together with the Census population of 1901:

Alberta.			Saskatchewan.		
Constituency.	Votes Polled, 1904.	Census Population, 1901.	Constituency.	Total Population. 1901.	Votes Polled. 1904.
Cardston	645	3,203	Souris	5,704	2,544
Lethbridge	826	2,838	Cannington	3,485	1,684
Macleod	743	3,403	Moosomin	5,163	1,397
Pincher	1,108	1,959	Whitewood	3,773	821
Gleichen	785	2,101	Grenfell	3,956	934
Calgary (present city)	1,999	4,865	Wolseley	4,059	1,122
Rosebud	732	1,036	Saltcoats	11,004	1,478
High River	1,021	2,472	Yorkton	5,116	1,144
Banff	720	3,634	South Qu'Appelle	5,530	1,930
Innisfail	828	3,379	North Qu'Appelle	3,157	927
Red Deer	843	2,009	South Regina	1,724	1,282
Vermilion	763	1,795	Regina City	2,442	740
Lacombe	881	2,565	Lumsden	3,096	1,122
Ponoka	764	2,775	Moosejaw	4,025	1,172
Wetaskiwin	857	3,720	Moosejaw City		786
Leduc	697	3,450	Maple Creek	1,841	846
Strathcona	956	4,248	Humboldt	582	178
Stony Plain	589	2,398	Kinistino	4,288	1,029
Edmonton	1,342	2,626	Prince Albert	3,469	484
Saskatchewan	1,168	6,544	Prince Albert City	2,275	542
Sturgeon	782	3,272	Batoche	1,970	659
St. Albert	754	3,005	Saskatoon	3,008	1,017
Medicine Hat	1,159	3,144	Rosthern	4,899	808
			Redberry	2,619	277
			Battleford	4,275	725
Total	20,962	70,441	Total	91,460	25,648

Another very debatable question was raised by Mr. F. D. Monk, the Quebec Conservative leader in preceding Parliaments,

* Note.—The figures for Alberta are taken from official statistics supplied to the House by the Premier on June 20th, and those for Saskatchewan from a summary compiled from official statements by Mr. R. S. Lake and presented on July 4th.

on June 30th, when he moved a Dual language Amendment. He declared that his object was not to introduce or force the French language into official use in the new Provinces but merely "to maintain the constitutional provision in the law of of the North-West Territories which has existed from time immemorial and to secure the maintenance of the solemn agreement entered into when Rupert's Land was incorporated into the Dominion of Canada." He described at some length the history of the negotiations, conditions, and expectations, under and by virtue of which he proposed his Amendment; and referred to Parliament having repaired the oversight in the Act of 1875 through one passed two years later by which the use of the English or French language was made optional in the Territorial Council and Courts and the use of both languages in the officially published proceedings and Ordinances was made imperative. He dealt at length with the McCarthy debate of 1890 upon the question of abolishing the Dual system in the Territories, as had just been done in Manitoba,* and concluded by moving the following Amendment to Clause 2 of the Bill:

> Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislative Assembly of the Province and in the proceedings of the Courts, and both these languages shall be used in the records and journals of such Assembly, and all laws made by the Legislature shall be printed in both languages; provided, however, that the said Legislative Assembly may by law or otherwise regulate its proceedings and the manner of recording and publishing the same and the regulations so made shall be embodied in a proclamation which shall be forthwith made and published by the Lieutenant-Governor in conformity with the law and thereafter shall have full force and effect.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux opposed the Amendment on the ground that while "it is a good thing to fight for our undoubted rights it is another thing to fight uselessly for special privileges." The French-speaking population of Alberta in 1901, he observed, was only 4,527, or 6·21 per cent., and that of Saskatchewan 2,618, or 4·38 per cent. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused, on behalf of the Government, to accept the Amendment because the British North America Act "expressly leaves the subject of language to the Legislatures with two exceptions, namely the Quebec Legislature and this Parliament." He argued and declared that any promise, or guarantee, or understanding, in connection with the original acquisition of Rupert's Land was, in this connection, confined to Manitoba and did not include the present Territories. Mr. Monk's point of view was, therefore, unsupported and, "for the protection of the very people whom it intends to serve," he was opposed to any proposal asking Parliament on behalf of the French-Canadians to do what it had the power but not the right to do. Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Cons.) supported the

* NOTE.—By a Government Amendment moved by Sir John Thompson (Feb. 21, 1890), control of the matter was relegated to the Territorial Legislature, and, in the following year, Mr. Haultain proposed and carried the abolition of the Dual system.

Amendment as did Mr. H. Bourassa and Mr. A. Lavergne (Liberals). The motion was ultimately defeated by 69 to 6.

Meantime, various facts and statistics of importance were made public, or referred to, and other phases of the Bill discussed. By the Census of 1901 the Protestant population of the Territories was 92,760 while the Roman Catholics numbered 30,073. As to the original homes of the people there were in 1901 5,504 persons in the Territories from Quebec, 1,739 from Nova Scotia, 1,025 from New Brunswick, 644 from Prince Edward Island, and 30,243 from Ontario. According to Sessional Paper No. 97, the area of lands patented for homestead purposes in the proposed Province of Alberta up to January 23rd, 1905, was 1,393,500 acres and in Saskatchewan 2,474,220 acres; the lands vested in the Crown were, respectively, 129,556,903 acres and 120,880,366 acres; the number of settlers arriving in the North-West Territories from April 1, 1901 to February 1, 1905 were 240,590; the land already granted to Railways in the new Province of Alberta was 13,151,264 acres and in Saskatchewan 12,874,573 acres; the total lands alienated in the Provisional Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan (which made up the new Provinces) were 65,623,531 acres and those undisposed of 122,309,086 acres. According to an estimate presented to Parliament the Surveyor-General's figures as to the character of the land in the new Provinces were as follows:

	Alberta. Square Miles.	Saskatchewan. Square Miles.
Land suitable for Grain Growing	80,000	86,000
Land requiring Irrigation	41,000	32,000
Land suitable for Ranching and other descriptions of Farming	113,559	106,887
Water	20,000	27,000
	254,559	251,887

There was some discussion in the House as to the basis for the Government's allowance of interest on the capital sum of $37,500,000 to the two new Provinces, in lieu of Provincial control over an assumed total of 25,000,000 acres of land.* Mr. R. S. Lake, on May 8th, pointed to the average sales of the Hudson's Bay lands in 1903 and 1904 as netting $5.50 per acre and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company lands as bringing $3.50 per acre; with the latter sum as the combined average of the preceding eleven years during which period 10,512,349 acres had been sold by all the Land Companies. This, he claimed, should involve an actual valuation of at least double the Government's proposed allowance. It was contended, generally, by the Conservatives, that as the control of Crown lands, timber and materials was allotted to the Provinces at Confederation they should be so granted at the present juncture and would then be

* NOTE.—A valuable pamphlet upon the land question by Mr. Charles A. Stuart, B.A., LL.B., of Calgary, was widely circulated at this time.

managed to better suit the local requirements of the people. The Liberals, on the other hand, contended that the Federal Government had controlled the Western lands since their purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company—with certain exceptions in Manitoba—and that in the general interest of immigration and free homesteads it would be better for them to continue doing so. If the Provinces had the lands and used them to obtain revenue with, then the free homesteads would have to go. The Conservatives retorted with the charge that the Federal Government could not afford to lose the services of land officials who now formed part of the "party machine."

Another question, by no means new in its general terms, was that of the Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from taxation by municipalities, school districts, or Legislatures, in the Western Provinces. Mr. Walter Scott had moved in Committee, and again moved upon July 5th, an Amendment to Section 23 providing that "the foregoing shall not prejudice the right of the Parliament of Canada, by expropriation, or otherwise, to obtain the relinquishment by the said Company of the Company's rights under Section 16 of the Contract aforesaid"—the Contract being the original Federal agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Speaking at the latter date he explained his opposition to immediate Autonomy in 1903 and 1904, after advocating it in the two preceding years, as being due to the Manitoba Court's judgment that the Canadian Pacific Railway was not entitled to exemption from school taxation within Territorial jurisdiction and his consequent belief that until this important question was settled in the highest Court of the Empire the Territories would be better off without final Autonomy arrangements. "If the Privy Council were to uphold the Manitoba Judgment and if it were finally found that the Canadian Pacific Railway must pay taxes as long as we remained Territories it needs no argument to show that to obtain prior relinquishment by the Company of the exemption rights would be a comparatively easy matter."

Mr. Scott then pointed out that the C.P.R. had earned land grants in the Territories of 18,812,510 acres; that their sales to date had been approximately 7,500,000 acres; that if this were taxed at $10 per quarter section it would yield annually $705,000; that in a short period this property would quadruple in value and in possibilities of taxation. After a review of the events in connection with the original imposition of this exemption the speaker urged acceptance of his Amendment and was replied to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier who very briefly declared that whatever the mistakes of Parliament may have been in this connection it was now its duty to stand loyally by what had been done and to avoid any repudiation of a legislative engagement. The Government was not inclined to complicate the Bill by accepting the proposal. Mr. R. L. Borden criticized the Amendment as "meaning absolutely nothing" on the ground that Section 23,

containing the exemption, did not in the slightest degree affect the actual powers of Parliament to deal with the question if it desired. The Amendment was negatived on division. Earlier in the Session considerable discussion was aroused by a suggestion made in the House on April 26th, by Mr. George Taylor, Chief Conservative Whip, to the following effect:

> Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a proposition to the Minister of Justice, which I shall ask the Minister of Finance to convey to him, as he is not in his place. I suggest to the Minister of Justice that if the statements of the Minister of Finance, and the ex-Minister of the Interior are true, he should let the lawyers on both sides of the House get together and frame an Amendment in accordance with the statements of those two gentlemen, an Amendment which shall contain nothing more, but which shall be put in plain language so that the man on the street may know what it means. Then, so far as I am concerned, there will be no opposition because it is a National school, as both of these Honourable gentlemen say, a National school with only one-half-hour's religious teaching between 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. And I am sure the people of the North-West, or of Ontario, or of any other section of the Dominion, will raise no objection to that.

The *Mail and Empire* of two days later approved of the proposition but declared that the Government was not sincere enough to accept it. Very generally, by the Liberal press, the remark was construed to be a signal of distress, a sign of Opposition weakness, and, on May 2nd, Mr. Taylor explained to *The News* that what he intended to convey was "very far from a proposal to join the Government in effecting an agreement to coerce the West." He had spoken for himself only and had intended his challenge to check and expose the alleged double campaign of the Liberals in trying to convince Quebec that the Government was fighting for Separate Schools in the West and Ontario that they were establishing, practically, a National School system. On May 15th, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, presented to the House a carefully prepared opinion upon the constitutional issue in its educational connection. His conclusions may be summarized as follows:

> 1. Section 93 of the British North America Act expressly limited the power to make laws in relation to Education by the right to denominational schools possessed by any class of persons under the law at the time of Union; by the powers, privileges and duties conferred upon Separate Schools and school trustees (Roman Catholic or Protestant) in Ontario and Quebec; by the right of appeal in any Province to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authorities affecting any right or privilege of the minority with regard to Separate Schools existent at the Union or established thereafter.
>
> 2. Section 22 of the Manitoba Act was intended to establish a Separate School system in that Province and to make Section 93 of the British North America Act applicable as far as possible; but had failed owing to the Privy Council judgment.
>
> 3. Mr. Haultain's Draft Bill asked Parliament to make applicable to the new Province "all the provisions of the British North America Act applicable to all the Provinces originally embraced in the Union except where inconsistent with the expressed provisions of the Bill." Section 93 of the British North America Act would, therefore, have been applic-

able to the new Provinces, including the preservation of "any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law in the Province at the Union."

4. The effect of Section 16 of the Autonomy Bill would be no greater than the effect of the introduction of Section 93 of the British North America Act by Section 2 of the Territorial Bill and Clause 16 was only deemed necessary to remove doubt which had been expressed as to the meaning of the words "province" and "at the Union," and to secure to the schools, whether Public or Separate, of the minority, the Government aid which, in practice, they have always received; and which was necessary to place those schools "in a position to play their necessary part in the scheme of national education."

5. The rights and privileges which the proposed substitute Clause 16 preserves to the minority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, in a Public School district, appears to be these:

(1) Right of separation—by the Ordinance—common to Protestants and Roman Catholics alike.

(2) Half-hour religious instruction—by Ordinance—to Protestants and Roman Catholics alike; common to Public and Separate Schools.

(3) First and second Catholic readers—by Regulation.

(4) Right to elect trustees, who choose the teachers, by Ordinance; common to all schools.

Two measures were, meantime, passed of a nature collateral to the main legislation. One constituted the District of Mackenzie out of the region bounded on the west by the Yukon, on the south by British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, on the east by the second meridian in the system of Dominion Lands Surveys and on the north by the Arctic Ocean. The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta was to be Commissioner *ex-officio* and the Governor-General-in-Council to have power to appoint a Council of not more than ten nor less than five persons to aid the Commissioner in administering the affairs of the District. Details were included, with elaboration, as to the respective powers of the Commissioner and the Federal Government and regulations as to the administration of justice, the prohibition of intoxicants, the carrying of guns, etc.

Another Act constituted the new North-West Territories as comprising the region formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, with the exception of Manitoba, the new Provinces, Keewatin and the Yukon; including also all other unorganized British territories and possessions in Northern Canada and all islands adjacent thereto with the exception of Newfoundland's dependency of Labrador. The Federal authorities were given power to appoint a Commissioner for the North-West Territories who should administer its government "under instructions from time to time given him by the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of the Interior. A Council of not more than four persons was also authorized for appointment by the Federal Government to aid the Commissioner and the latter, in Council, was given the same power to make Ordinances, as had been vested in the Legislative Assembly of the former Territories. The Supreme Court of the Territories was at the same time disestablished and the appointment of a provisional Liquidator authorized to close up the affairs of the Territories, as

formerly constituted, and including the new Provinces.* Meantime, the Autonomy Bills had passed the Commons on division, upon July 5th, after being subjected to various proposed Amendments. The chief of those presented by the Opposition may be briefly summarized:

May 9.—Mr. M. S. McCarthy. That the eastern boundary line of Alberta be shifted further east and north, up and along the Saskatchewan River.

June 28.—Mr. R. S. Lake. That all lands, mines and minerals and Royalties incidental thereto, situate or arising within the limits of each Province and now vested in the Crown—subject to existing trusts and Federal interests—should belong to the new Provinces.

June 29.—Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron. That Section 16 be replaced by two Clauses. (1) Applying to the new Provinces the 93rd Section of the British North America Act as if the territory admitted by the present Bill were already constituted as Provinces; (2) giving to each Legislature the right to pass laws with reference to Education with the proviso that it shall always guarantee (a) the existence of Separate Schools and their enjoyment by the minority, Protestant or Catholic, who may claim them; (b) the effective control of said schools in matters of teaching by the said majority; (c) the full liberty for the majority of any school section to have such school as it may desire; (d) the equitable and proportionate distribution between the majority and the minority of all moneys appropriated for education.

July 4.—Mr. R. L. Borden. That upon the establishment of a Province in the North-West Territories of Canada, as proposed by Bill (No. 70) the Legislature of such Province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of Provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to Education.

July 4.—Mr. R. L. Borden. That the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 to 1886, shall apply to the Province of Saskatchewan in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces heretofore comprised in the Dominion, except such provisions as in terms, or by reasonable intendment are specially applicable to, or affect one or more only, and not the whole of the said Provinces.

July 4.—Colonel S. Hughes. Same as above but applicable to Alberta.

July 5.—Mr. M. S. McCarthy. That the arrangement of electoral divisions in the new Provinces should include the election of 25 members by districts to be determined by a judicial Board of Commissioners along lines of substantial justice to all classes of the people.

July 5.—Mr. R. L. Borden. That the provisions of Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said Province as far as the same may be applicable under the terms thereof.

July 5.—Mr. W. J. Roche. That until the Legislative Assembly otherwise provides the Legislature (of each Province) shall consist of 25 members to be elected for constituencies—which the mover defined in some measure—and which were to be exactly fixed by a Board of Commissioners made up of three Supreme Court (Territorial) Judges.

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* Note.—On July 28th Mr. Charles H. Beddoe, of Ottawa, was gazetted as "Liquidator of the affairs of the Territories."

July 5.—Mr. J. E. Emile Leonard. That "the right to have Separate Schools and the privileges in the matter of education secured to the Catholic or Protestant minority of the North-West Territories, by Chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is hereby confirmed by the present Act in favour of the said minority in the said Province."

Mr. Borden's Amendment on July 5th was rejected by 109 to 41; Mr. Bergeron's by 138 to 7; Mr. McCarthy's by 97 to 42; Mr. Leonard's by 124 to 6; Mr. Lake's by 97 to 42. There were three Liberal Amendments rejected. Mr. Bourassa, on June 28th, moved that Clause 16 be struck out and the original Clause be re-inserted. He presented a similar motion on July 5th which was rejected by 132 to 7—Messrs. Monk, Bergeron, Leonard, Morin and Paquet (Conservatives) being amongst its supporters. Mr. Walter Scott also, upon this last day, proposed the striking out of Section 23 relating to and confirming the Canadian Pacific Railway land exemption. He only obtained 11 votes to 126. Meanwhile the Minister of Justice had introduced and carried some dozen Amendments in matters of more or less importance and legal detail. The Minister of Finance also introduced some slight modifications in the financial legislation.

The Autonomy Measure in the Senate

In the Senate the second readings of the Autonomy Bills were moved on July 12th by the Hon. R. W. Scott. His speech was notable as coming from a Roman Catholic leader and as defining the privileges given Separate Schools under the compromise Clause 16 as limited to the use of a separate building, the right of religious instruction between 3.30 and 4.00 p.m., the influence of the Catholic Trustees in the selection of a teacher, and the domestic or internal management of the school—subject, however, to Government control or regulation. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. A. C. P. Landry also spoke. On the following day the Hon. L. O. David, a well-known personal friend of the Prime Minister's, made a speech chiefly denunciatory of religious and racial fanaticism and concluding with a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

> History will show that his wisdom and his spirit of conciliation saved the country from troubles which threatened to destroy its foundation and precipitate it into the horrors of racial and religious war. History will show that he sought to reconcile his duty towards England with his duty towards Canada and towards his native Province and that he sought to convince his countrymen of the Province of Quebec that the best means of protecting minorities in this country is not to be aggressive but to be fair and just—just as he treats all creeds and nationalities; that the Province of Quebec ought to be prudent in its demands and stand always upon the constitution and the law. History will add that the Province of Quebec remained faithful to her chief up to the end of his career, which I hope will last for some years yet.

Other Senators followed. Hon. Donald McMillan (C.) declared that his co-religionists were not getting Separate Schools; instead of bread, they were getting a stone. Hon. James

McMullen (L.) indicated the dissension which would come if the new Provinces had power to abolish Separate Schools and did so; while the Federal authority, under the remedial clause of the constitution, endeavoured to re-impose them. Hon. J. A. Lougheed (C.) dealt at length with the Representation question and claimed that in Northern Saskatchewan there were to be ten members, with an average of 733 votes to each constituency, and in the Southern part of the Province 15 members, with an average of 1,617 votes—his alleged reason being the distribution of party strength respectively. Hon. T. O. Davis (L.) spoke and then Sir W. H. Hingston (C.) dealt with the moral side of Education—especially in the United States—and seemed to approximate toward Sir Wilfrid Laurier's view of public schools there. Senator Coffee (L.), on the 14th, declared that "Catholics will at all times and in all countries make sacrifices for the training of their children in the faith which they hold dear as life and which they wish to transmit to their descendants." In the United States, he added, they contributed $25,000,000 yearly for the support of parochial schools whilst paying taxes also for the maintenance of public schools.

Senator de Boucherville (C.) argued in favour of religion in the schools and quoted Egerton Ryerson as a supporter of such instruction. Hon. T. A. Bernier (C.) dealt elaborately with historical despatches, documents, and speeches; supported in his argument the original Clause of the Bill; and closed with a vigorous defence of religious teaching in the schools. On July 15th the second reading passed by 33 to 17, after speeches from Senators Perley, Power, Sullivan, Poirier, and others—two Conservatives, Messrs. Poirier and Sullivan, voting with the majority. In Committee, on July 17th, Senator Landry took the ground that, as a Catholic, he would greatly prefer the automatic application of the British North America Act in respect to Separate Schools to the revised Clause of the Autonomy Bill. Hon. H. J. Cloran (L.) declared the measure inefficient and incomplete and presented an elaborate study of Educational conditions in the United States from a moral and religious standpoint. On the 18th Hon. P. A. Choquette made a keen attack upon Protestant "fanaticism" including the following reference to the position of the French-Canadian Catholic:

> We undoubtedly love our old mother-country, France, to which we are indissolubly attached by the ties of blood, but we also love England for the liberties which she has granted to us and which we have ever and always done our share, and sometimes even more than our share, to win and uphold. But as I have already said elsewhere, there is a limit to our patience in the face of constant abuse and slander. If we are driven to it, if we are pushed to the bitter end, the time may come when we shall look elsewhere for protection of our rights; but this will only be the last result of the outrageous fanaticism, lay, clerical, and journalistic, of which we had such startling samples recently in the Ontario bye-elections. These people should remember that if the British flag floats to-day over the Dominion, and especially

over the Province of Quebec, the happy fact is due in a large measure to us French-Canadians; and I now repeat what I said on another occasion that if we ever take our hands off the British flag, if we are, in spite of ourselves, and against our dearest wishes, compelled to do this, and to resent the abuse, injustice and intolerance of some of our co-partners in this Confederation, then the Confederation will go to smash and down will come the British flag.

During the last two days of debate a number of Amendments were proposed. Mr. Lougheed wanted to substitute the electoral clause of the Manitoba Act for that of the Autonomy Bills; Mr. McMillan suggested one making it clear that the Territorial Ordinances of 1885 should apply to the Separate School conditions; Mr. Landry wanted the word "Denominational" used instead of "Separate"; Mr. Perley desired to emphasize the fact that teachers, inspectors of schools, and examinations would be under the control of the Provincial Governments; Mr. Lougheed moved that Clause 17 be struck out entirely as the British North America Act already applied automatically; Mr. Bolduc wanted a clause providing for no restriction of rights or privileges hitherto enjoyed in either language or education. All of these Amendments were rejected, some by large majorities, and two or three others dealing with matters of detail were carried.

Further Expressions of Public Opinion

"Stand by the Public Schools," was the exhortation of Bishop Vincent, the eminent United States Episcopalian, to an audience in Toronto on April 7th. "Do not allow weak politicians or unpatriotic ecclesiastics who care more for the Church than for their country to put down the Public School," he added, amidst vigorous applause. "Religion," declared the Bishop in emphatic tones, "should enter politics not in an ecclesiastical form, but along educational lines. It should enter the schools to teach the ethical principles of Christianity, so as to make our children grow up into good citizens. It should teach them honesty, truth, fidelity." About the same time there was published a pamphlet by Professor Cappon, of Queen's University, Kingston, entitled "The Principle of Sectarianism in the Constitution of Canada," which contained a critical examination of the origin of Separate Schools and the progress of legislation in their favour, or otherwise. It was a strong argument along constitutional lines against the Government's policy and the principle of Separate Schools. To *The Globe* of April 15th, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec, wrote urging peace and denouncing the violence of those who were "sowing the seeds of racial, sectional, and religious discord." He earnestly, and at length, defended the French-Canadian treatment of the Quebec minority and concluded as follows:

So long, therefore, as French Canada—claiming equal rights for its people with their English-speaking fellow citizens—insists upon having the same educational privileges for its own minority in the West as the English-speaking Protestants enjoy in the French-speaking Province of Quebec, where is either the British fair play, the patriotism, or the wisdom, that dares to withhold them?

Speaking in Ottawa, on April 16th, Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge said: "I cannot but feel that our Catholic fellow-citizens are so far right when they insist upon it that religious training shall form part of the school curriculum." Patriotism and morals were essential in education and they could not, in the end, be divorced from religion. At the same time he did not believe in tying the hands of the Western people by Federal legislation. To the London (England) *Chronicle*, of April 24th, Senator George T. Fulford stated, in the latter connection, that there was no sectarian strife in Canada. A few extremists and "an active minority of political Orangemen" were the cause of the trouble which was, he declared, largely confined to Tory Toronto. Mr. J. S. Willison, addressed the Ontario Educational Association on April 26th, taking as his subject the School and the State. To him the school, in its whole scope and spirit, was "a training ground for citizenship." Religion, he did not appear to consider in this connection. "The ideals and standards which there (in the school) prevail, and the conception of the citizen's duty to the State, which the teacher consciously or unconsciously presents, will necessarily influence the mass of students in their political relations and largely regulate their future political action."

To *The News* of May 2nd, Senator Watson, of Portage la Prairie (L.) said that Westerners were thinking more about seeding than about schools; that the present system was working very satisfactorily; and that the Dominion Government was practically embodying the wishes of the people in its legislation. The press of the following day published a letter written by Dr. Goldwin Smith, on April 13th, to Mr. Bourassa and the latter's reply upon the same date. Dr. Goldwin Smith maintained that history had taught him "to strenuously uphold the great principles of a separation of the Church from the State and equality of all religions before the law." Upon the legal and constitutional issue he thought a judicial opinion should be taken. Mr. Bourassa took the following Roman Catholic ground:

> May I suggest that the question of Church-Stateism is not at issue in this matter? It is as citizens of Canada that we claim our right to a system of education suitable to our conscience and to our racial development. With you, I am in favour of the voluntary system; but since the State takes our contributions to a Public School system, we claim the right of receiving back our share of public grants for the support of the only system of which we can conscientiously avail ourselves wherever the law permits us the maintenance of such a system. With respect to the constitutional question, it seems to me beyond doubt that the framers of our constitution intended to guarantee Separate Schools everywhere they existed and that the legislators of 1875 meant the permanent establishment of Separate Schools in the North-West.

The keenest opposition given to the legislation came from leading Methodists and papers like the *Christian Guardian*. The

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, wrote bitterly against it and spoke at various points as opportunity offered. Two of his strongly worded philippics appeared in the Toronto *News* of May 19th and July 15th. On May 21st, he spoke at Regina in terms indicated by the following extract: "We must allow no public man, no political associations, to deprive us of the protection of those great principles that forbid the union of Church and State. We must build on secure foundations and say to Rome, when it tries to force the tyrannies of a thousand years upon this young country: We don't want them here." How far the West was satisfied, or indifferent, or hostile, was a subject much discussed. The Rev. Dr. Bryce declared that little dissatisfaction existed; the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, Presbyterian Superintendent of Western Missions, agreed with him; and both were widely quoted in the Liberal press. To the Winnipeg *Free Press* of June 3rd, Dr. Carmichael said of the existing school system: "The people of the West are undoubtedly satisfied with it. While, theoretically, I would prefer no separation, I do not believe it wise to ride over the wishes of the minority, and I think the ideal condition is much more nearly approached under this system than it would be were the privilege of separation denied the minority." In Conservative circles Dr. Bryce's views were said to be the product of partisan opinions and, therefore, not satisfactory. The succeeding comments and incidents in this general connection can only be summarized here and may be given as follows:

April 1.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, writes to *The Globe* and, in the interest of good citizenship, regrets exceedingly that "any school system which will segregate different sections of the population during the early years of their education, and give a different colour to their national and civic ideals, is about to be fastened upon the people yet to inhabit our magnificent heritage in the North-West."

April 4.—A protest signed by 23 clergymen of various denominations in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, is published in the Halifax *Herald.*

April 5.—Under the heading of "Government by Rome," the Hamilton *Spectator* deals with the Sbarretti incident as indicating the government of Canada and control of its public policy by the Papal Delegate.

April 8.—The Rev. Father Minehan, of Toronto, writes to the press championing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his present policy, as he had that of 1896, and denouncing the partisan pulpit dictation of Protestant clergy in Toronto.

April 8.—Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., publishes in *The Globe* a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Chown, on April 3rd, which states that "there is less denominational teaching of the sort that you and I object to in the schools of the North-West than in any other part of Canada except British Columbia, and I consider that the compromise which for fourteen years has been worked under by the Denominations in the North-West is more secure and satisfactory from all points of view than any other that could possibly be devised."

April 9.—The Hannah Street Methodist Church, in Hamilton, by an almost unanimous Resolution, denounces the proposed legislation and Mgr. Sbarretti's action.

April 10.—The Rev. Dr. Ramsay, the Rev. A. R. Mitchell and the Rev. G. T. Campbell, in their respective Ottawa churches, preach in more or less direct terms against the proposed legislation.

April 14.—The Montreal *Star* (Conservative) expresses mild disapprobation of Mr. Borden's Amendment and adds: "The voice of Quebec is united for tolerance. We may have our differences as to the treatment which we would have liked to have seen meted out to the new Provinces on the educational question; but we have no differences as to the real and serious danger which lies in the insane agitation over the matter which is being carried on in some quarters."

April 16.—Mr. C. A. Cornelier, K.C., addresses the Jacques Cartier Club, Montreal, in opposition to the Bill as being a half-measure destructive of the rights of the Catholics in the West and is supported by other Conservative speakers.

April 16.—The Rev. T. T. Reynolds, (Anglican) in Toronto and the Rev. M. D. Coltman (Baptist) in Hamilton denounce Separate Schools—the latter describing them as "one of the most pernicious things God has ever permitted to exist."

April 18.—The Rev. J. M. Harrison of Medicine Hat, President of the Alberta Methodist Conference, tells *The Globe* correspondent at Ottawa that resentment in the North-West is directed more against the interference with Provincial rights than against the idea of Separate Schools.

April 22.—In the Toronto *News* the Rev. R. G. McBeth, of Paris, Ontario, describes the Government's policy as thrusting the new Provinces into "educational backwoods."

April 22.—In the Winnipeg *Free Press* Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., expresses himself as "perfectly and personally satisfied" with the Autonomy Bills. He outlines the following view: "If the Bills contained no Clause regarding a system of education, then the law of 1892 would continue operative, and the Province would have a system of national schools. If an appeal was made to the Courts and the Act of 1892 was declared *ultra vires* then the Provinces would go back to the Omnibus Act of 1875, and to Separate Schools. In order to prevent the possibility of this occurring the Autonomy Bills specifically state that the national schools established by the Act of 1892 shall be continued."

April 25.—In the St. John *Sun* the Rev. C. W. Corey (Baptist) of Strathcona, Alberta, writes vigorously protesting against the "coercive" action of the Government in going out of its way "to perpetuate and to stimulate a Separate School system" which was "fast falling into decay."

April 25.—A public meeting in Wetaskiwin, Alberta, protests against the Bill as "an infringement of Provincial rights."

May 8.—The Toronto *News* publishes a letter from Mr. T. D. Robinson, of Winnipeg, in which the writer uses this strong language: "To fasten Separate Schools on the North-West is to plant seeds of revolution. The class of people that are filling it up will not put up with Russian customs, and before they will submit to it they will smash Confederation and join the United States, where they will get one National School and one national language."

May 10.—Mr. Duncan Ross, Liberal M.P. for Yale-Cariboo, British Columbia, tells the Montreal *Gazette* that "outside of the district of which Toronto is the storm-centre the North-West school question is not an issue in Canadian politics."

May 12.—*Le Soleil* of Quebec publishes a severe editorial attack upon Toronto of which the following is a sample: "Toronto is the hot-bed of Toryism, Orangeism, of hypocrisy and of political stupidity. That City pretends to be the centre of intelligence in Canada, yet it is certainly the centre of fanaticism and bigotry."

May 18.—The British Columbia Methodist Conference almost unanimously passes a Resolution against the Autonomy Bill in its educational features.

May 23.—Mr. G. U. Hay, PH.D., Editor of the St. John *Educational Review*, tells *The Globe* that although he had left New Brunswick a strong opponent of the Bill his recent travels through the West had shown him no deep public interest in the matter. "I found absolute indifference and no one even talked about School Clauses unless I introduced the subject."

May 26.—To *The Globe* of this date the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, General Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee, declares that a great many Western people "profess to feel somewhat resentful of what they called the interference of outsiders and maintain that if they were prepared to submit to the Educational clauses of the Autonomy Bills the people in the East had no right to interfere."

May 27.—The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Secretary of Methodist Missions, tells the Toronto *World*: "The West is unanimous in condemnation of the Autonomy Bill. It is not confined to one district or province, but from Winnipeg to the Coast I found the same sentiment to prevail. Even on the Pacific slope, where one would hardly look for any special interest, I found a deep substratum of opposition to the measure."

May 27.—The Rev. Dr. Carman addresses the Alberta Methodist Conference at Calgary and denounces the Bill as an interference with Provincial rights and an aggressive action of Romanism against the Civil power. He declares himself as much opposed to Methodist as to Catholic Separate Schools.

May 28.—In a speech at Toronto the Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, refers to his recent Western trip. "He had been asked what people out there thought about the Autonomy Bill. Well, he did not know that they thought much about it; indeed, he did not know that they thought much about any bills except dollar bills."

May 30.—The Alberta Methodist Conference at Calgary adopts a long Resolution and places upon record the following conclusions:

(1) Our firm conviction that one system of national schools, wholly and entirely under the control of the State, is in the best interests of the country.

(2) That educational and other matters, as outlined in the British North America Act, should be left entirely in the hands of the Provinces.

(3) That this Conference stands unalterably committed to the doctrine of Provincial rights.

May 30.—The Grand Black Preceptory of the Orange Order, meeting at Owen Sound, declares the Bill to be "a wrong of the most serious character" and inimical to Canadian unity.

June 4.—The Rev. Merton Smith (Presbyterian) in Vancouver, and the Rev. C. W. King (Methodist) in Hamilton preach against the measure.

June 5.—The London Methodist Conference passes a Resolution at its Liskeard meeting, with only five dissentients out of 300 delegates, expressing "unqualified opposition" to the school Clause.

June 5.—The Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., at an Anglican meeting in Toronto, denounces the Papal Delegate for trying to fasten upon the West a system of education which, he declares, European Catholic countries are endeavouring to shake off.

June 9.—Writing to the Halifax *Chronicle* Mr. J. H. Sinclair, M.P., states that in company with Senators T. O. Davis, and J. D. MacGregor he had lately visited all parts of the Province of Saskatchewan: "We interviewed merchants, land-agents, clergymen, teachers, liverymen, hotel keepers, farmers, ranchers, and all sorts of people in reference to the School question, and with the solitary exception of one man (who had lately arrived from Ontario) we found everybody entirely satisfied with the existing system, and desirous that it should be continued, and absolutely indifferent as to whether that result should be brought about by Federal or Local legislation.

June 9.—The North-West *Baptist* of Winnipeg denounces the Rev. Dr. Bryce for his approval of the Autonomy Bill and declares his statements inaccurate and his views impelled by expediency.

June 10.—In *The Globe* the Rev. D. J. McKinnon writes at length an open letter to Hon. George E. Foster, in which he denounces fanaticism and the present "anti-Popish epidemic" and continues: "Why make such a fuss about theory, when the condition is all right? Why work ourselves into agony over the spectre of religious teaching for one half hour when we have the solid substance of good national teaching for eleven half hours daily?"

June 12.—The Manitoba Methodist Conference, meeting at Kenora, expresses its "decided and unalterable conviction" that the new Provinces should be allowed to shape their own school systems.

June 13.—Professor H. M. Tory, of McGill University, tells the Montreal press that he had been unable, in his recent visit, to find any dissatisfaction in the West with the existing school system.

June 14.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, meeting at Kingston, declines to discuss the Autonomy subject by a large majority of those present.

June 14.—The Toronto Methodist Conference meeting at Barrie protests at length against the Autonomy legislation as interfering with constitutional and Provincial rights and civil liberty.

June 16.—A Western Baptists' Convention, meeting at Brandon, Manitoba, passes unanimously a Resolution of protest.

June 18.—The Rev. J. A. Seymour (Reformed Episcopal) preaches strongly against the North-West legislation in his Church at New Westminster, B.C.

Other incidents of this period included a letter written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Ministers of the Methodist churches in Toronto, as a result of a meeting held on Mar. 13th, declaring that they viewed the proposed legislation with alarm and asking full Provincial rights and complete Educational control for each of the new Provinces. At the Methodist Conference, held in Vancouver, on May 18th, the Rev. James Woodsworth denounced the Bill as a "cursed measure" and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland described the Premier as having "planted the red flag of racial antagonism." The Rev. Beverley Smith (Anglican) at Toronto Junction on July 9th, vigorously condemned the measure.

In the more or less fitful discussion of the matter which continued through the rest of the year the Orange *Sentinel* of Toronto was conspicuous for clever and bitter criticism of the whole policy of the Government in this connection. Its new Editor—Mr. H. C. Hocken who had succeeded the late E. F. Clarke, M.P.—rather distinguished himself in this respect and his point of view

may be seen from the following extract of Aug. 3rd: "It was Mgr. Sbarretti who virtually enacted the Autonomy Bills, and it was that Prelate who fixed the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba to a narrow limit because the people would not submit to his wishes. Let us consider the situation thus brought about. The dominant political party in the country acknowledged the leadership—the supremacy—of the Papal Delegate in organizing new Provinces and in punishing an unsubmissive Province. The party that was prostrate before the Papal influence was rewarded. The Province that stood upright was severely punished." A very good defence of the Prime Minister was made by the *Globe* of Aug. 21st:

> It is not necessary to go seeking for some occult influence to account for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's determination to continue the Separate Schools in the West. They had been established by a Liberal Government, led by a statesman whose name and memory Sir Wilfrid reveres. The system was not objectionable to the people among whom it was established, and the minority who had enjoyed it for twenty-five years, small as its privileges were, would feel a sense of most unjust treatment if the schools were withdrawn from them. The Premier, in addition to these considerations, had convinced himself that the constitution compelled their continuance.

At St. Timothee, Quebec, on the same date, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., made a Conservative attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his surrender to Mr. Fielding and his "milk and water Amendment" to the Autonomy Bills. It was a "dereliction of duty" not to have granted the full rights of the legislation of 1875. The Toronto *News* of two days later criticized the Premier at length for the "autocratic manner" of his legislation; for high-handed methods in the same connection; for having mis-calculated his ground and made insufficient preparation for his change of policy; for attacking public schools and glorifying separation; for assuming a constitutional position which Mr. Borden had completely demolished. Yet it acknowledged that his party supremacy was not only unimpaired but had perhaps been increased.

At Montmagny, Quebec, on Sept. 18th, Messrs. A. Lavergne, M.P., and H. Bourassa, M.P. (Liberals), and Dr. Emile Paquet, M.P. (Cons.), denounced the Government for its surrender to the Orangemen, etc., of Ontario and for its gross injustice to the minority in the West; and, in the words of Dr. Paquet, appealed to the people to "crush this perfidy." From time to time Resolutions of censure or protest continued to be passed by public bodies but the only ones which need be added here to those already given were from the Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec, the Ministerial Association of Brantford, the Baptist Ministers' Union of the same City, and the Presbyterian Synod of Winnipeg.

Parliament and the Pension and Salary Legislation

Toward the close of a prolonged Session, chiefly notable for the Autonomy legislation with its estimated 2,000,000 words of speech-making, the wearied members settled down to a brief discussion in groups, in caucus, and in the House, as to the best and most proper means of increasing their own remuneration, adding to the salaries of Judges, and conferring pensions upon ex-Ministers of the Crown who may have held office for a certain period. Early in the year there had been tentative suggestions along this line. The Toronto *News* on Feb. 6th, took the ground that the arguments were unanswerable in favour of an increase in Ministerial salaries at Ottawa and at Toronto and of an increase in the salaries of Judges throughout the country. "We are convinced," said this paper, "that the comfort of Ministers and Judges, the honour of public life, and even the dignity and character of the Bench, would be improved by a frank acceptance on the part of the Canadian people of their obligation to pay living wages to their public servants." The total sum of additional expenditure was put at about $200,000 and a $20,000 salary was suggested for the Premier of Canada and $10,000 for the Premier of Ontario; with a retiring allowance for each and "perhaps for other Ministers under certain circumstances."

Some popular approval was expressed of the general features of this proposal. In Toronto prominent citizens such as G. F. Marter, John Catto, H. C. Hammond, J. K. Macdonald, W. T. White, Fred. Nicholls and Lieut.-Colonel J. I. Davidson, expressed a favourable view. Mr. Byron E. Walker advocated increased salaries before the Canadian Club at Ottawa and the Woodstock *Express,* Sarnia *Observer,* London *Free Press,* St. Thomas *Times* and other Ontario papers took similar ground. Speaking at McMaster University, Toronto, on Feb. 27, the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., approved of "professional politicians," after the style of England, where men devoted their whole lives to politics. Inferentially, of course, the rewards should be higher. On May 17th the Halifax *Chronicle* (Liberal) referred to Ottawa rumours that something definite was on foot and strongly supported its necessity. The talk at Ottawa continued to grow in volume and the press took up the discussion of a proposal which was thought to be under consideration but was very nebulous in detail. On July 5, *Le Soleil,* the Government organ in Quebec, with a more or less inspired tone, argued in favour of an indemnity increased to $2,500; a $20,000 salary to the Prime Minister; a salary to the Leader of the Opposition and increased remuneration to the Judges.

Party caucuses of an informal character were held at Ottawa on July 11th and it became generally understood that the Government would present proposals along this line without opposition from the Conservatives. The Ottawa correspondent of *The Globe,* on the following day, stated that some members of the Opposi-

tion had urged the granting of pensions to ex-Cabinet Ministers and that many politicians favoured the proposition. Meanwhile, a "round robin" was said to have been signed by nearly all the members of the House in favour of an increased Sessional indemnity. In the Commons, on July 17th, the Ministers of Justice and Finance finally presented the expected legislation which may be summarized as follows:

PROPOSED BY MR. FITZPATRICK.

1. That the present indemnity of $1,500 payable to each member of the Senate and House of Commons be increased to $2,500.

2. That to the member occupying "the recognized position of Leader of the Opposition" in the House of Commons there shall be paid "an additional Sessional allowance" not exceeding $7,000.

3. That a deduction of $10.00 per day shall be made from each Sessional allowance for non-attendance at the meetings of the Senate or Commons.

4. That there shall be allowed to each member of either House his actual moving, or transportation expenses, between his place of residence and Ottawa, going and coming once each way.

5. That the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court of Canada, the High Court of Ontario, the Court of King's Bench and the Superior Court of Quebec, the Supreme Courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba and the Supreme Courts of the Territories and British Columbia be increased in sums ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 per annum.

6. That the Judges of County Courts in the various Provinces be given increases of different and specified amounts; and that to each Judge, whether of a Superior or County Court, there be given the sum of $6.00 for each day during which he is attending in Court or in Chambers at any place other than that of his legal place of residence.

7. That no Judge hereinabove mentioned shall, either directly or indirectly, as Director or Manager of any public corporation or firm, or in any other manner whatever, engage in any occupation, or business other than his Judicial duties; but every such Judge shall devote himself exclusively to such Judicial duties.

PROPOSED BY MR. FIELDING.

1. That every member of the Privy Council of Canada who has served as a Cabinet Minister and head of a Department for the full period of five consecutive years, shall, upon his retirement from the Cabinet, be entitled to receive out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, an annuity equal to one-half of the salary attached to his office or position at the time of his retirement.

2. That if any person receiving an annuity hereunder becomes entitled to any salary in respect of any public office under the Government of Canada, or to the additional Sessional allowance provided for the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, such salary or allowance shall be reduced by the amount of such annuity.

3. That the salary of the Prime Minister be increased from $8,000 to $12,000.

During the brief discussion of these Resolutions in the House of Commons, Mr. Fielding stated and Mr. R. L. Borden endorsed the statement, that there was no difference of opinion as to the increase in the Premier's remuneration—except that it might well have been larger. In speaking upon the matter of annuities to ex-Cabinet Ministers the Minister of Finance pointed out that in all lines of finance and business it was considered right and

necessary to pay a fitting remuneration and a retiring allowance. The reasons for doing so in public life were just as strong as they were upon the Bench or in a great financial institution. The public man had many heavy responsibilities to bear and usually left office as poor as when he entered it. Dealing with the details he said: "Five years' consecutive service as a Cabinet Minister and head of a Department is a good deal. In most cases this means many years' prior service in the active work of the country, because men do not, as a rule, become Cabinet Ministers until after they have been in public life for a considerable time. In taking the five years' consecutive service as a Cabinet Minister, therefore, we are setting up a high standard and limiting this pension to a very moderate number of people." Twelve gentlemen would at once come under these conditions—three who had served in the present Cabinet and nine in preceding Conservative Governments.

Mr. R. L. Borden approved the general principle of these proposals and quoted the British precedent of £2,000 for those who had served four years in a £5,000 office; £1,200 to those serving five years in an office of less than that amount and more than £2,000; £800 for five years' service in an office of £2,000 or not less than £1,000. He believed the proposal, as a whole, would commend itself to the public. Salaries were very moderate now and this might help to attract good men into public life. Most of those who had formed the Ministries of Canada since 1867 were men who could have made a far better and more permanent living at some other occupation. Mr. W. F. Maclean suggested that five years was too long a period. Dr. T. S. Sproule thought ten years short enough; Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron wanted it reduced to three and the Hon. N. A. Belcourt urged that the Speaker of the House of Commons should be eligible for a pension. In discussing judicial salaries the Hon. G. E. Foster declared that there were too many Judges in some of the Courts, that the work was not properly distributed, and that Judges should not be appointed to public Commissions. The Resolutions duly passed without division or opposition, as did the Bills based upon them. Those who became immediately eligible for pensions under this legislation may be seen by a glance at the following table:

Name.	Former Salary.	Pension.	Sessional Indemnity.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.	$8,000	$4,000	....
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator	8,000	4,000	$2,500
Hon. John G. Haggart, M.P.	7,000	3,500	2,500
Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P.	7,000	3,500	2,500
Hon. Sir John Carling, Senator	7,000	3,500	2,500
Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.	7,000	3,500	....
Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper	7,000	3,500	....
Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	7,000	3,500	....
Hon. John Costigan, M.P.	7,000	3,500	2,500
Hon. A. G. Blair, ex-M.P.	7,000	3,500	....
Hon. J. Israel Tarte, ex-M.P.	7,000	3,500	....
Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	7,000	3,500	2,500

The last four were Liberals and the total yearly sum involved was $58,000. In addition to these, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir W. Mulock, Sir F. Borden and Messrs. Scott, Fitzpatrick, Paterson, Fisher, and Fielding, of the existing Government would become eligible for pensions should they retire from office. The total increase in the amount payable to the Senators was $83,000 per annum and to members of the Commons $214,000. Adding to these sums the $58,000 for Pensions, the $4,000 increase to the Prime Minister, the $7,000 allowance to the Opposition Leader, and an estimated total increase to Judges of $202,800, there was an immediate and additional yearly liability of $568,800. During the wide-spread and largely hostile criticism which followed this last legislation of the dying Session it may be said at once that no objection was anywhere offered to the Prime Minister's increased salary; that public opinion upon the Judicial increases was almost universally favourable; and that opinion was divided as to the constitutional or political advisability of the Opposition Leader's remuneration, though generally approving it as of practical necessity.

Upon the matter of pensions to ex-Ministers and the indemnity or salary increases to members of Parliament the press condemnation was quick in expression and considerable in its volume. Of Liberal papers the Montreal *Herald* criticized the increase to Senators and thought the Pensions should be applied for as necessary instead of being granted automatically; the Toronto *Globe* referred to a "round robin" as pressing the proposed increased indemnity upon the Government, criticized the increased Senate allowance as an absolute absurdity, feared the general result would be an encouragement to garrulousness and contention instead of shorter Sessions, argued that the larger payment would make politics a trade rather than a profession, and denounced the policy generally as placing burdens upon the public that could never be lifted; the Manitoba *Free Press* described it as hardly justifiable and certainly unpopular and thought that, in the end, members would be worse off through increased demands from their constituents; the Vancouver *Province* declared that "no more indefensible act has ever been perpetrated, whether by the lone highwayman or the powerful corporation." Other Liberal papers such as the London *Advertiser,* the Woodstock *Sentinel Review,* the Toronto *Star,* approved the entire programme.

The Conservative press as a rule, and perhaps naturally, found something or other in the legislation to denounce and many papers endorsed the popular description of it as "a salary grab." The Montreal *Gazette* referred to the "unwise and unjustifiable increase in the Members' sessional indemnity and the altogether uncalled-for pensioning of ex-Ministers"; the London *Free Press* described the matter as smacking of "frenzied finance"; the *Mail and Empire* denounced the proposals as "a selfish grab" and thought the pension scheme would destroy Ministerial inde-

pendence and place the Cabinet practically in the hands of the Prime Minister; the Halifax *Herald* disapproved of the whole thing and termed it "a treasury raid"; the Hamilton *Spectator* considered the indemnity increase a mistake and the pension matter "utterly indefensible"; the Montreal *Star* considered the former to be "the most shameless salary grab on record"; the New Westminster (B.C.) *Columbian* talked about this "unexampled looting of the Treasury"; the Victoria *Colonist* described it as "a wholesale and reckless raid on the Treasury planned in the dark and sprung suddenly upon the country." Semi-independent papers like the Winnipeg *Tribune,* the Hamilton *Herald,* the Toronto *Saturday Night* and the Toronto *Telegram* were fierce in their terms of denunciation.

So general and widespread was the criticism of these two features that a number of members hastened to repudiate any personal share in bringing about the legislation though they could hardly deny acquiescence in its terms. Mr. W. F. Maclean was the first to do so, and to declare that he had not signed the "round robin"; Mr. F. R. Lalor, of Haldimand, wrote to the press stating that the document in question was signed by nearly all the members, Liberal and Conservative alike, but that he had personally resisted the strenuous efforts to induce him to sign it; Mr. Peter Christie, of South Ontario, and Mr. G. A. Clare, of South Waterloo, Mr. A. E. Kemp and Hon. G. E. Foster, of Toronto, also denied having done so. These gentlemen were all Conservatives. Mr. George Smith, the new Liberal member for South Oxford, on July 24th, denounced the indemnity increase and the pension scheme. In the bye-elections of November following all the candidates, including the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, the new Postmaster-General, took pronounced exception to these elements in the legislation. In Montreal, on August 4th, ex-Mayor R. Wilson Smith denounced the action of Parliament as "unnecessary, unjustifiable and unprecedented."

The West Lambton Reform Association, on August 30th, expressed "great disappointment at the action of both parties" in this respect; Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, President of the Ontario Farmers' Association on Sept. 5th, spoke of "the costly carnival" which had been in full swing at Ottawa and for which "the sweat-stained toilers in factory, field and mine" would have to pay; and the Western Ontario Conservative Association on Sept. 14th, passed the following Resolution: "We condemn in severest terms the unjustifiable increase of salaries, the granting of continuous pensions to ex-Cabinet Ministers; and increasing the Sessional indemnity to members of the House of Commons and Senate; whereby the Dominion Treasury is being plundered of nearly half-a-million dollars yearly." The South Brant Liberal Association passed a denunciatory Resolution on Dec. 2nd. On the other hand, Mr. W. P. Telford, Liberal M.P. for North Grey, defended the increased remuneration in the press on the ground of heavy election expenses. The Hon. Mr. Foster, speaking in

Toronto on Oct. 6th, deprecated absentee members and the delegation of too much business to Committees. At the same time, he declared the indemnity, as now arranged, to be far from excessive. The expenses of members were quite enough to warrant it without including election expenditure as an argument. Personally, and as a matter of principle, he never signed "round robins."

In Nova Scotia some discussion was caused by the outspoken language of Mr. C. E. Tanner, M.L.A., Opposition Leader in the Provincial Legislature. Speaking at Guysboro' on Sept. 20th, he described the action of Parliament as showing "utter contempt" for the will of the people and as being a raid of "inherent prodigality and viciousness." The Toronto *Globe* of Nov. 4th endorsed Mr. Aylesworth's deprecation of the indemnity increase and pensions and its Ottawa correspondent stated that opportunity would probably be taken at the next Session of Parliament to amend the distasteful provisions. The Hon. C. S. Hyman, speaking at Sarnia about this time, stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had "given his promise that the Indemnity Bill will be re-considered at the next Session." In the current bye-elections Hon. Mr. Fisher and Hon. Mr. Paterson defended the measure on behalf of the Government whilst Messrs. Hyman and Aylesworth supported some of its provisions but agreed with the Opposition Leader that there was room for amendment.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Sun* analysed, on Dec. 13th, the membership of the House of Commons and expressed the opinion therefrom that the large majority made money out of the original indemnity rather than lost it. There were, he pointed out, 75 lawyers in the House—mostly from small towns; 25 farmers and 5 financiers; 20 physicians or surgeons; 63 business men, including 23 manufacturers and 27 merchants; 15 in various professions; and 11 designated as "gentlemen." Speaking in Toronto on Nov. 17th Mr. A. E. Kemp approved of the increase very strongly and instanced the late E. F. Clarke as one who had suffered financially from devotion to politics. The pension matter, he said, was not mentioned in the "round robin" and was entirely a Government proposal. Protests, however, continued to be made, up to the end of the year, and included the London Conservative Association on Oct. 19th; the Port Hope Conservative Association on Nov. 13th; the Westmoreland (N.B.) County Conservative Association on Nov. 15th; the South Brant Liberal Association on Dec. 2nd; the North Wellington Conservative Association on Dec. 19th; and the Nelson (B.C.) Liberal Association at an earlier date.

The Allowance to the Opposition Leader

No branch of this subject received wider discussion than that relating to the Leader of the Opposition. The fact of such a payment being without precedent and against the apparent meaning and practice of British institutions; while at the same time reasonable because of the comparative poverty of

Canadian public men and the necessity of a Leader devoting his entire time to what was essentially the public service; confused the issue. Here and there the Liberal press pointed out the contention that in future the Opposition Leader would be a paid servant of the Government; the strict constitutionalist observed that the Government was responsible for all financial legislation, whether supported by the Opposition or not, and that Mr. Borden was, therefore, really accepting remuneration from the source which he was pledged to criticize by the functions of his office. In Parliament, on July 17th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in presenting the proposal said: "I do not admit that we are making a departure from our system of constitutional government; I contend on the contrary that we are simply coming to a new stage in the development of constitutional government. It is a strange fact, but it is a fact which is known to everybody, that the very basis of our system of constitutional government is that the Cabinet has no recognized position under the law." He went on to point out that in Great Britain public men were usually possessed of ample means and leisure while in this country conditions were quite the reverse. This fact Parliament was now recognizing:

> The Leader of the Opposition under our system is just as much a part of the constitutional system of government as the Prime Minister himself. We acknowledge that it is better for the country, that it is indeed essential for the country, that the shades of opinion which are represented on both sides of this House should be placed as far as possible on a footing of equality and that we should have a strong Opposition to voice the views of those who do not think with the majority, and moreover that we should have that legitimate criticism, not only legitimate criticism but necessary criticism, which is essential to good government in any land. I have thought for a long time that it is not fair that the person who holds the position of Leader of the Opposition should be called upon to give his services to the country without any remuneration at all. It is not to be expected that he can give to the discharge of his important duties the attention which they need and demand, it is not to be expected that if he had to pursue his ordinary vocation as well as attending to his public duties he can do the two things at one time ; either his public duties must suffer or his own private duties must suffer and under the circumstances I think the country is rich enough to pay the gentleman who, for the time being, is discharging the important functions entrusted to him."

It is impossible to quote the press opinions here upon this rather abstract question. The really practical issue of whether an occupant of the position would be influenced perceptibly, or imperceptibly, by the allowance attached to it and which, as the Government gave it through a Parliamentary majority, the Government could take away, was one which could hardly be answered satisfactorily by party papers. The Toronto *Globe* (July 18) opposed the proposition on purely theoretical and not personal grounds: "Mr. R. L. Borden commands the respect of Liberals and Conservatives alike, and the responsibility of his position and the worth of his services will be generally admitted. The

ground of criticism is that the office of the Leader of the Opposition is not known to the law and constitution of Parliament. The fact of the party system is not recognized in Parliamentary constitution; it is not an inevitable fact in politics; it may not be a permanent fact."

In a subsequent editorial it described the duties of an Opposition Leader as being as vague as was his identity upon occasion. The Montreal *Herald* hoped Mr. Borden would take the allowance and described it as wrong in theory but right in practice. "Undoubtedly a Leader of the Opposition returns to the people in hard work, full value for the money it is proposed to pay him. He is obliged to work quite as hard as a Minister must, indeed to devote practically his whole time to the business of the country." The Manitoba *Free Press* heartily approved the action as a new and advanced step in constitutional government. The Halifax *Chronicle* strongly opposed it as "indefensible in principle" and so did many other Liberal papers. The Conservative press was also divided in opinion as to the expediency of the policy although unanimous in declaring Mr. Borden to merit some recognition at the hands of Parliament. The Montreal *Gazette* described it as an "illogical novelty" and the Hamilton *Spectator* disapproved of it. The Toronto *News* warmly supported the allowance and thought little of any principle at stake. Speaking in Toronto on Dec. 14th, Mr. Borden elaborately defended himself in this connection and his statement may be summarized as follows:

1. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Opposition Leader is known to the law, as such, except by the statute paying a salary to one and a special indemnity to the other.
2. He had never suggested or initiated in any way the proposal of an increased indemnity to himself and had the suggestion taken out of the "round-robin" as soon as he heard of it being there.
3. A Committee of Conservative members had finally dealt with and approved the Government's proposals in this connection and he had then acceded to their wish.
4. Before this legislation an Opposition Leader had either to be a rich man, to accept gifts from his party and be under obligation to its wealthy members, or sacrifice his personal interests and family's welfare.
5. The Leader of the Opposition under the new arrangement was paid by the country not the Government—just as the Judges were—and there was no more reason in his case than in theirs for the charge of dependence or subserviency.
6. He would be very glad to have this and all other portions of the measure re-considered and deprecated, now, as he had in the House, the haste with which the measure was put through.

Mr. W. F. Maclean's Political Attitude

Meanwhile Mr. Maclean, M.P. for South York, proprietor of the Toronto *World* and a political supporter of Mr. Borden's, had been attracting much attention by the exploiting of strong views upon public ownership of utilities; by dealing with the alleged divisions in his own party and denouncing the "salary grab"; and by using his paper for the free and sometimes violent denunciation of certain leading financial men of Liberal views.

From time to time, in the earlier part of the year, the *World* continued its references to the Blair-Russell incident of 1904 and to the alleged predominance in Montreal Conservative circles of Mr. Hugh Graham and *The Star*. Addressing the Canadian Club, Toronto, on Jan. 5th, Mr. Maclean strongly advocated State ownership of railways on the ground that it strengthened the defence of a country; promoted systematic development of resources; provided better means of transportation for local or through traffic; enabled money to be borrowed at lower rates for construction and the lines to be more scientifically planned and laid out; prevented unnecessary duplication of lines and services, undue competition and canvassing for business, and unnecessary expenditures upon terminals, stations, etc. In the House of Commons on June 14th he declared the condition of the Intercolonial to be due to political conditions and patronage and urged that the Railway Department be taken absolutely out of politics.

During the discussion of the increased indemnity legislation Mr. Maclean neither opposed nor criticized the measure. He suggested that "the period of service (for pensioners) should be reduced somewhat when we have regard to the fact that Parliament lasts but five years"; referred in a tentative way to the possibility of the allowance to the Opposition Leader being construed into an interference with the prerogative of the Crown in selecting an incoming Prime Minister; and expressed himself strongly in favour of increased salaries to the High Court Judges; while claiming that one-half the County Court Judges in Ontario might be dispensed with. Three days later (July 20th) a special Ottawa despatch in *The World* denounced the late Session as the "rankest" in our political history and the "salary grab" as but "an indication of widespread rottenness." It was stated that the proposed increase had been used as a promise and a bribe to hold Liberal members to their support of the Autonomy Bill; that members of both parties had signed the "round robin" petition, asking for the increase, in equal proportions; that a confidential conference was finally held, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fitzpatrick for the Government and Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. S. Barker, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. J. G. Haggart for the Opposition, present. The pensions were denounced as scandalous in amount—$2,000 a year being declared an outside sum in this country for such a grant; and the article was notable for its bitter general tone towards Mr. Borden, "the Tupper nominee" for the leadership. A new national party was said to be badly needed; the two old ones to be beyond cure. "The regeneration of the Conservative party must start from the outside and start soon." Two days later various press criticisms were reprinted under the startling heading of "Ottawa's whirl of graft and loot."

On July 27th, Mr. Maclean sent a cheque for $1,000, the

amount of his extra Sessional indemnity, to Mr. J. Ross Robertson for the Hospital for Sick Children with a note stating that it was from the people of South York rather than from himself. Speaking at Wexford on August 3rd, he reviewed at length the events of the recent Session; denouncing both parties with freedom and his own party and its leadership with special energy. He declared Mr. Graham and the Montreal *Star* to be more responsible for the Conservative defeats of 1896, 1900 and 1904 than any other single influence; described the rank and file of the party as "good material badly handled," with "a little ring of discredited men" at the helm; criticized Mr. Borden for delaying his attack upon the Autonomy Bill and his final speech as "too late and too weak"; described "the coercion of Alberta and Saskatchewan" as being bought with Senatorships, Governorships, grants of public money, offices for members who could not be re-elected, and "the direct promise of an increased Sessional indemnity"; claimed that the men who received pensions were either those who had supported the coercion of Manitoba in 1896 or that of the Territories in 1905; and denounced the allowance to the Opposition Leader as a Government attempt to "control the Opposition and dictate its organization." "They seek to make the Opposition and its Chief an appanage, a mere tail of the Government machine." He went on to protest vigorously against the acceptance of a sum which made the Opposition Leader "practically an appointee, certainly a payee of the Government of the day." This policy meant the creating of an Opposition machine with one-man power. So far as his not denouncing the matter in the House was concerned he had had good reasons. "The proposition was not mine in any shape or form, and I reserved my right to define my own opposition, in my own way, to a job that by joint arrangement was being rushed through the House in the dying hours of the Session."

The immediate Conservative reply to this speech was an editorial in the *Mail and Empire* (August 7) accepting Mr. Maclean's position as one of non-sympathy with the party and of opposition to its Leader; and describing it as a transfer of one vote in the House from the Opposition to the Government. Mr. Maclean was declared to have frequently opposed the party leaders at critical periods when his opposition would do most good to the other side. "In the present case the public assault upon Mr. Borden is especially valuable to the Ottawa people, because it is designed to mitigate their responsibility for the salary raid and to place the blame, or at least an equal share of it, upon the Conservatives." The indirect reply was non-participation (except by one speech from Mr. Borden) in the North York contest of November following when Mr. Maclean made a personal fight against Mr. Aylesworth, the new Liberal Minister, through a nominee whose chief party plank was not Conservative policy but Government ownership of utilities.

Mr. McCallum's ensuing defeat was regarded by many Conservatives, for this reason, as not altogether regrettable. Meanwhile the Wexford speech was followed by another at Toronto Junction on Aug. 15, supporting Mr. Haultain's Western policy with vigour. On Sept. 2nd Mr. Maclean addressed a public meeting at Calgary, Alberta, with a text which included something of what he had said at Wexford and much in the way of denunciation of corporations and monopolies. He concluded by asking support for the platform of the Alberta Conservative party in the pending contest. During the succeeding month—notably on Sept. 25th—*The World* contained frequent sensational articles as to an alleged alliance of Senator Cox and his transportation, financial, and insurance interests with Mr. Robert Jaffray of *The Globe* and the Crow's Nest Pass Company, etc., to influence the Dominion Government's policy in the interest of the corporations. That paper also attacked with great vigour the policy of the Ross Government toward the Niagara Power Companies and their promoters and beneficiaries.

Parliamentary Committee on Telephones and Public Ownership

One of the most important practical achievements of the Parliamentary Session was the appointment, on March 17th, of a Select Committee "to inquire into and report regarding the various public telephone systems in operation in Canada, and elsewhere as the Committee shall determine, and to consider and report what changes, if any, are advisable in respect of the methods at present in force for furnishing telephone service to the public." The Committee was moved for by Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, who, in a brief speech, referred to the usefulness of the telephone having now become very general and including rural as well as city communities; and mentioned British conditions where, in a short time, the entire system would pass under State control. Whether Canada was ready for such a step or not he was hardly prepared to say but after the expected information had been gathered by this Committee the House and the country would be in a better condition to judge. "I shall not prejudge the subject myself although, perhaps, if I must confess to a bias as regards the telephone, the bias would be that I cannot see why it is not as much the duty of the State to take charge of the telephone as it is to conduct the postal service."

Mr. W. F. Maclean congratulated the Government upon its action and declared that public ownership and control of the telephone had succeeded in Europe, in Australia, and in New Zealand. Dr. Barr and Mr. H. J. Logan expressed themselves in favour of public ownership and the motion passed with the following gentlemen as members of the Committee: Sir William Mulock and Messrs. A. C. Boyce, T. A. Burrows, L. P. Demers, G. D. Grant, Alex. Johnstone, W. F. Maclean, F. D. Monk, W. J. Roche, Ralph Smith, J. G. H. Bergeron, Victor Geoffrion

and A. Zimmerman—eight Liberals and five Conservatives. Five was arranged as a quorum and Sir William Mulock was unanimously elected Chairman at the first meeting on March 20th. In his opening remarks Sir William described the objects and work of the Committee as including investigation into the legislation (Dominion, Provincial and perhaps Municipal) under which telephones were operated in Canada; into the laws of the United Kingdom, Australia and other countries in the same connection; into the systems, capital and details of operation of the various telephone companies of Canada; into the devising of "a system that will enable us to furnish to the people in the sparsely-settled districts a telephonic service"; into the feasibility of arranging for telephones "to be brought within the reach of residents in a municipality through machinery to be established by the municipality itself." This latter point he amplified as follows:

> If by the co-operation of the municipalities, we could induce the municipalities to deal with the telephone service as a municipal service, charging their tolls as a tax in the ordinary tax-bill, then the Dominion Government would not be charged with the details of it. The group would make application to the municipality for telephone service, and the municipality could pass the necessary by-law under the municipal law for that purpose. Then the municipality would apply to the Dominion Government, by a method to be taken up later, to establish a municipal telephone service in that district. We would not deal with an individual, but we would deal with the municipality, and the municipality in turn would deal with the individuals as rate-payers, and there would be included in their tax-bill an item for telephone service, the same as there now is for water-rates.

Frequent sittings of the Committee, which had power to call and examine persons under oath, followed and amongst those examined or who submitted special reports were Messrs. A. W. Atwater, K.C., and T. Chase-Casgrain, K.C., of Montreal, A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Toronto, John Crawford, M.P., of Neepawa, Man., Walter Crowe, of Sydney, C.B., Francis Dagger and H. H. Dewart, K.C., of Toronto, F. O. Dugas, M.P., of Joliette, P.Q., K. J. Dunstan, C. F. Size and L. B. McFarlane, of the Bell Telephone Company, Joshua Dyke, of Fort William, Ont., C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Railway and D. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific, Alex. McRae, of St. John, W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, A. A. Stockton, M.P., of St. John, Hon. F. T. Thompson, of Fredericton, and Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto. It is, of course, impossible to do more here than indicate a few of the important points produced before the Committee and published in the voluminous official Report of its proceedings. Mr. F. Dagger, who appeared as a recognized expert in telephone matters, on March 22nd summarized conditions in Canada as "not satisfactory," and described the causes as follows: (1) high rates in large cities; (2) disproportionately high rates in cities of from 25,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; (3) high long-distance rates; (4) lack of rural communications. The number of tele-

phones in Canada (63,192 in 1902) was said to be out of proportion to the size of the population and was compared with Norway, Sweden and Denmark where there was one telephone to every 14 inhabitants. In Ontario there was (in 1901) one telephone to every 89 persons, in Quebec one to every 102, in Nova Scotia one to every 122, in New Brunswick one to every 129 and in British Columbia one to every 63 persons. He criticized the Bell Telephone Company for excessive rates in Toronto and Montreal—running from $50 for business purposes to $30 for residences; for inattention to small towns, villages and rural districts; for an over-capitalization which he described as the reason for its high rates in Canada.

In the United States, after 20 years of almost undisputed possession of the field, the Company had, in 1894, 582,506 telephones. On Dec. 31st, 1901, after seven years of competition, he stated the number at 1,020,647 and the independent telephones in use at 1,250,000. It was probable, however, in the near future, added Mr. Dagger, that a consolidation of the more prosperous independent exchanges would result in the formation of a large trust under which stock would be watered, rates increase and a possible fusion with the Bell interests take place. The success of municipally-owned lines in Great Britain and other European countries was described and he stated that in Canada, at Fort William, Port Arthur and Neepawa, successful municipal exchanges were in existence with rates much below those of the Bell Company. He frankly favoured Government ownership and control of the long-distance lines and Government control of the local systems. Ownership of the former would have to be combined with that of the telegraph, and his estimate of values in the existing long-distance lines of the latter included $1,000,000 for the Great North Western Telegraph system; $600,000 for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph System; $200,000 for the Western Union; and $1,500,000 for the Bell Telephone Company—a total of $3,300,00. Mr. Dagger stated that the British Postal Department paid the National Telephone Company $2,235,330 for their long-distance line, consisting of 29,000 miles of copper wire, and expressed his belief that under any change of this kind in Canada the Postal authorities should be in charge. He made a number of more or less technical recommendations as to legislation along this line and added:

> Failing the acquisition of the long-distance lines by the Government, legislation should be enacted compelling existing telephone and telegraph companies to give service to all local telephone systems over their lines upon the latter providing at their cost the switching apparatus and wire necessary to make such connection and, further, that all telephone companies should be compelled to give such connection as will enable their subscribers to converse with whomsoever may call them up without regard to the exchange where the call originated.

It might, however, be fair to include a provision which would entitle the company or municipality receiving calls from the systems of other companies or municipalities to charge the calling subscribers with the ordinary local fee to non-subscribers for the use of their line from the terminus of the long-distance wire to the local subscribers' telephone. Such local fees should, however, be regulated by the Government to prevent discrimination by the companies or municipalities.

On April 4th and 5th elaborate local and official figures were submitted to indicate the success of the Port Arthur and Fort William systems and to show the financial progress of those towns under the local operation of the telephone. On April 11th, a list of telephone companies in Canada, totalling 92 concerns, was submitted covering every Province and including the Yukon. During ensuing Sessions representatives from many of these small companies were examined; the annual Reports of the Bell Telephone Company, from its organization in 1880, were submitted; the contracts of that Company with the various Railway companies were presented and it was found that the Clause giving exclusive telephone rights throughout Canada in their stations, offices, etc., had been granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canada Atlantic Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, to the Bell Telephone Company. An interesting communication was received from the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, reviewing the history of United States telephony and the competition of the Independent and Bell systems. The following information is useful:

The two systems mentioned are composed of, generally, the Independent and the Bell; the independent companies usually being made up of local capital organized as a regular corporation and may include but a single city or town, or even a number of counties; the Bell Telephone Company is always a branch of the American Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters at Boston, and in every case the sub-licensee company is absolutely controlled by the parent or American Bell Telephone Company, they owning at least 51 per cent. of the capital stock of all. These sub-companies usually cover an entire State, and in some cases three or four States, but in every case they are compelled by the parent company to pay a rental of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per year for each transmitter and receiver in service. Their methods are usually the methods of all monopolies and their competition is easily met by the local or independent companies.

In the examination of Mr. C. F. Size, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, on May 17th, various statistics were given as to the progress of the concern. Starting in 1880 with 2,100 instruments earning rentals, they increased them at an average of 2,000 a year until 1899 when the number rose to 2,841, in 1900 to 3,437, in 1901 to 4,498, in 1902 to 5,623, in 1903 to 8,691, and in 1904 to 8,988. The total in the latter year (Dec. 31st) was 66,160 instruments with 475 exchanges and 789

agencies. The long-distance mileage was 32,218. The appearance of Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., before the Committee on May 23rd, was important on account of his after-accession to Sir William Mulock's position in the Government and the Opposition charges that he was too friendly with the corporations. In his opening remarks upon this occasion Mr. Aylesworth said: "I appear, of course, on behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, and I am not in the least degree interested as to what may be done respecting the future companies that may come and apply for incorporation to the Dominion Parliament, or to what the policy of this Committee or of this Parliament should be. As to that it is merely the interest that I should have as a citizen of the country, or that the Bell Telephone Company may have as regards possible competitors in future, that would lead me to say anything." He then presented the following argument:

> But with reference to the Bell Telephone Company itself very important considerations arise if it is in any way proposed that incorporation should now be taken away from them, or any encroachment made upon them. A private Act of Parliament is, as all our Judges tell us, and as every person who thinks about the matter must see, in reality nothing less than a contract with Parliament; a contract between the Company that may be brought into being by it and the public, the people of the country, as represented by their Legislature. And what is the proposal? If I understand the suggestions that have been made here it is simply that after some twenty-five years of experience under the contract one party should, against the wish of the other party to it, take away from that other party a part of the consideration or the reasons which have induced the party that has acted upon the contract for that period of time to invest his money in it. This is a pretty serious proposition, as I said, and a proposition that if any one thought about it he would hardly be willing to entertain. . . . No doubt there are two opinions upon the subject, but I think there are some members of the Committee who would agree with my views, at any rate, that a municipal service is an unmitigated nuisance to the citizens and an unmitigated loss. However that may be, the question is whether it is likely that the people of any community would have a better telephone service under a system where there was some experience and some expert knowledge, or under a gentleman who might, without any previous knowledge of the subject, be pitchforked into the position of telephone manager and changed annually according to the public will.

On May 25th, Mr. L. B. McFarlane, of the Bell Company, was examined at length with an apparent desire on the part of the Committee to prove that the Company had of late years made such large profits as would have enabled them, if they had desired, to lower the rates to the people. The Chairman pointed out that although the Company had written off large sums for depreciation each year it yet had increased the reserve fund and assets to $2,500,000 over and above its capital and liabilities. "That was made out of the earnings?" asked Sir William Mulock and the reply was in the affirmative with the inclusion of premiums on stock. Mr. Zimmerman took the chair on May 30th, in consequence of the Chairman's departure for England, and in the

course of the discussion Mr. Maclean expressed the opinion that enough evidence had already been elicited "to justify us in recommending Parliament to pass a law compelling interchange of business on the part of telephone companies" and to have the Railway Act, if necessary, so amended as to compel all railway companies to give access in their stations, etc., to independent telephone concerns. The latter portion of the Report, in itself a volume, dealt elaborately with the Telephone systems and conditions of other countries of the world—notably Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. It gave the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada upon the Fort William and Port Arthur cases against the C.P.R., and a summary of information furnished by the Telephone Companies of the Dominion. No recommendations were made.

Popular Discussion of the Public Ownership Question

There was, apart from the Telephone Inquiry by Parliament, a good deal of discussion during the year, and some practical application, of the Public Ownership idea as applied to municipal utilities. In Sherbrooke, P.Q., the municipal elections of Jan. 16th were fought upon this issue with a large majority for the advocates of local ownership of certain utilities. In Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 7th, the Council of the Board of Trade expressed, by Resolution, the opinion that the Municipal Act should be amended "so as to empower city municipalities to construct, maintain and operate telephone systems throughout such municipalities." In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Feb. 20th, a plebiscite was taken upon the question of city ownership and control of the lighting plant with a vote of four to one in favour of such action. Ottawa purchased, during the year, the plant of the Consumers Electric Company and operated it under the management (without salary) of Mr. Mayor Ellis. Parliament, as well as the Legislature of Ontario also dealt with certain phases of the matter as it affected local interests at the Capital. The Ontario Legislature was asked for permission to establish such a plant (as distinct from its purchase) but in Committee on May 11th, the subject was shelved for another year. In Manitoba the Report of the Committee on Private Bills, presented to the Legislature in January, referred as follows to a proposal that the Government should assume control of the Telephone systems of the Province;

> Your Committee have considered Bill No. 25, to incorporate the North-West Telephone Company, and Bill No. 28 to incorporate the Independent Telephone Company of Canada, and after very careful and full consideration of the principle involved in the incorporation of these Companies have agreed to report that in their opinion a better solution of the matters complained of, and which the present Bills propose to remedy ; viz., correcting the abuses of monopoly, would be for the Government, during the recess, to inquire into the whole matter of the Telephone service with a view to either taking over the present system in the Pro-

vince, or building a new one to be owned and operated by the Government for and in the interests of the people, and that pending such inquiry the Bills be not proceeded with.

Montreal had some fiery discussions, during this period, as to its heating and lighting facilities and various figures and plans were made public regarding the acquisition of a civic gas plant. It was stated in the City Council on Jan. 30th, that such a plant would cost $5,000,000—divided into $2,800,000 for mains and street work and $2,200,000 for establishing the plant; while the cost of the gas would vary with the value of coal from 15 to 25 cents per cubic foot. The gas, the electric light and the power facilities of the City at this time were under control of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company—a strong and influential corporation. The Company finally won in its ensuing struggle for a prolonged and more permanent control of the gas franchise, although there was much controversy and some denunciation of the methods employed and the votes cast in the City Council. On Dec. 20th, Mr. E. W. Bemis, a Cleveland, (Ohio) expert, reported elaborately upon the situation and stated, practically, that gas at 87 cents per 1,000 feet, as against the current rate of $1.20, would yield a profit and that a plant could be established for Montreal at a cost of from four to five millions. On Sept. 11th, the Brantford City Council rejected the Report of a special Committee and declined to grant the Bell Telephone Company an exclusive franchise for the succeeding three years. While not, perhaps, a distinct victory for municipal ownership this was certainly an indirect one. In Toronto, on Sept. 6th, a meeting was held of 35 delegates, representing a number of small independent telephone concerns in Ontario, and an Association formed, with Mayor Urquhart in the chair, for the purposes indicated in the following Resolutions:

I. To wait upon the Dominion Government and urge consideration of the nationalization of long-distance telephone lines, and giving access thereto to all telephone organizations doing business in Canada upon equitable terms.

II. That Parliament should legislate to keep the railway and navigation companies, or any others, from contracting with telephone companies in such a way as to practically constitute a monopoly in connection with transportation and that such companies be forced to give access to all telephone companies.

III. That special agreements between municipalities or telephone companies are undesirable, as are exclusive franchises granted until a final report is received from the Dominion Telephone Committee.

Meanwhile, opposing influences had not been without voice or action. The Bell Company had naturally worked against Municipal control wherever suitable opportunity offered; had advertised largely in connection with its operation and extension; and had, in the beginning of the year, made arrangements for a con-

siderable increase in Western services and a special effort for the establishment of rural district systems amongst the farmers of Manitoba. On Feb. 10th, the General Superintendent of Construction told the Winnipeg *Free Press* that, by the coming Autumn, "all centres of importance in Manitoba will be connected by telephone." Here and there the press was antagonistic to Public Ownership and, on March 1st, the Vancouver *News-Advertiser* said: "We think that a careful investigation of the subject will lead anyone to the conclusion that the transfer of Telephone undertakings to Municipal ownership and operation would not be satisfactory." Assumption by the Province of British Columbia would be impossible on account of financial conditions. The Hamilton *Herald,* on Sept. 1st, expressed the following view of the movement:

> We are convinced that the withdrawal of all Legislative protection from private capital in connection with the establishment of public utilities would in the long run be harmful to the municipalities themselves. It would delay the installation of public services in many places, for it is not likely that people will risk their money in furnishing a public service to a community when they know that just as soon as the enterprise is on a paying basis the municipal corporation will be enabled to take them by the throat and compel them to hand over their property on the terms fixed by the municipal corporation.

Several outside observers made interesting comments in this connection. The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, ex-Premier of South Australia, where the experiments in public or government ownership had been somewhat varied, told the Vancouver *World,* on April 15th, that "while the government ownership of various public utilities had its great material advantages it also had its very serious but less tangible dangers. Where the Government was to a large extent the employer there was a tendency to create a caste of Government employees which became a superior order; partly on account of the security of the position of its members and partly because it drew the brains of the country to itself. Already in South Australia this was being felt, the private employer in certain lines being unable to obtain good men because they entered the service of the State. It could not be the best thing for a country that all its talents should be absorbed in the public service and that few citizens should be left in private life with sufficient authority and ability to perform the very necessary function of criticism." Professor W. B. Munro, of Harvard University, addressed the National Municipal League Committee in New York, on April 28th, upon "Conditions in Canadian Municipalities" and summarized his opinions upon the subject as follows:

> The movement toward municipalization of various public services has been making in Canada about the same rate of progress as in the United States. It has not been by any means as rapid or as successful as in England or in the other Colonies, such as Australia. At the present

time most of the Canadian cities own and operate their own waterworks ; some few have municipalized their lighting facilities but beyond this the movement has not progressed. The other civic services, such as transit and the like, are still almost entirely in the hands of private corporations operating under lengthy franchises. A fair degree of success has attended the experience of municipal ownership, but not such as to warrant any general application of the policy. On the other hand, the strict supervision and control which the Provincial authorities have exercised over the granting of franchises has served more or less effectually to protect the cities against the private corporations.

Mr. James Dalrymple, a well-known supporter of Municipal ownership in Great Britain after visiting the States expressed himself (June 15th) as strongly opposed to its application upon this continent owing to the growth and power of "political machines." Similarly, Prof. James Mavor, of Toronto University, upon his return from England, told *The World* on Oct. 3rd, that the system had been over-developed in Great Britain, the credit of municipalities had been impaired, and the success in Glasgow greatly exaggerated; while the membership of City Councils had seriously deteriorated in capacity and standing.

On Nov. 13th, the New Liskeard (Ontario) Council decided to take steps for the installation of a civic waterworks and electric lighting plant. In the Mayoralty contest in Winnipeg toward the close of the year Mayor Sharpe and most of the Aldermanic candidates declared themselves favourable to Municipal ownership and control of specific utilities and of power for manufacturing purposes. The elections in Ottawa were mainly fought upon the issue of civic control and management of the electric plant. On Dec. 6th a municipal lighting-plant was successfully inaugurated at Calgary, Alta., while in Edmonton, Mr. A. T. Cushing had the municipal establishment and ownership of a street railway as part of his Mayoralty material. Speaking in Winnipeg, on Nov. 23rd, Mr. W. Sanford Evans described the policy of public ownership as "the policy of the future" and paved the way for Mr. Premier Roblin's intimation that this was also the policy of the Government of Manitoba and, he believed, of the Conservative party of Canada. Mr. Roblin made the important announcement that steps would be taken at the next Session of the Legislature to establish Government ownership of the Telephones of the Province. His general statement of policy was as follows:

I am well aware that I am making no new announcement, nor saying anything that will be surprising, when I state that the policy of the Government of Manitoba is that all public utilities should be, so far as possible, owned and controlled by the people and that the municipalities should be encouraged to own and operate all the necessary appointments conducive to the convenience, comfort, and health of the people who live in such municipalities. Where it is not practical for a municipality to do so, then we believe it is the duty of the Government to acquire and regulate such utilities for and on behalf of the people.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities and Public Ownership

As a factor of importance in support of this general principle was the formation or continued work of Municipal organizations. The chief of these was the Union of the Canadian Municipalities. Its energetic Secretary, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, had since the formation of the Union in 1901 at the hands of the late Mayor Howland, of Toronto, and himself, been unceasing in forwarding the principle of public ownership wherever practicable. Early in 1905 petitions were sent all over Canada for signature, addressed to the Governor-General, and declaring that long-distance telephones should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government in the same way that the postal service is carried on. On Jan. 27th a deputation from the Union including Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, Ald. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, Mayor St. Jacques, of St. Hyacinthe, Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa, and Messrs. W. D. Lighthall and A. W. Atwater, K.C., of Montreal. Mr. J. S. Fullerton, K.C., of Toronto, and others, waited upon the Ottawa Government and asked that a Dominion law be passed restoring to the municipalities the control of their own streets of which a judgment of the Imperial Judicial Committee had recently deprived them. Speaking before the Political Economy Club in Montreal on Feb. 10th, Mr. W. D. Lighthall made a strong appeal for support of the general principle:

> Public ownership, in fact, national and municipal, is the only refuge to which we can look to free us from the evils of monopoly. I am quite aware that some communities are not ready for it in certain respects—for to run a business demands business people—and I am also convinced that the proper field of public ownership is limited to neutral monopolies ; although changing conditions of the world and trade are adding to these as in the case of oil and coal. I am aware, too, that in some of our mixed communities there are particular dangers of injustice towards minorities. But, taking each local case on its merits, public ownership is a vital need of the age on which we have entered and can and should be extensively resorted to in Canada and the people educated up to it.

In Brandon, on March 14th, a meeting was held with a large number of representatives present from Winnipeg, Brandon, Gladstone, Rainy River, Hamiota, Carman, Wapella, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Russell, Boissevain, Killarney, Carberry and many other urban and rural centres. Mayor J. W. Fleming, of Brandon, presided and the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was formed for the purpose of discussing and guarding municipal interests. Mayor Fleming was elected President and Resolutions were passed declaring: (1) that Railways should be compelled to bear the whole cost of making and maintaining overhead, subway, and other crossings, wherever they were required for the public safety; (2) that the exemption from taxation of the large areas of land held by the University of Manitoba should

be removed by the Provincial Government; (3) that municipalities should have full and exclusive control of their streets and roads. No Resolution was proposed regarding public ownership. At Toronto, on August 30th and 31st, the Ontario Municipal Association met, with 74 delegates in attendance and Mr. W. A. Boys, ex-Mayor of Barrie, in the chair. In welcoming the Convention, Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, declared himself in favour of the Provincial Government undertaking the transmission of power from Niagara Falls with full control of rates. A Resolution was passed demanding that the Conmee Act be repealed and asking that Municipalities be given power to expropriate gas, electric, or water-power plants; favouring federation with the Union of Canadian Municipalities; and making the following declaration:

> That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Ontario Government for the active interest taken in the question of the development and transmission of electric energy at moderate prices and that it would be in the best interests of the municipalities and the manufacturing industries that the Government should undertake if not the development, at least the transmission of electric energy from the point where it may be produced, to the cities and towns within the radius of profitable transmission and that the Government be urged to consider the feasibility of such transmission.

Comptroller W. P. Hubbard, of Toronto, was elected President and Mr. S. H. Kent, of Kingston, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. On Sept. 29th a meeting was held at New Westminster, B.C., with 32 delegates present, including Mayor Buscombe, of Vancouver, and the Mayors of New Westminster, Nanaimo, Vernon, Kelowna, Enderby, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Kamloops, etc. Addresses were delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Premier McBride, Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., and others, and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was organized with the following officers: President, Mayor C. S. Stevens, of Kamloops; Vice-President, Mayor Barnard, of Victoria; Secretary-Treasurer, Mayor W. H. Keary, of New Westminster. Meanwhile the Union of Canadian Municipalities had not been idle. At a meeting in Montreal on April 4th, with Mayor Laporte in the chair, it was resolved to petition Parliament that in the case of the Montreal Park and Island Railway the permission of interested municipalities be obtained prior to the construction of new lines and a restriction be imposed on the capitalization per each mile of road. Other Resolutions were passed supporting the City of Ottawa in its contest with the local Electric Company and opposing certain proposed changes in the Montreal Light and Power Company's contract.

The Fifth Annual meeting took place at Winnipeg on July 25th and two following days. Mr. Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, occupied the chair in the absence of the Mayor of Montreal. In

the course of Mayor Sharpe's welcoming speech, he pointed out that each municipality had its own experiences and made its own peculiar experiments and that, meeting yearly as they were doing, to exchange views could not but be of profit to those taking part as well as, more indirectly, to those who were represented. "Our complex system of government makes it extremely necessary that the municipalities should watch with vigilance all classes of legislation whether Provincial or Federal. I think the Union is to be congratulated that it has been recognized as a potent factor in the lobbies of the House of Commons and of our Provincial Legislatures." Mayor Urquhart, in reply, mentioned the close touch in which he had kept during the past year with the work of the Union. Experience had now proved how necessary organization of this kind was, and he dealt at length with the recent victorious struggle of the municipalities concerned against the efforts of the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway to control the streets of Toronto and Hamilton. Each of the Provinces should form a local Union, as Manitoba had just done and as British Columbia was doing, and then combine in membership of the Dominion body for the protection of common interests. Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa, contributed an address upon the prolonged conflict in that city between the Municipal authorities and the Ottawa Electric Company as to the efforts of the latter to obtain an electric monopoly by means of Federal legislation. Ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, dealt at length with Municipal ownership experiences in his own City and in Port Arthur and Mr. F. Dagger treated the Telephone from the standpoint of an expert. Other addresses were given by Mayors Fleming, of Brandon, and Stevens, of Kamloops; by Mr. John T. Hall, Assessment Commissioner of Hamilton and Ald. W. Norman Andrews of Brantford; and by Mr. W. N. Ruttan, C.E., City Engineer of Winnipeg.

Resolutions were passed: (1) protesting against the unprotected level crossings of railways—especially in large towns or cities—and urging the Government of Canada to remedy the existing dangers by legislation; (2) urging the advisability of appointing and paying qualified persons to examine all bills which might be introduced in Parliament, or any of the Legislatures, and objecting strongly to the grant of "exorbitant privileges and franchises" to corporations by means of the "culpable participation" of certain public men; (3) expressing appreciation of the good work done by Port Arthur and Fort William in the matter of Municipal ownership and protesting against the agreement between the Bell Telephone Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the exclusion of independent telephone services from Railway stations; (4) demanding of Parliament and the Legislatures the passage of such legislation as should allow or restore to Municipalities complete control of their streets and highways.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Halifax. The following officers were elected for the year 1905-6:

PRESIDENT.

Thomas Urquhart .....Mayor of Toronto.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

W. D. Lighthall .....Ex-Mayor of Westmount.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR ONTARIO.

J. A. Ellis .....Mayor of Ottawa.
Thomas Meek .....Mayor of St. Thomas.
Joshua Dyke .....Ex-Mayor of Fort William.
J. J. Ward .....Controller of Toronto.
S. D. Biggar .....Mayor of Hamilton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

R. T. MacIlreith.....Mayor of Halifax.
J. A. Johnson .....Alderman of Halifax.

SASKATCHEWAN.

H. W. Laird .....Mayor of Regina.
C. A. Houldsworth .....Mayor of Moose Jaw.

QUEBEC.

L. A. Lapointe .....Alderman of Montreal.
C. P. Fabien .....Mayor of Ste. Cunegonde.
C. A. Duclos .....Mayor of Westmount.
L. A. Lavalee .....Alderman of Montreal.
John Leonard .....Mayor of Sherbrooke.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

John Palmer .....Mayor of Fredericton.
A. I. Teed .....Mayor of St. Stephen.

ALBERTA.

J. Emmerson .....Mayor of Calgary.
F. E. Forster .....Mayor of Medicine Hat.

MANITOBA.

Thomas Sharpe .....Mayor of Winnipeg.
J. W. Fleming .....Mayor of Brandon.
E. Brown .....Mayor of Portage la Prairie.
J. G. Latimer .....Alderman of Winnipeg.
C. Stinson .....Reeve of Wallace.

At Brandon, on Nov. 23rd, there gathered together 125 delegates to attend the first annual meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. Mayor Fleming, of Brandon, presided and the address of Mayor Edward Brown, of Portage la Prairie, was the feature of the first Session. He expressed himself as strongly in favour of Municipal ownership of waterworks, sewerage and electric light, but thought telephones could not be conducted in quite the same way. "A dual system of telephones is a detriment to any community, increasing the cost to the users rather than decreasing the same. The Bell Telephone Company has a very extensive system and is strongly entrenched, and with its long

distance connections is in a position to render the public splendid service at a minimum cost provided it is so disposed. Its service in Manitoba is very good, but the cost is much greater than it ought to be. The Dominion Government should either expropriate the Bell system or put it under effective control."

In the evening the Hon. C. H. Campbell, K.C., Provincial Attorney-General, spoke at some length, urged the merits of the German municipal system by which cities and towns were run on a business basis and, in referring to Municipal Ownership, declared that "wherever you have a service to perform which is practically a monopoly it should be done by Municipal ownership." In his opinion telephones were more a business for public operation than a water supply. "I hope to see the day, and I believe it is not very far distant, when the farmers of Manitoba shall be given not only cheap public-owned telephones, but also cheap electrical energy for light and power purposes." The Hon. J. H. Agnew, Provincial Treasurer, also addressed the Union and a paper by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, was read. On the second day the officers were re-elected, including Mayor Fleming as President, and Ald. Campbell, of Winnipeg, as Vice-President. Papers were also read by Ald. G. R. Coldwell, of Brandon, and Mr. John Barron, of Carberry. The Resolutions passed may be summarized as follows:

1. That the Dominion Government should pass legislation enabling the Province to pass Sabbath observance legislation.
2. That the Municipality Act be amended so as to extend to all cities, towns and villages, the provisions for the assessment of personal property which are now applicable to Winnipeg and Brandon and allowing the adoption of that principle, or mode of assessment, to be optional.
3. That the Government should adopt a Truant Act for the Province and embody in the Public School Act a principle of compulsory education suitable to the rural districts.
4. That the Provincial Government be asked for power to allow muskrats to be killed at any time of the year.
5. That the Union will be pleased to co-operate with the Provincial Government in the establishment of a telephone system throughout the Province, the main line of which shall be constructed by the Government on terms satisfactory to the Municipalities concerned.
6. That the Department of Public Works should issue a small book of plans and estimates for wood, steel and concrete bridges; that the Provincial Government should repeal the Clause in the Municipal Act requiring 75 per cent. of rates collected in the villages to be spent therein; that the Government should raise the bounty on wolves to $2.00 each.

The Auditor-General Controversy closed

Early in January the last Report destined to appear under the auspices of Mr. J. Lorn McDougall as Auditor-General was made public. In his introduction, dated Feb. 14th, 1904, this much-discussed official presented some comments and suggestions as to the Audit system then in force and which he had been so anxious to reform. To allow the law in this connection to remain unchanged, even unexamined, for more than

a quarter of a century was, he submitted, fraught with danger. He urged (1) that the designation of duties of Comptroller should be added to those of the Auditor-General as in Great Britain since 1866; (2) that the issue of credits for making payments should be confined to fixed payments, recurring periodically, such as salaries to permanent officials, to payments of small amounts at distant places and to small individual payments where mistakes were not likely to occur; (3) that these credits should be issued by the Minister of Finance, or his Deputy, and the Auditor-General jointly; (4) that the reasons of the Treasury Board in cases where the Audit Office was over-ruled should be fully given to Parliament in the Annual Report; (5) that more power should be given to the Auditor-General for providing increased security for public funds.

On May 8th Mr. McDougall submitted to Parliament a special statement summarizing his proposed amendments to the Audit Act and declaring that if they were not taken up during the present Session his resignation must take effect not later than the prorogation of Parliament. He reviewed the Cornwall Canal contract affair in which he claimed to have saved the country $700,000,* and most earnestly urged the proposals which for many years he had been presenting in his annual Reports. In a further statement submitted to the Public Accounts Committee on June 21st he charged the Government with having excluded his post from recent salary increases because of his protests and successful policy in the Cornwall Canal affair. He claimed that the Auditor-General should be in a position to say to the Government: "You have not observed the law in this matter and I will not allow the payment of this account." On July 5th he presented another statement with the following conclusion:

> I think that an Auditor-General should have no politics, that he should not, if he can help it, allow money to go to any person who has not earned it; that he should treat everyone who comes from a Department with a claim for money as deserving the fullest explanation regarding any reasons which may appear to him (the Auditor) as existing against the payment. The Auditor-General should limit himself to his named salary. He should take no kind of favours either from the Government or from anyone who has dealings with the Government or is likely to have dealings with the Government.

In the House of Commons on July 15th the definite resignation of the Auditor-General was announced and discussed. In reply to the Opposition attacks upon the Government in this connection Mr. Fielding was very explicit. "Our view is that Mr. McDougall has an entire misconception of the Audit Act. He is not content to be an auditor, he wants to be a dictator, a controller, not in the ordinary sense that my Hon. friend from North Toronto would suggest, but he actually wants to control and to boss the public business of the country. I am bound to

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 215-6.

say that we are not able to agree with Mr. McDougall in that respect." He described Mr. McDougall as having obstructed public business and as constantly going beyond the limitation of the present Audit Act. He held an erroneous conception of his duties, and if any amendment to the Act was required it was the creation of machinery for the more prompt despatch of public business. The Opposition comment was that a "wide open" Treasury now existed and that this was the apparent object of the Government, as opposed to the view of Mr. Mackenzie who appointed the Auditor-General in the first place and of Sir John Macdonald who retained and aided him—though a Liberal—in the second place. This prolonged controversy was finally closed by the announcement on July 27th of the passage of an Order-in-Council appointing Mr. John Fraser, Chief Clerk of the Finance Department, as Auditor-General in succession to Mr. McDougall. A thoroughly competent accountant and respected official the only criticism offered by the Opposition press upon Mr. Fraser's appointment was the suggestion that he might not be sufficiently independent of the Minister of Finance. On Oct. 30th, following, Mr. McDougall issued an open letter addressed to the new Postmaster-General and apparently intended to affect his contest in North York. In it he condemned political appointments to the Civil Service and offered to explain to the electors, if desired, the nature of his proposed amendments to the Audit Act. The offer was not taken advantage of.

Tariff Discussions of the Year

The usual number of minor issues in fiscal affairs were raised and discussed during 1905. No great principle or issue was at stake, however, as the primary basis of protection for all important interests was practically admitted by all parties and had been since the time of Mr. J. Israel Tarte's personal campaign of 1902.* Here and there uneasiness was expressed at the growing "balance of trade" against Canada as seen in the excess of exports over imports, in 1901, changed to an excess of imports over exports, in 1905, amounting to $71,000,000; so also with the imports into British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba of over $30,000,000 in 1904—an increase from outside countries at the rate of 50 per cent. in the preceding four years. The condition of the Woollen and Lumber industries was also an object of discussion.

As in the past few years the Canadian Manufacturers Association, directly or indirectly, had a good deal to say about the fiscal situation. The Canadian Industrial League, which represented its principles in popular form and shape, continued to extend its operations and the Halifax branch held a notable banquet on Feb. 2nd with "Canada for Canadians and business before politics" as the watchword of the occasion. Amongst the

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, pages 21-7.

speakers were Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, the Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. K. George, President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Mr. Watson Griffin, a Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Mr. G. S. Campbell, Hon. W. T. Pipes and Hon. H. H. Wickwire, of Halifax, Mr. H. A. McKeown, K.C., of St. John, and Mr. George Mitchell, M.L.A. Mr. Longley eulogized the existing tariff in which, he declared, "the most important features of the (preceding) protective tariff were retained." As to the future, he would welcome a preference from Britain but "it would scarcely be possible for any Canadian Government to carry the principle of preference to Great Britain to the point of endangering the manufacturing industries of Canada." Mr. George made a strong protectionist speech. "My experience teaches me," he said, "that almost every industry in Canada to-day is here on account of the measure of protection which has been accorded to it."

> In these days of easy communication and through transportation when the factory in Sheffield can lay down goods in Montreal at as low a freight rate as can a plant in Nova Scotia; when the mill at Massachusetts can deliver goods in Winnipeg, Calgary, or Vancouver, for less freight charges than can a plant in Toronto; then I say that you could neither establish nor maintain industries in Canada in the face of the fierce competition which they would have to encounter from either the cheap labour of Europe on the one hand, or from the tremendously developed, highly specialized, and thoroughly established, industries of the United States on the other; unless you offset those advantages of our competitors by furnishing an adequate measure of protection to your Canadian industries.

Mr. George's special demand was for the equalization of conditions through tariff action. Mr. Campbell urged improvement in the curves and grades of the Intercolonial, the patronizing and encouragement of Canadian transportation routes, the development and equipment of Canadian ports and the nationalization of the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Meeting in Toronto, on Feb. 17th, the Dominion Grange, on behalf of its farmer members, took rather an opposite point of view and passed a Resolution as follows: "We view with alarm the proposals to increase the burdens of Dominion taxation on the farmer. We protest against placing an import duty on wire and putting a tax on binder twine, against an import duty on lumber, and an export duty on wheat shipped abroad. The market we sell in should not be restricted." On Mar. 23rd, a deputation composed of Mr. F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. Fred. Nicholls, of Toronto, Mr. J. E. de Wolf, of Halifax, and others, waited upon the Government at Ottawa to ask for aid in establishing a ship-building industry. The proposal was for a bounty of $600 per gross ton for ten years, under which condition, it was claimed, Canada would, at the end of that period, be building 50,000 tons a year with an expenditure in the country of $25,000-

000. In Montreal, on April 27th, Mr. Arch. McGoun, K.C., suggested that England should be exempted from the anti-dumping clause of the Tariff on the ground of admitting Canadian products free of duty to her markets. "If the manufacturer of a free trade country sold in Canada below the home price, Canadian merchants could buy the goods imported and ship them back to the country of production."

Under the auspices of the Canadian Industrial Leagues of Waterloo County and the local Board of Trade, a banquet was held on May 31st at Berlin and addressed by Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, ex-Premier of South Australia, Messrs. G. A. Clare, M.P., J. D. Allan, Watson Griffin, George Pattinson, M.L.A., J. P. Downey, M.L.A., and others. An interesting incident about this time was an editorial in *The Globe* denouncing the coal duties as "useless." There is, it was said, "no justification for the coal duties even from the protectionist standpoint, while they form a serious item in the expenses of every manufacturer in Ontario and in other parts of the country." In this general connection a considerable Liberal view was expressed in the Ottawa *Free Press* of August 23rd:

> Increase the tariff so as to exclude foreign and English goods generally, and the cost of living would hamper our natural resources. Again, increased protection would attract capital to unnatural industries in which large profits could be made. Over production would follow and business failures would be the result. It would not take many factories long to supply the wants of six millions of people and, to prevent calamity and to keep up prices, trusts would inevitably be formed.

Meanwhile the Woollen industry had been asking for more protection. Some of the mills were prosperous; some it is equally certain were the reverse. Whether the cause of the latter trouble was in the management, in the class of goods produced, or in the Preferential clause of the Tariff was the question at issue. The United States Consul at Three Rivers, P.Q., reported on March 23rd that a Thessalon (Ont.) firm had just failed with heavy liabilities, that mills at Streetsville were in liquidation, as were the Canada Woollen Mills of Hespeler, while the Markham Mills were closed down and advertised for sale. The Woollen Section of the Canadian Manufacturers Association met in Toronto on March 17th and some of its members told the press that the outlook was black and that the increase in the tariff in the past year from 23⅓ to 30 per cent. had been of little service against English and German competition. It was claimed that the cloth and tweed industries were chiefly affected, and that in the past two years 8 large concerns had gone out of business while new capital was not forthcoming.

On April 27th, a deputation from the Canadian Manufacturers Association composed of Messrs. J. P. Murray and R. J. Younge, of Toronto and gentlemen from Cobourg, Almonte, Simcoe and Glen Williams, waited upon the Minister of Finance

and asked for consideration of their case and for an increase of protection against British goods from 30 to 37½ per cent. It was pointed out in the press that some of the trouble was due to lack of capital. Meantime, the organ of the Manufacturers, *Industrial Canada,* maintained a vigorous campaign for higher duties. In its May number it declared that "the Canadian Woollen industry can only be saved by an immediate measure of relief. Year by year since the inauguration of the British preference, it is being slowly smothered, under immense and increased importations which aggregated last year nearly $16,000,000. Almost every branch of the industry is depressed, the cloth mills, particularly, being in a deplorable state." One-half of the best Canadian cloth mills were stated to be closed and a number of skilled workmen to have left for the United States. An interesting comment in this connection was made by the Wholesale Dry Goods Section of the Toronto Board of Trade in their July annual Report. "In men's and women's and children's clothing, Canada has more than held her own, and has done this, too, without any special protection. It has been demonstrated that this country can, with advantage, convert cloth into garments. It has not been so clearly established that the same skill has been shown in the manufacture of textiles which are the raw material of this most important industry."

The annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association took place at Quebec on Sept. 18, 19 and 20. In his opening address as President, Mr. W. K. George referred to the falling off in the export trade and the increase in the imports and declared the position of affairs unhealthy. "A young country like Canada, recognized as an exporter of natural products, should not have to report for its year's business that its imports exceed its exports by $58,000,000. It is impossible to cover up the seriousness of this debit balance by economic theories." The estimated output of Canadian factories for the year was stated at $650,000,000 with employment to 450,000 persons. Reference was made to the $1,125,000 increase in manufacturing exports during the past year and Mr. George added to the usually accepted figures of manufactured goods the sawn lumber, canned and cured meats and fish, cheese, flour and cereals, with the result of showing an industrial export of $102,000,000, or about 54⅓ per cent. of the total Canadian export trade. He argued at some length as to the nature of the home market. In 1901 78 per cent. of the agricultural product of Canada ($363,126,384) was consumed at home. The tariff was described as no longer a political question, but a business proposition, in regard to which the great majority of the people believed in a protective policy. He referred to the $162,000,000 worth of imports last year from the United States (62 per cent. of the total importations) and described the people of Canada as "unanimous in demanding a tariff that will prevent the United States from being able to sell

in Canada the product of its farms, forests and factories on almost equal terms with the products of our own people."

The Report of the Tariff Committee, presented by Mr. W. K. McNaught, expressed hope of a favourable fiscal revision at the hands of the Government; stated that the Anti-Dumping regulations, as enforced during the past year, had "undoubtedly proved a factor in restraining foreign firms from slaughtering their goods in the Canadian market"; regretted that the Budget changes had not granted relief to some now suffering industries; re-affirmed the Association's opposition to the bounty system as a substitute for protection and to any Reciprocity with the United States affecting industrial interests; renewed approval of the Halifax Resolutions of 1902.* The Report was unanimously approved. It may be added here, that the officers of the Association elected for the ensuing year included Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, as President, Mr. H. Cockshutt, of Brantford, as Vice-President, Mr. George Booth, of Toronto, as Treasurer, and Mr. R. J. Younge, of Toronto, as General Secretary. The Provincial Vice-Presidents were as follows:

Ontario	Lloyd Harris,	Brantford.
Quebec	George E. Amyot.	Quebec.
Nova Scotia	D. W. Robb	Amherst.
New Brunswick	W. S. Fisher	St. John.
Prince Edward Island	F. L. Haszard	Charlottetown.
Manitoba	L. C. McIntyre	Winnipeg.
British Columbia	John Hendry	Vancouver.
Alberta	A. E. Cross	Calgary.
Saskatchewan	E. J. Brooks	Regina.

The annual banquet of the Association followed and closed the general meeting. Mr. C. C. Ballantyne occupied the chair and with him, amongst the speakers, were Sir L. A. Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Solicitor-General of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Treasurer of Quebec, and Mr. S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec. Mr. Ballantyne, in his address, spoke of the influence of the Association with its 1,839 members, representing a capital of $450,000,000, with branch offices in the six chief cities and special sections and departments thoroughly equipped to deal with the great industries of the country, and expressed the hope that the Tariff Commission would give Canada a "scientific practical tariff." Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the present tariff as being not very far from a scientific one. He spoke of the great coming growth of the West in population and requirements and then added:

> They will require clothes, they will require furniture, they will require implements, they will require shoes—and I hope you can furnish

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, page 36.

them to them in Quebec—they will require everything that man has to be supplied with. It is your ambition, it is my ambition also, that this scientific tariff of ours will make it possible that every shoe that has to be worn in those prairies shall be a Canadian shoe ; that every yard of cloth that can be marketed there shall be a yard of cloth produced in Canada ; and so on and so on. It does not follow that I do not want to trade with other nations, and I still hope that our scientific tariff will not prevent the trade with other nations. I want to give a preference to Great Britain—but I do not hesitate to say that I have no hard feelings against the Americans, and I am willing to borrow a leaf from the book of the Americans. I am willing to sell to them more than they have bought already, and I think we shall manage it also in that direction.

Mr. Lemieux hoped that the tariff would " protect adequately the consumer and the producer." Mr. Borden spoke of the total products of Canada in 1905 as being $1,100,000,000; stated that Canadians import more manufactured goods than they export; described the total importations as 40 per cent. manufactured goods, with 20 per cent. partly manufactured, as compared with the United States where only 17 per cent. of the total imports were manufactured goods and 14 per cent. partly manufactured; dealt with the inter-dependence of industries and the value of the home market wherein, probably, nine-tenths of the product of the factories was consumed.

Meantime, on August 20th, the Government passed an Order-in-Council providing that the bounty of $3.00 per ton hitherto accorded steel rails—as well as other steel manufactured in Canada—should no longer apply to the former. This action, it was stated, had been rendered necessary by the Sault Ste. Marie industries maintaining, successfully, the contention that under existing regulations they were entitled to the bounty on steel rails as well as on structural steel. The Lake Superior Corporation and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company naturally resented this action and it was estimated that the two Companies, at present rates of production, would lose $750,000 of anticipated income during the current year. It appeared that the original intention of the Minister of Finance and of Parliament was to encourage the manufacture in Canada of structural steel for bridge-making and other purposes but that the ambiguous wording of the Statute also included steel rails and upon these, for a time, the extra bounty had been paid. A legal opinion from Mr. A. B. Aylesworth had resulted in this specific exclusion of rails from further share in the bounty. That upon Canadian pig-iron and steel ingots made from Canadian pig-iron remained, however, in force.

The workmen of the country, through their representative organizations, expressed some fiscal opinions toward the close of the year. The Tariff Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress in October issued a formal statement declaring: (1) that the present tariff was high enough and that they would oppose any increase; (2) that there was now free trade in labour and protection for the products of labour; (3) that the men who wanted

higher duties were the men who would not now pay decent wages; (4) that under an increased tariff the manufacturer would benefit and the workmen and consumers, generally, pay the increased price of the product. The rival organization, the National Trades and Labour Congress, about the same time, issued a Memorial stating: (1) that it should be the aim of the Government "to cause the manufacture in Canada of everything we are capable of producing in order to make employment for workingmen in all kinds of industries"; (2) that vast quantities of goods were now being brought into Canada which would be made by our own workingmen if the tariff were higher; (3) that protection should depend to a very large extent upon the amount of labour expended in producing any article; (4) that Canadian workmen required just as much, and perhaps more, protection, than the United States workman.

On Nov. 21st, the Halifax Board of Trade revived the question of an encouragement to steel ship-building in a Resolution which it was decided to send to every Board of Trade in Canada accompanied by a lengthy letter reviewing the situation generally. Summarizing the views expressed in the Resolution the following references may be given: (1) that it was essential as well as desirable for Canada to have well-equipped ship-building yards; (2) that the decadence of the industry was proved by the reduction in aggregate tonnage of registered vessels in Canada from 1,158,363 to 672,838 tons in 30 years; (3) that nearly all other countries have found it necessary to grant financial aid to their own ship-builders in order to secure a share of their own carrying trade and with usually successful results; (4) that an effort along these lines in Canada would resuscitate the industry, provide much skilled labour for our artisans and keep in the country enormous sums now paid out in freight; (5) that, therefore, the Government should grant "such adequate bounty on tonnage launched in Canada during a term of years as would place our builders on an equality with their chief competitors elsewhere."

Speaking to the St. John *Sun* on Dec. 29th Mr. W. C. Milner, of Halifax, Secretary of the Free Coal League, declared that the object of his Association was to get back to the primitive conditions of Canadian protection—free raw materials and lower prices. Originally the coal duty had been conditional, with a reciprocity string to it, and what they now wanted was a change in the Customs tariff so that in the event of the removal of the duty in the United States it could be also taken off here. In the result Ontario would be relieved of an unjust tax of $2,000,000 upon its imported coal; the advantage in transportation charges as between Nova Scotia and the nearest American mines and Montreal would remain with the former; Maritime Province ports would compete successfully with the shallow New England ports and a considerable shipping industry be created; a large and steady market would be obtained in the New England States.

The Lumber Industry demands Protection

A considerable interest which clamoured for fiscal attention during the year was the Lumber industry. On Feb. 8th a large deputation representing, in the main, the lumbermen of British Columbia, waited upon the Prime Minister at Ottawa and asked the imposition of a protective duty of $2.00 per thousand feet on imported rough lumber now brought into Canada free, and upon which the United States charged that sum when imported from Canada. They had previously discussed the subject with the North-West members of Parliament from whose constituents came the chief objection to such a duty as affecting the price of materials for building the houses of the Prairie country. The Delegation argued that British Columbia mills were compelled to close down three months in the year on account of United States competition; that agricultural affairs in the West were now so prosperous that the settler and farmer could well afford, if necessary, to pay this duty; that the Western farmer had protection for his products and should be willing to let the lumberman have it also; that one-third of the population of British Columbia was supported, directly or indirectly, by this industry; that hard times were ahead for them if aid was not given.

Another deputation waited upon Mr. Fielding on March 6th, and asked for the same favour. In this case it was the Ontario lumbermen endorsing the views of their British Columbia brethren. Messrs. J. B. Miller, of Parry Sound, James Playfair, of Midland, W. P. Bull, of the Nipissing Lumber Company, D. L. White, of Midland, D. C. Cameron, of Rainy River, and many others, were present. They asked that lumbermen be given the same chance as the manufacturers, and that the dumping clause in the Tariff be put in operation against dutiable lumber coming into Canada at slaughter rates. The Premier, in reply, promised consideration and pointed out that the original duty was removed in the interest of the North-West consumer at a time when lumber entered the United States free. The other side of the shield was shown on Feb. 16th when Mr. Greenway, M.P., received at Ottawa a batch of Western petitions for presentation to the Finance Minister protesting against any duty on lumber on account of the scarcity of supplies in the West and the fact that its settlers had to import most of their requirements. A duty would, it was stated, unquestionably raise the price of lumber and add to the burdens of the settlers. On Feb. 21st a meeting of Ottawa Valley lumbermen had been held in the Capital with Messrs. J. R. Booth, E. C. Whitney, Alex. McLaren and others, prominent in the business, present. The lumber situation was discussed with some British Columbia representatives of the industry and it was unanimously decided to support the request of the latter. Upon the question of prices the Victoria *Colonist* of Feb. 26th declared that "with adequate protection the British Columbia lumberman

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne.

Elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for 1905-6.

Mr. Frank W. Morse.

Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

can place his product in the North-West markets without raising the present prices paid by settlers."

On March 30th the Qu'Appelle Liberal Association passed a Resolution opposing the imposition of such a duty as seriously affecting the settlement and development of the West. It was also understood, at Ottawa, that the Liberal members from the West would oppose such a step. At a Lumbermen's banquet in Vancouver on March 30th a new point was brought up by Mr. F. W. Peters, Assistant General Freight Manager of the C.P.R.: "American capitalists had bought large blocks of land several years ago, and were now trying to get them settled up. These settlers coming into the country naturally looked to their American connection for their supply of lumber and other supplies. That led to a tendency to induce American dealers to dump all the lumber they could into the North-West market. There was no denying the fact that the American millmen had used Canada as a dumping ground and much of the lumber brought into the North-West was dumped there at a lower price than prevailed either in Dakota or Minnesota." In the May number of *Industrial Canada* the manufacturing point of view was strongly put and it was declared that the British Columbia mill-owners had the sympathy and support of lumbering interests throughout Canada. In reply to the argument from Manitoba, etc., as to higher prices and the effect upon settlement, the following statement was made:

> The manufacturer of lumber does not sell direct to the consumer but to the middleman. Naturally the middleman buys in the cheapest market. During the past year he bought in the neighbourhood of twenty per cent. of his stock from the United States lumberman at a price, say, of $2 per thousand less than the standard list price of the Canadian manufacturer. Was he philanthropic enough to give the struggling settler the benefit of this? Possibly had the volume of foreign purchases been larger, he might have been compelled to do so. But with eighty per cent. of the home consumption still supplied by the Canadian manufacturer, it was quite unnecessary for him to make any such sacrifice, so that the free importation of United States lumber, instead of benefiting the settler, simply enabled the middleman to make an additional profit out of him.

Even if this were not the case it would pay the Western settler to meet the whole of the duty himself because of the increased home market for his own products which British Columbia would then afford. A depressing picture was offered of the condition of lumbering interests upon the Coast and the danger of a serious collapse if aid was refused. Speaking to the Toronto *Star* on Oct. 28th a strong local Liberal, Mr. Joseph Oliver, declared that a duty of $2.00 a thousand feet was needed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For reasons which he did not understand Washington and Oregon could ship lumber profitably into British Columbia, although that Province had the finest timber limits on the continent. Until recently Minnesota had been doing a big

business in the North-West and now the Mississippi and Georgia lumbermen were underselling those of Ontario. "There is a duty on all the machinery we use in lumbering and sawing, yet the raw product we have to compete against comes in free. Even a $2.00 tariff will not keep the Ontario market for us. That Southern stuff will come in despite this duty. If the men down South get anything at all for the lumber after they get the turpentine out they are satisfied. They pay $10 freight on stuff they sell here for $22 and you can imagine how much profit there is after they pay for the milling and other expenses. Yet our Ontario firms cannot afford to sell the same stuff under $30 a thousand."

Writing to the *Canada Lumberman* of November, Mr. Alex. McLaren, of Ottawa, gave a keen analysis of the situation from, of course, an interested standpoint. He referred to a mill of his own at Barnet, B.C., and proceeded as follows: "The 100 million odd feet of lumber that now comes in from the American side would keep in existence seven mills the size of ours. A mill the size of ours, if shut down, would throw out of work some 450 men. Consequently, on this basis, an import duty would keep employed over 3,000 men and feed the large families dependent upon them; would prevent about $2,000,000 annually paid out from leaving the country never to return." The cost of such a policy to the consumer would, he claimed, be practically nothing and there would be little danger of American retaliation as conditions had entirely changed in the United States and any increased duty would be paid by the consumer there.

The Budget Speech and the Tariff

Those who expected that all such questions would be settled by the Budget arrangements of 1905 were doomed to disappointment when Mr. Fielding presented his statement of finance and policy on July 6th. After dealing with the general financial situation the Minister proceeded to state that there would be no extensive tariff changes this Session as it was the policy of the Government to have an inquiry into existing conditions by a Tariff Commission, or Committee of the Cabinet. "There is a decided advantage in having a public inquiry, so that if there be two sides to any question, those two sides may be heard. It not infrequently happens that a manufacturer or producer comes and asks for something in regard to tariff changes which, when it becomes known to some other manufacturer or producer—not to mention the consumer—is regarded as objectionable, because of conflicting interests."

As to the lines upon which any changes would be carried out when the time came Mr. Fielding was explicit in quoting and re-affirming the utterance in his Budget speech of 1904 regarding a maximum, minimum and preference tariff. The first would be for countries pursuing a hostile fiscal course; the second for those low-tariff countries which do not legislate in any spirit of

commercial hostility toward Canada; and the third for Great Britain and those other parts of the British Empire to which it might be "expedient to extend the benefits of that tariff." The inquiry made by the proposed Commission would be exhaustive and would include every Province and the chief cities. The few changes made may be outlined as follows:

1. A duty imposed on rolled oats of 60 per cent. per hundred-weight in order to equalize duties on raw material.
2. A protective duty of 30 per cent. on dry white lead—subject to the British preference—in place of existing 5 per cent. duty.
3. A consequent increase from 25 to 35 per cent. on white lead ground in oil—of which dry white lead is the raw material.
4. A tax of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on bags containing cement in order to equalize conditions with regard to British and Belgium as against United States cement.
5. Admitting the light wines of South Africa at the same rate of 25 cents per gallon as is charged the light wines of France.
6. Altering regulations as to importing settlers' effects so that they shall not include contractors' outfits or articles destined for sale.
7. Extension for another year of the free admission of machinery used in beet-root manufacture and in alluvial gold mining.
8. Granting free admission to molasses imported from any other British country (West Indies chiefly) when passing through the Colony of Newfoundland in its original package.

There was comparatively little criticism of these changes and a general disposition to await the investigation and policy of the Tariff Commission. The Toronto *Globe* (June 13th) regretted as unfortunate the failure of the Government to relieve the binder-twine and cream separator manufacturers by lowering the duties paid on material. *Industrial Canada* for August approved the few changes made, as well as the proposed division of the Tariff into three sections. Properly adjusted in relation to the United States such a policy would "enable our factories to increase their output and lessen the cost of production" while also forcing United States manufacturers, if they wished to do business in Canada, to duplicate their plants here.

Tour of the Government Tariff Commission

On Aug. 23rd it was announced that the Tariff Commission had been constituted along the lines of Mr. Fielding's statement in Parliament. During the previous inquiry of this kind, in 1897, the Ministers had not been able to go west of Winnipeg but, now, it was intended to traverse the whole country and to hold sittings in all the principal cities. Every kind of organization and interest would be willingly heard and it was proposed to make the inquiry as thorough as possible. The members of the Commission were the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, with Messrs. Marc Sauvalle and John Bain as the French and English Secretaries respectively. The following was given out officially by the Trade and Com-

merce Department as the points upon which information would be sought:

1. The extent (approximately) to which cost of goods imported is increased to the ultimate consumer over and above the amount of the tax imposed. This, it is presumed, will depend largely on the number of hands through which goods pass before reaching the consumer.
2. Effect of heavy duties on quality of goods imported. How far do producers try to meet duties by reducing quality of goods ?
3. General effect of heavy duties on trade and commerce. How far is the total consumption of such goods likely to be diminished by the rise in price, including goods of some kinds produced in Canada ?
4. Result if duty was totally abolished on class of goods in which the merchant interrogated chiefly deals.
5. How far the disadvantages of which Canadian manufacturers complain are of a temporary or a permanent character ?
6. How do prices of goods imported at present compare with prices paid for articles of equal quality ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, and to what cause may the rise or fall in price be attributed, as the case may be ?
7. To what extent, if any, are goods now imported being sold below cost of production ? In what sort of goods and from what countries have dealers found this to be the case?

The Commission held its first sitting in Winnipeg on Sept. 7th with Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur in attendance. It was understood that Sir R. Cartwright would do the most of his part of the work in Ottawa as his health did not permit of much travelling. The first meeting was very quickly adjourned, however, owing to representations made as to the inconvenience of farmers and business men appearing before the Commission at that particular time. Hence the adjournment to British Columbia with Nelson as the scene of the first sitting on Sept. 15th. Other places visited in that Province were Greenwood, Trail, Rossland, Vancouver and Victoria—the last of which was reached on Oct. 5th. On Nov. 7th the Commission was in Montreal and on Nov. 13th in Toronto. The Ontario tour included London, Nov. 20th; Windsor, Nov. 22nd; Chatham, Nov. 23rd; Brantford, Nov. 26th; Guelph, Nov. 28th; Berlin, Nov. 29th; Peterborough, Nov. 30th. Winnipeg was reached for the second time on Dec. 4th; Brandon on Dec. 6th; Calgary on Dec. 8th; Edmonton on the 11th; Prince Albert on the 14th; Regina on the 16th. Returning east the Commissioners sat at Sault Ste. Marie on Dec. 21st. The Quebec tour included Valleyfield on Dec. 26th; Three Rivers on the 27th; Quebec on the 28th; and St. Hyacinthe on Dec. 30th.

During these hearings every kind of interest appeared before the Commissioners. The manufacturers everywhere were individually and collectively urged by their Association to make full and explicit statements of the desire of many of them for higher protection or for lower duties on raw material; the farmers in Ontario, Quebec and the West surprised the public and the politicians by their organized advocacy of stationary or lower duties; specific interests such as lumber, the woollen industry, boots and shoes,

the lead and smelting industries of British Columbia, and many others, were voluminous in their representations. Whatever might be the result of this study in fiscal conditions and tariff opinions there could be no doubt as to the mass of information obtained by the Commission. It was also noticeable throughout the inquiry that press reports generally expressed appreciation of the thorough character of the work done by the Ministers and of their evident desire for fuller light upon the complicated questions discussed before them. It may be added that Senator Templeman sat with the Commission while it was in British Columbia, and that Sir R. Cartwright joined it in Montreal and Toronto. The Minister of Agriculture also attended some of the Ontario sittings.

Industrial Interests before the Commission

In British Columbia protectionist demands and interests and hopes were very fully presented. In the matter of lead mining it was claimed that the present revival in the industry was due to the bounty on lead—an advantage which would be lost in 2½ years; and the Government was asked for a regular duty on pig-lead, for extra duties on red lead, litharge and other manufactured products of lead. The most elaborate document presented in this connection was a Memorandum from the Nelson Board of Trade. It was pointed out therein that the industry was essential to the prosperity of the Kootenays; that the conditions as to cost of supplies, wages, and transport were more severe than in any other country in the world; that the lead smelters interested included those of Trail, Nelson and Marysville. The policy above outlined was urged, together with a protest against the adulteration of paints, and a request for the better tariff classification of lead and lead products. At Nelson, Messrs. James Cronin, J. J. Campbell, J. L. Retallack, G. O. Buchanan, T. W. Bingay, Leslie Hill, and other practical mining men, urged the imposition of a duty on lead, or at the very least a continuance of the bounty.

On the other hand Mr. George Huston of the Sandon *Mining Standard,* objected to any high tariff in this respect because "the dominant control of the lead industry is in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its allied smelting interests"; because there was no competition now, owing to the tremendous influence of this interest; and because this "monopoly" would absorb any benefit coming to the producer from such a policy. The smelting and mining interests of Greenwood asked for lower duties or the total removal of duties, on dynamite, structural iron, bar steel, mining candles, rubber hose, iron pipe, rails for mining and smelting purposes, steel castings, repair parts for all machinery on the free list, and on slag trucks hauled by electrical power. They also opposed any duty upon rough lumber. Mr. Smith Curtis, ex-M.L.A., and Liberal-Labour in politics, wrote from Rossland on Sept. 18th to the Commission that the trouble

in British Columbia was due to discrimination in the tariff by which the average rate of duty for Canada on dutiable goods was 27 per cent. and in British Columbia, upon goods most largely consumed by the people, it was 33 per cent. "The free list is framed almost entirely for the benefit of Eastern Canada and British Columbia is ignored or overlooked." The Rossland Board of Trade endorsed the request for a substantial duty on lead and lead products—favouring the specific rather than *ad valorem* form—and also advocated a reduction in duties on explosives and mining candles and the removal of duties on steel rails used in the mining industry.

At Vancouver the chief subject discussed was Lumber but certain brewing interests asked for a reduction of duty on rice so as to equalize conditions of competition with the Americans; while some manufacturers complained of freight rates; and the engineering interests asked for the abolition of the duty on steel plates used in the manufacture of hydraulic machinery and for special protection on monitors, giants and elevators in this connection. Others wanted wire rope for netting free of duty and requests were presented here, as they had been from the Boundary District smelters and mining interests, generally, for reductions in the tariff on mining machinery. In Victoria a request was made for a $10 per ton bonus to assist ship-building and to help in meeting the duty upon much of the raw material of the industry. Others wanted the iron and steel bounty continued, and an increase in the duty on imported raw-leaf tobacco. Lumbermen were also heard at these sittings in Vancouver and Victoria as they had previously been listened to from the Crow's Nest Pass country, Kamloops and Nelson.

At Nelson a Memorandum was presented asking for a duty of $2.00 per 1,000 feet, or 25 per cent. *ad valorem,* on all sawed or split-boards or planks, and other manufactured lumber, together with 30 cents per 1,000 on stumps. In discussion the fact was brought out that 800,000,000 feet of lumber was produced in the year ending June 30, 1904, west of Lake Superior, and only 82,000,000 feet imported. The total capacity of British Columbia mills was given as 900,000,000 feet with the consumption of all Canada as only half that amount. The local mill-men pointed out that they had only their Provincial market and that of the North-West to supply and both were open to United States competition; while the lumbermen of the United States Coast had the protected California trade and control of the Foreign markets as well. It was stated that only two out of 40 mills in the Crow's Nest region could pay a dividend and that the cost of producing lumber was $10 a thousand which, it was claimed, was practically unremunerative without a duty. At the Vancouver session it was declared that every article employed by the lumberman was taxed while he had to meet United States competition and high freight rates in his local markets. Representations in favour of a duty

were made by the Victoria, Vancouver and Revelstoke Boards of Trade.

Montreal, as the centre of many industries, was the scene of considerable pressure along higher tariff lines and of special representations from the Canadian Manufacturers Association through its President, Mr. C. C. Ballantyne. The steel-rod makers asked for special protection against the United States Steel Corporation; the wire and wire-nail manufacturers asked that if this were done for the benefit of their raw material some compensating advantage be given to them; woollen manufacturers asked for higher duties while merchant tailors and importers wanted a reduction in the tariff; the Montreal Steel Company asked protection on steel castings, railway switches and frogs; tin-plate manufacturers wanted a duty on their product and makers of tin cans protested against it; cotton manufacturers were tolerably unanimous in demanding an increased duty; local piano dealers asked for lower duties on that product and the representatives of a large piano concern stated that they had more orders than could be filled and were not afraid of competition.

Large tobacco manufacturing deputations asked for a lower excise tax if the duty on imported raw leaf were raised; sewing-machine makers demanded a specific duty to enable them to compete with low-grade United States products; clothing manufacturers asked that the duty on woollens be not increased; corset and pickle manufacturers wanted higher tariff rates while leather belting concerns asked for a specific duty on their product; the Dominion Cartridge Company wanted additional duty on paper shot shells which British houses were now supplying; the collar and cuff men asked for a duty of 50 per cent. and the dealers in dress-goods, etc., for lower duties and the former British preference. Mr. Arch. McGoun, K.C., presented a strong argument in favour of lower preferential duties against Great Britain and, after quoting many comparative tables of wages and values, summed up his conclusions as follows:

> I, therefore, submit that a duty of 7·27 per cent. on all manufactured imports, or a duty of 8·78 per cent. on textiles and a duty of 10·44 per cent. on iron and steel, which is the largest of all industries, is all that is required by way of protection against the United Kingdom by any of the industries in which there is competition from the United Kingdom, which is due to a difference in the rate of wages.

When the Commissioners reached Valleyfield, P.Q., at a later period of the inquiry they found the farmers largely in favour of higher protection to cotton goods—if it would help the Montreal Cotton Company with its considerable local interests. This concern asked for an increase on white and grey cottons to 30 per cent. and on woven goods to the same figure. Its spokesman referred, incidentally, to "unfair British competition." Requests were also made for a duty on bronze powders and for a lowering of the rates on coal oil. At Three Rivers the Pulp and Paper in-

dustries asked for an export duty on pulp-wood of about $2.00 per cord; the Montreal Pipe Foundry wanted a further protection on pipes against British competition; boot and shoe manufacturers asked for an increase of ten per cent. on fine shoes only; coffin manufacturers wanted lower duties on certain cottons and cloths used in their business and not made in Canada; chair manufacturers asked for a decrease in the tariff on cane, rattan, and other raw materials of their business. Quebec, the centre of a considerable boot and shoe industry, presented a large deputation asking for higher protection on the finished article, up to 35 per cent., with a corresponding increase in case of any addition to the duties on their raw material—already paying an average of 21 per cent. Mr. G. E. Amyot, President of the local Manufacturers Association, read a lengthy Memorial stating that under proper protection Canadians could easily make $100,000,000 worth of the $162,000,000 now annually imported from abroad; objecting to the free export of Quebec pulp-wood to feed the 1,200 pulp-mills of the United States; and asking that the British Preference be confined to goods coming through Canadian ports.

Paint and oil manufacturers asked for increased duties to balance the recent additional tariff on white lead which formed part of their raw material. Mr. G. A. Vandry protested against present conditions under which it was impossible for British and Canadian hats to compete with the United States article and asked for higher duties. He also complained of the anti-dumping law as "an unmitigated nuisance to importers." Hardware merchants protested against a Montreal request for the imposition of a duty on cotton waste. Tobacco manufacturers asked for a uniform stamp for all products, the abolition of the sale of raw leaf except to manufacturers and licensed dealers, relief from duties on liquorice, glycerine and spirits, a duty of 35 per cent. on foreign leaf and an excise duty of 5 cents on the finished product. Mr. L. A. Moisan presented a Memorial regarding the woollen duties and declared that a large proportion of the British garments imported were made from German materials. He asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in this connection. Requests were also made for higher duties on leather and fibre board, etc.; for higher protection on trunks against unfair United States competition and for reduction on certain articles making the raw material of that industry; for a heavy tax on, or prohibition of, the import of acetic acid, wood alcohol, and methylated spirits; for a change in the duty on seeds from *ad valorem* to specific rates; for a special classification of steel plates imported by tack and nail manufacturers; for duties on wire of brass, zinc, iron or steel used in the manufacture of machines for the making of boots and shoes.

At Toronto representatives of men's clothing manufacturers protested against any increase in woollen duties; the Gendron

Manufacturing Company asked for removal of duties on reeds for rattan goods and on satin; lithographers asked for free admission of presses and stones used by them and for a duty on chromos, artotypes, etc. Increases were asked for wicker-ware baskets; manufacturers of baby carriages wanted relief from the duty on reeds and other materials not made in Canada; soap manufacturers asked for the duty off cotton seed oil; brush makers wanted an additional specific duty on brushes; merchant tailors protested against the reduction of the British preference on woollens as Canadian mills could not make the finer lines of goods; a lower duty on flag bunting and the removal of duties on charcoal were asked for; the canning interests urged that no duty be placed on tin-plate; iron and steel manufacturers asked that copper sheets remain on the free list and for higher duties on galvanized sheet-iron or steel from Great Britain; the Toronto Typographical Union wanted an increased tariff on books, pamphlets, music, advertising matter, labels, newspaper-stereotypes, electrotypes, machines, etc.; manufacturers of mouldings and picture frames wanted higher duties and makers of mirror plate wanted plate glass, not bevelled, admitted free and other plate glass at a lower duty than the present one; manufacturers of twine and cordage wanted increased duties and complained of the Preferential tariff; some stove manufacturers wanted an additional duty against cheap United States stoves; the daily newspaper publishers asked that stereotyping and electrical machinery, felt and rubber blankets and matrix paper be placed on the free list and for reduced rates on electrotypes, stereotypes, etc.; Mr. J. A. Cooper, of the *Canadian Magazine,* wanted a duty (as in Australia) on all magazines containing over 15 per cent. of advertising; wall-paper makers asked for higher duties.

Higher rates of duty were asked on hardwood flooring, on architects' plans, on granite, and on combs; the gold and silver-smiths wanted an increased duty on their finished article and a reduction on raw material such as glassware, celluloid, etc.; dyers and finishers asked for lower duties on unfinished dress-goods; lower duties were requested on cardboard, steel strips and white cotton embroideries; rigid enforcement of the anti-dumping law against cheap organs and pianos from the United States was asked, and also a uniform duty on spices in order to shut out "the tons of adulterated spices" now coming into the country; the Massey-Harris Company wanted an evening-up of the agricultural implement duties to 25 per cent.; a duty was asked on cream separators; the Ontario Society of Artists wanted a specific duty of $10 on every oil-painting, water-colour, pastel painting, or piece of sculpture, brought into Canada; requests were made for an increased duty on castings in the rough, malleable iron and steel castings, hardware for builders' use, and the discontinuance of the rebate of malleable iron duties on goods exported; a large tariff increase was asked on finished machinery wire; piano-

makers wanted their raw material put on the free list; photo-engravers wanted an increased duty as did manufacturers of leather goods, knitted goods, gas and gasoline engines; glass dealers asked for the abolition of the British preference. A largely signed petition was presented against any duty on sheet copper and the Trades and Labour Council urged that the general tariff was now high enough and should not be increased. Everything that the workman used bore a protective duty; only his labour was free.

After hearing the farmers the Commission proceeded to London and other Ontario centres. At London, organ makers wanted further free raw materials and feared the competition of cheap United States organs; cap manufacturers asked for higher protection against Germany; protests were made against the duty on rubber gloves used by surgeons and nurses and the duty on acetic acid; straw and felt hat makers wanted more protection against the United States; enamelled ware manufacturers asked for higher duties on galvanized ware, on nickel, copper and brass household utensils and protested against any duties on copper plates; higher duties were asked for on small pumps, crockery and second-hand carriages; lower duties, or the removal of all duty, was asked on bituminous coal, cement bags, hoop steel, and costumes, scenery, etc., for theatrical performances. At Windsor strong representations were made as to the dumping of brass and iron valves from the United States and discrimination in freight rates as between Detroit and Windsor; the Canadian Bridge Company described the anti-dumping law as a hardship to their business; higher duties were asked on peppermint oil and woollen goods; protests were made against any change in the tariff on sheet tin, and the tobacco interests of Essex demanded from 10 to 30 per cent. increase. At Chatham a duty of 20 per cent. on stoves was requested on behalf of 48 manufacturers; and corn-meal manufacturers wanted more protection as did the beet-sugar industry.

At Brantford the binder twine manufacturers wanted a higher duty or a bonus; hosiery manufacturers asked for free wool and free yarn for stockings, etc.; cement makers wanted a duty of ten cents per barrel on United States cement; higher duties were asked on harness equipment, on dextrine (a by-product of starch), on carriages, on cigar boxes and papeteries, on light metal hardware, on iron and steel castings in the rough, on hardware, ploughs and implements; a reduction of duty was asked on paper used in artificial flowers, on nails for cigar boxes, while a protest was made against any increase on picture mouldings. In Guelph the carpet makers of Canada demanded the abolition of the British preference on carpets and an all-round 35 per cent. duty; representatives of 80 furniture factories asked for removal of duties on some of their raw material, for stricter enforcement of the anti-dumping law, and for the exemption of mahogany, walnut and oak

should a duty be placed on rough lumber; increased duties were asked on carriage rugs, small tools, steel tubing and fine yarns; protection against American "slaughtering" was asked for by hardware manufacturers; the Local Trades and Labour Council requested lower duties on mechanics' tools and the placing of sugar and oatmeal on the free list and for higher duties on cream separators, cut and dressed building stone, and carpets.

The beet-sugar refiners at Berlin, supported by local farmers, asked for higher protection as did the suspender manufacturers. The latter also wanted their raw material, such as buckles, metal trimmings, cords, etc., put on a lower level of duties. Clock makers wanted higher duties on clocks and a revision of duties on main-springs, case trimmings, etc., not made in Canada; and chemical interests asked for an increase on stove and boot polishes and ink. At Peterborough the Canadian General Electric Company asked for a readjustment of certain duties on raw material; engine and boiler manufacturers wanted increased rates on steam boilers and engines, with the placing of coal-cutting machines, monitors, automatic feeders, etc., on the free list; woollen manufacturers asked for additional duties on blankets; hardware dealers wanted specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on door locks and knobs; the waggon and carriage makers asked for higher duties.

In Hamilton, manufacturers of coffins and caskets complained greatly of United States competition and asked for an increase of from 25 to 35 per cent., or else a reduction on certain items of raw material such as casket-cloths, etc. The total output of their factories, however, was found to be $750,000 as against a total import of $24,000. Cold-drawn steel manufacturers wanted higher duties on steel bars while, as Mr. Fielding pointed out, their finished product was the raw material of the implement makers. Pottery manufacturers asked for higher duties as did the wire makers, emery wheel manufacturers and the stove makers. An increase on cotton duck for belting and hose, from the free list to 22½ per cent., was asked by several manufacturing concerns while the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company wanted a reduction to the old duty of 23⅓ per cent. on alpaca, mohairs and certain wools. Fruit and vegetable dealers wanted lower duties and a delegation representing 74 firms, dealing exclusively in foreign leaf tobacco, opposed any further protection or aid to Canadian tobacco growers or manufacturers. Other requests included higher duties on sterling silver and silver-plated ware; the admission free of steel ferrules, fine steel wire, etc.; the removal of duties on sheets used in making vulcanized fibre, on French or dry-spun worsted yarn, on various articles of raw material for making fire-works, on vegetable oils for soap, on cotton for gas-light mantels; protests were made against any duty on artotypes, chromos, etc.; and a duty on cream separators was asked for by a local manufacturer.

Eastern Farmers and the Tariff Commission

Perhaps the most outstanding incident of the investigation in Eastern Canada was the strong stand taken by the Farmers' organizations against any increase of duties and, in many cases, in favour of a lower tariff. How far these deputations represented the masses of the agricultural community is less clear and constitutes a speculative question, combined with political considerations, which need not be entered into here. The first day in Toronto (Nov. 13) was spent largely in listening to representatives from the Farmers' Association of Ontario and the Dominion Grange. Mr. James McEwing, the President of the former body, claimed that the agricultural class was the greatest wealth-producing and consuming body in the community; that the present tariff discriminated against the agricultural interest; and that the tendency of revision should be towards a lower general tariff. He quoted a Resolution of his Association opposing any increase in duties, endorsing the British Preference, and asking that under a maximum and minimum tariff arrangement the maximum rates should be no higher than the present tariff. Any industry in this country which could not be conducted under duties ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. should, he thought, be allowed to die. He argued from figures of the export and import trade in agricultural products that duties were of little advantage to the farmer; that the home market was a will-o'-the-wisp and the external market by far the most important consideration; that, in 1901, the number of factories in Canada was 14,650 and of farms 471,833, the people engaged in manufacturing numbered 344,000 and in farming over 1,000,000, the capital invested in the former was $447,000,000, and in the latter $1,760,000,000.

Mr. W. L. Smith, of the *Farmers' Sun,* estimated that the recent increase in woollen duties had cost the farmers $500,000 while Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, placed the annual purchase of dutiable goods by an average Ontario farmer at $378, or an average burden of from $100 to $130 due to the tariff. Mr. W. F. W. Fisher, representing 2,000 farmers in the Dominion Grange, asked for a reduction in duties in favour of the consumer. Mr. L. E. Annis, of Scarboro', took the same view and also urged Reciprocity with the United States. In connection with these and other statements Mr. Watson Griffin, of the Manufacturers Association, wrote at length to the press on Nov. 16th, claiming that they were based upon the false assumptions that the full protective duty was paid by the consumer and that it was no benefit to the farmer to have flourishing factories in the country. As to the relative value of the home and external markets he quoted the production of wheat, oats and barley in Ontario, Manitoba and the Territories, in 1903, as being 550,000,000 bushels and the total export as about 76,000,000 bushels. The following may be given as summarizing other lengthy illustrations along this line:

Product.	Export.	Total Production.
Butter .....(lbs.)	16,656,279	141,026,229
Eggs .....(doz.)	11,363,914	84,132,802
Potatoes .....(bush.)	891,154	55,362,815
Hay .....(tons)	252,954	8,252,631
Wool .....(lbs.)	1,043,673	10,657,597
Maple Sugar .....(lbs.)	899,819	17,804,825
Apples .....(bbls.)	516,215	16,000,000

The answer to this statement was that the farmers, themselves, as the chief consuming class in the community, disposed of much of the difference between exports and production. At London strong protests were made against higher duties. Mr. Thomas McMillan, of Seaforth, declared that: "The burden of taxation has been reached so far as we are concerned. We are not prepared to hear of any more taxation on behalf of any other industry in this Province." He quoted figures as to a first class 200-acre farm in Huron County where the receipts were $5,031.64 and the expenditures (largely for cattle bought) were $4,336.50—leaving $695.14 for the wages of the entire family. He estimated an average gross revenue for the Ontario farmer of $738.00 per annum. The manufacturers were dependent upon the farmers for 70 per cent. of their raw material and the latter were also the best customers for the finished industrial product. He favoured a tariff for revenue only and strongly supported the British preferential duties. Others asked for a reduction in the tariff; for free cereals and free manufactured goods; for repeal of the anti-dumping clause because Canadian manufacturers were dumping their goods into other countries; for relief from the "pork-packers combine" in Toronto; for Reciprocity with the United States. Mr. R. B. McLean, a farmer of Kippen, in Huron County, presented a careful study of the situation. He claimed that the tariff, through higher wages, was drawing the boys from the farms to the factories; that the prices of agricultural implements were too high; that Reciprocity would give them the better part of the American market for agricultural products; that the tendency of tariff revision should be downward.

We do not say that the manufacturers should not have any advantage in building up their trade, but to protect them for 20 or 30 years at the consumer's expense is not just to the consumer. The protective policy that has favoured manufacturers is very largely accountable for the increase in their wealth. In Canada we should endeavour to get along with a revenue tariff. I can see a prohibitive tariff staring us in the face at the rate money is spent by our Government to-day. It is not a pleasing outlook for the agriculturist. I know of many men who have spent their whole life on a farm, and they have nothing to show to-day but the rise in the value of their farms.

East Kent farmers attended the Chatham sittings in considerable numbers and the language of some of the delegates was pretty strong. Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Ridgetown, who claimed to speak for 500 farmers, accused the manufacturers of stealing

other people's property. He wanted the duty on agricultural implements wiped out and opposed any duty on fruit, vegetables and tobacco. As to the farmers: "We have been treated as wards of the Government long enough. We ask you no longer to keep us on the Indian list; give us a chance to judge for ourselves what we want to buy and where we want to buy it. If these manufacturers cannot sustain themselves it is time the country was rid of them. The agriculturist does not whine and run to the Government for assistance as soon as any part of his business fails. Not at all. He drops that portion and runs into something else."

Mr. C. T. O. Hall, for the Morpeth Association of Farmers, asked for United States Reciprocity and the maintenance of the Preferential tariff; while a Resolution from the County Association demanded a tariff for revenue only and protested against rebates and bonuses. At Brantford the Brant Farmers' Association asked that the proposed maximum tariff be no higher than the one now in force. Mr. Thomas Brooks quoted Sir R. J. Cartwright as once saying that the tariff was "legalized robbery" and accused the Liberal party of having retained the National Policy "in all its iniquity." He appealed for Reciprocity with the United States as did other speakers. Mr. W. C. Good declared the farmers to be the most poorly paid class in the community; the protective tariff to be no advantage to them as was shown by agricultural exports having increased 14 times since 1879 while the population, or home market, had only doubled; the result to be an actual discrimination against the farmer because what he bought paid a high duty and what he sold had no return benefit.

The Farmers' organizations of Wellington County urged, at Guelph, that certain duties were the cause of combines and that the only effective cure was to bring the whole tariff down to a purely revenue basis. "We are furthermore of opinion that the evidence given before this Commission by manufacturers themselves, evidence which shows (after the writing off of large sums to meet depreciation of plant) the payments of dividends of eight per cent. and upwards, is abundant proof that any manufacturing industry adapted to our conditions can easily bear such reduction. Certain it is that farmers, whose surplus is represented on the average by the bare wages properly due their families, should not be expected to continue bearing even their present burdens." The sitting of the Commission in Hamilton brought out two prominent farmers in favour of lower duties and one in favour of protection. Mr. T. S. Henderson presented the former point after a reference to the mass of raw material imported free for the manufacturers. "We think that we, as farmers, should have some free raw material too, and our chief raw material consists of binders, threshing machines, horse-rakes, etc. We should be able to get these as cheaply as possible, and if there is to be a lowering of the duty anywhere it should be along these lines." He opposed any

duty on rough lumber because (1) it would be a hardship to the farmers on the Prairies and (2) because it would result in a too rapid depletion of the forests of New Ontario.

At Peterborough farmers from the surrounding counties expressed views in favour of a lower tariff. Mr. W. R. Lott, of Lennox County, was quite willing to dispense with all duties on agricultural imports. Sheep-raising, however, might be encouraged by a duty on wool. Another speaker wanted the tariff reduced to a revenue basis, but was in favour of a bounty to the beet-sugar industry. Victoria County farmers favoured anything in the way of Reciprocity, believed in the Preferential tariff, and hoped the duties would not be increased. "Protection," said Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, "is the father of combines." He believed there was a pork-packers' combine, an oatmeal combine, and one amongst the sugar refiners. Several speakers opposed aid to the sugar-beet interests. On the other hand, farmers at Chatham and elsewhere were pronounced in their view of the value of this industry. Mr. Frank Shaw, of Chatham, claimed to have cleared $50 an acre on sugar-beets. Mr. George H. Oke, of Alvinston, said he would net $2,500 on 50 acres this year, and Mr. Isaac Skinner estimated his net profit at $884 on 24 acres.

The great silent mass of the farmers, who have voted protection for so many years, either did not appear before the Commission, or else had changed far more in their opinions than recent elections would indicate. The fruit-growers of Montreal and vicinity, however, headed by Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., asked for an increase in the tariff on vegetables up to the United States level. So did those of Toronto and vicinity headed by Mr. A. Campbell, M.P., and Hon. J. W. St. John. The Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association asked that no reduction be made in the tariff on their products and that the duty be changed from *ad valorem* to specific. They also wanted a reduction in the duty on refined sugar imported from foreign countries. A deputation in Toronto wanted protection on peaches and the London fruit and vegetable dealers asked for lower duties on their products. Mr. W. E. Stock, of Waterdown, wanted higher duties in this connection and eulogized the home market created by the prosperous industries of the country. At Berlin a large delegation of 100 farmers, from 18 counties and representing 2,000 beet-growers supplying the local Factory, asked for better protection. They claimed that Canada had the soil and climate to produce the whole 390,000,000 pounds of sugar now consumed in the Dominion; saving the people over $2,000,000 in duties and affording profits to the growers ranging from $15 to $50 per acre.

In Quebec Province the farmers were not very hostile to existing conditions. Those of Beauharnois County, in particular, seemed anxious for all possible help to be given the Cotton industry in which Valleyfield is so greatly concerned. In this con-

nection the spokesman of the Montreal Cotton Company quoted statistics showing that between 1884 and 1905 the prices of beef, pork, mutton, turkeys and other fowl, eggs, butter, cheese, potatoes, turnips and carrots had either doubled or increased one-third in amount. Mr. A. Faford, of L'Islet, advocated a heavy reduction in the duties on agricultural implements and sewing machines. Others protested against any increase in the tariff or the prohibition of pulp-wood export.

The Tariff Commission and Western Opinion

The tendencies of the Western country have always been in the direction of low duties and it was, therefore, expected that the Commission would hear many representations in Manitoba and the Territories along those lines. They were not all one way, however. The preliminary and adjourned sitting at Winnipeg heard a request for reduction of the "unreasonable" duties on fruit which were now levied on behalf of the Ontario grower and a protest from the makers of artificial limbs against all their raw material being taxed while the finished product was free. Further protection against cheap American stoves was asked for by several representatives of large firms; application was made for aid against the dumping of United States gypsum on the Canadian market; Lime manufacturers complained of a competition from Duluth which was ruining their business and they asked for increased duties to compensate them for the duty on barrels which their American competitors were free from. Mr. J. H. Ashdown complained of the anti-dumping law in its effect upon the prices of articles not produced in Canada.

The first deputation received at Winnipeg, on Dec. 4th, was from the stock-breeders and grain-growers of the Province. Mr. Andrew Graham presented their case at length and commenced by quoting a joint Resolution of the Associations of Manitoba Cattle Breeders, Manitoba Horse Breeders, Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders and Manitoba Grain-Growers, asking that "the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of an average of 17 per cent."; that all goods at present on the free list be retained, with the addition to that list of all kinds of lumber; that in consideration of such reduction, all agricultural products be placed on the free list; and that the British preference on Woollen goods should be restored to its former figure of 33⅓ per cent. He declared the farmers of Manitoba to be almost a unit in favour of a lower tariff; dwelt upon the fact that the world's markets fixed the prices of agricultural products and that, therefore, protection was of little service to the farmers and a reduction in the cost of production the main element of any increased prosperity for him; that millionaires and trusts and combines were the inevitable results of a high tariff such as the manufacturers wanted; that the new American settlers in the West were opposed to any party which would increase the duties on farm machinery, lumber, fence-wire, binder-twine, etc.; that

United States competition was of much value in promoting revenue and reducing prices; and that to make the much-desired mixed farming in the West successful, cheaper supplies were imperative. He concluded by urging that fence-wire, binder-twine, and rough lumber be continued on the free list; that dressed lumber be placed on the free list and the duty on cement greatly reduced; and that a duty not exceeding 15 per cent. be kept on all agricultural implements, including farm waggons.

The Winnipeg Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association had another story to tell on the following day, when the spokesmen were Messrs. L. C. McIntyre, E. F. Hutchings, E. L. Drewry, T. R. Deacon and G. F. Stephens. The first speaker declared the belief of the West to be that they should do their own manufacturing as far as possible and obtain the balance of goods required from Eastern Canada. "The tariff should be high enough to cause many of the great manufacturing concerns of the United States, who are now selling large quantities of goods in Canada, to establish branch factories in this country." Building up Western factories would make mixed farming profitable by providing local markets for meat, milk, butter, eggs and vegetables. He understood that the price of agricultural implements was considerably higher in free trade England than in Canada. Referring to the statements of certain farmers about meagre profits Mr. McIntyre said: "I know farmers in Manitoba that show a net profit of $7,000 for their year's labour and, also, farmers who bought farms and paid for them with the proceeds of one year's crop."

Mr. Deacon stated that the big iron manufacturers of Duluth could control the Canadian as well as the American Western markets, while Winnipeg manufacturers were completely shut out of the United States. He claimed, also, that they were discriminated against by American railways. In his own business of boiler-making he paid higher wages and more for his raw material than was paid in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Hutchings had built up a trade in saddlery and harness which was the largest of the kind in the British Empire and he credited the tariff with his success. Mr. Drewry declared that any lowering of the tariff would unsettle conditions and injure business. Winnipeg must have manufacturing industries. Others presented various special requests to the Commission. A local brewer asked relief from duty on a certain imported malt which was not made in Canada; importers of American beer protested against any increase in their duties; Professor Cochrane, of Manitoba University, and others, asked that duties should be removed from certain kinds of glassware, used in scientific work, and for the admission free of engravings, etchings, maps, etc., used in schools; fruit importers asked for a reduction of duties on apples and citrous fruits; Mr. J. H. Ashdown urged that cement be considered a raw material

and either placed on the free list, or reduced from a practically 48 per cent. rate to a 10 per cent. duty.

At Brandon the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association presented a Memorial asking that rough lumber be retained on the free list and dressed lumber be made free; that substantial reductions be made in the present duties on agricultural implements, threshing machinery and vehicles; that the tariff be lowered on woollens and cottons; that all gauges of fence-wire, gasoline and cement, together with fruit, be made free; that the British preference be restored to 33⅓ per cent. and that, in consideration of these changes, all duties on agricultural products be abolished. The delegation presenting these requests was large and representative of some 80 local Associations. Other farmers favoured even more radical fiscal measures and much insistence was laid by their speakers on the alleged disproportion of returns and profits between the farmers and the manufacturers. One delegate declared that the average prairie farmer paid over $200 a year in duties and another that the tax on his machinery was $325. It was claimed that there was a combine in agricultural implements and that prices had risen of late very considerably. Amongst the speakers were Mr. D. W. McCuaig, President of the Association, Mayor Brown, of Portage la Prairie, Mr. J. W. Scallion, of Virden, Mr. W. B. Rogers, of Carberry, Mr. T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, and Dr. M. B. Jackson, of Hamiota. Mr. Knowles declared that the Western farmers had created $92,000,000 of wealth this year and that $41,000,000 of this was spent before the crop was harvested. Mayor Brown's speech was a study of agricultural conditions from the comparative standpoint and the claim was made that farmers were not sharing equally with the manufacturer in the common prosperity. He denounced the alleged lumber combine and gave the following table of prices of all kinds of timber in 1895 and 1905:

	Credit Price, 1895.	Cash Price, 1905.	Advance, Per cent.
Pine, dimension stuff, 2 x 4 to 2 x 12	$20 00	$24 00	20
Pine timber 4 x 4 to 8 x 8	20 00	26 00	30
1st common boards, white pine	26 00	38 00	46
2nd common boards, red and white pine	20 00	28 00	40
3rd common boards, red and white pine	17 00	24 00	41
4th common boards, red and white pine	15 00	21 00	40
Spruce boards	18 00	21 00	17
Pine shiplap 6″	20 00	24 00	20
Pine shiplap, 8″, 10″ and 12″	21 00	25 00	19
British Columbia, long fir, dimensions up to 32″	28 00	32 00	14
Spruce flooring and siding	22 00	25 00	18
British Columbia, clear cedar finishing	45 00	65 00	45
No. 1 B. C. Cedar flooring	35 00	48 00	37
No. 1 B. C. 4″ fir flooring	32 00	43 00	34
2nd white pine siding	35 00	45 00	29
3rd white pine siding	28 00	37 00	32
3rd red pine flooring and siding	26 00	31 00	19

The average advance was 28¾ per cent. Mr. Scallion claimed that the Western farmer, after practising the severest economy, barely made ends meet and got practically nothing on his investment. The manufacturers had free imports of raw material and rebates and bounties totalling $40,000,000 a year while the farmer only had free imports of about $8,000,000. The British preference was described as a great benefit to the Canadian consumer. The lumbermen made strong representations of another sort. Messrs. D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, and D. C. Cameron, of Kenora, urged the imposition of a duty on rough lumber. They absolutely and personally denied the existence of a lumber combine, claimed that Mayor Brown's figures as to prices were not accurate, and protested against the "dumping" of American lumber in the West.

When the Commission reached Calgary it met with requests from the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for the registration of all imported pure-bred animals; from the Knight Sugar Company, of Raymond, for an increase in the duty on raw suger and for protection against "the ruinous competition of British Columbia refiners"; from Lethbridge grocers asking that the sugar duties be not increased and charging the Eastern Wholesale Grocers with having a combine; from the Territorial Wool Growers' Association asking for a duty on wool such as can be raised in Canada, and a revision of existing classifications. They protested especially against the free importation of shoddy, woollen rags, yarn and waste. The Board of Trade presented a Resolution in favour of a duty on rough lumber. At Edmonton, a Farmers' deputation from Wetaskiwin objected to any reduction of the tariff and eulogized the value of the home market. They desired to protect and strengthen the existing local markets by encouraging manufacturing centres in the West—thus increasing the value of land and cheapening goods to the consumer through the saving of freight charges. The Alberta Farmers' Association, on the other hand, asked for reduction in the direction of a revenue tariff and opposed any duty on rough lumber.

The Edmonton Board of Trade presented a Memorial declaring that while a certain amount of protection to Canadian industries might be advantageous yet the limit had now been reached, if not passed, when the tariff unduly and unfairly pressed upon the consumer. Every line of goods manufactured in Canada was said to now have reasonable protection and it was claimed that the consumer pays, in practically all cases, an enhanced price equal to the duty. Population was declared to be the great necessity of the West and high prices for supplies, coupled with heavy freights, to be the chief deterrents to immigration. The Board protested against any increased duties on fruit or cotton fabrics—which latter formed the raw material for local manufacturers of tents, awnings, mattresses, etc. Special opposition was expressed to any duty on rough lumber. Several speakers at this session

dealt vigorously with the lumber situation; claiming that the British Columbia mills were on a strong footing and well able to meet competition. Coal-mine representatives asked for protection to the manufacturers so as to build up local consumers for their product. At Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan, the Board of Trade and the Grain Growers' Association asked for the reduction of duties on agricultural implements to a revenue basis; and the local Agricultural Society endorsed the views of the grain-growers of Manitoba while also asking for heavier duties on stock for breeding purposes. The Regina sitting was taken up in the main with views presented by the Grain Growers' Association, through its President, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, which may be summarized as follows:

1. Strong opposition to any increase in the tariff.
2. Favouring adjustment to a revenue basis by a large reduction of duties on agricultural implements, woollen and cotton goods, dressed lumber, and other articles of prime necessity to the people.
3. Imposition of moderate duties on such articles now on the free list as may be needed to make up the revenue.
4. Denunciation of a duty on rough lumber as a hardship to new and poor settlers.
5. All possible extension of the British preference so as to enhance the unity of the Empire.
6. Declaration that there is no more reason for a bounty on iron than for one to wheat-growers.
7. Removal of all duties on agricultural produce.

The Medicine Hat Board of Trade presented a Memorial describing the advantages of that town as an industrial centre, the great and growing demand existing in the West for manufactured goods, the desirability of shutting out the American goods which were now flooding the country, with the consequent possibility of branch houses being established. The Board wanted a high protective tariff against the United States, and low protective duties against Great Britain. As to these views, the Hon. W. T. Finlay, Provincial Secretary of Alberta, said in a press interview on Dec. 22nd, that he did not consider them to represent popular sentiment in the West. It may be added here that the farmers of British Columbia did not appear very much before the Commission. A deputation of fruit-growers at Nelson asked for the maintenance of existing duties on fruit—with, perhaps, the exception of oranges and lemons; an agricultural delegation at Vancouver asked for the same duty upon United States products as was imposed at the border upon Canadian products; a Victoria request was made for a higher duty on ground barley. The Western tour of the Commission may be said to have closed at Sault Ste. Marie on Dec. 21st when an earnest request was made by the Lake Superior Corporation (supported by the Board of Trade) for removal of the 53 cents per ton duty on coal for coking purposes. Upon this would depend whether the construction of their projected plant for the manufacture of coke was to be on

the Canadian or United States side of the line. A slight increase in the duty on veneer was asked for and a deputation of farmers requested that the duty on hay be raised from $2.00 to $4.00 a ton.

The Combines and the Country

Associated with tariff matters in the minds of a part of the public, though not always properly so, were the combines, or alleged combines, dealt with toward the close of 1905. The industrial development of the time had resulted in the chief dealers along specific lines of trade—such as plumbing goods, grocers' supplies, drugs, hardware supplies, tobacco and many others—organizing into Associations for the protection of joint interests. How far these bodies were really trusts, how far they restricted production, how far they raised or regulated prices, how far they dealt unfairly, or otherwise, with outside concerns, how far, in short, they could be considered as combines in the eye of the law, was the question at issue. So far as the tariff was concerned protectionists claimed that this development had nothing to do with fiscal issues and pointed to various combines in Great Britain which were said to involve immense capital and output and to represent many of the greater lines of industry and trade.

The first serious discussion of the subject arose out of a prosecution instituted late in October by the Attorney-General of Ontario against the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters Co-operative Association, Limited, of Toronto, and the Central Supply Association. These organizations included the business supply houses, the Union of Journeymen Plumbers and the Master Plumbers' Association. They were charged with all the worst faults of a "combine" including the stoppage of supplies, checking of trade, prevention of manufacture and control of prices. This legal action was hailed with delight by citizens who had for years been suffering from heavy prices and harsh treatment. The matter had originally become public through a criminal prosecution on April 13th, 1905, instituted against the firm of James Robertson & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for refusing to sell to an employing plumber on the ground that he was not a member of the Association above mentioned. This case was dismissed on technical grounds. The final official inquiry did not commence until October and then only as a result of an order from the Journeymen Plumbers' Union that plumbers and steamfitters employed in certain Toronto shops should go on strike until their employers joined the Master Plumbers' Association. On Nov. 14th after the full examination of papers and records seized at the headquarters of these two organizations, some 18 master plumbers were arraigned, under instructions from the Attorney-General, on a charge of conspiracy and during the trial it was found that $20,000 had been distributed amongst members as a result of certain combine arrangements, while newspapers stated that the prices for plumbing work

in the city were nearly double what they had been when the combine commenced operations. Mr. Justice Clute, on Dec. 7th, imposed a fine of $5,000 upon each of the indicted Associations, and individual fines ranging from $250 to $500 upon 8 master plumbers. In the course of the judgment His Lordship spoke very severely:

> One hardly knows how to express one's self in the face of the disclosures such as we had in regard to the matter. A number of hitherto reputable firms meet around a table and, under the pretence of sending in invited tenders, deliberately adopt a method by which, apparently, without the slightest compunction, they took from the public, that portion of the public who happened to be interested, money to which they had no possible claim, no more claim than by any person meeting another in the street and by force robbing him of what he had. Indeed, I think of the two offences the robbery is the least offensive. . . . The system was a fraudulent system. It was a combination carrying out their idea of limiting the trade to themselves, the members of the Plumbers' Association, and compelling, by the power which they had, the Plumbers' Supply Association to confine their trade exclusively to them. And, not content with what they might do in one city or town, the ramifications of this method extended throughout Ontario and throughout Canada, and while the similar Associations in the United States, from which the idea came, were not affiliated with the defendants in the strict sense of the word, I think they were in such close touch with those Associations that they attended their principal meetings, and they found the American Association ready to assist them at any time they required assistance, either in keeping out goods or in any other way that might render the working of their system more perfect.

Meantime, in the Police Court, on Nov. 29th, the three master plumbers, whose secession had led to the exposure, were examined at length concurrently with the trial by Mr. Justice Clute. Over 100 members of the Masters' Association were summoned to appear as defendants, and eventually 7 members of the Masters' Association and 4 of the local Plumbers' Union were committed for trial at the Assizes. Various other charges and investigations followed. A seizure of names, books and papers in the offices of Jenkins & Hardy, Toronto, revealed other firms and persons who were said to come under the law in relation to combines and, on Nov. 25, Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., Crown Attorney of Toronto, took proceedings against a long list of persons involved.

At the Tariff Commission, sitting in Hamilton on Nov. 24th, Mr. H. W. Zealand charged the Wholesale Grocers' Guild with being a combine, and with having forbidden the starch manufacturers, the canners of fruits and vegetables and the sugar refiners, to do business with his concern—the Grocers' Wholesale Company. He therefore asked to be allowed to import sugar, starch, canned vegetables, meat and fruits free of duty. Mr. George E. Bristol, President of the Guild, replied denying the charges and stating that Mr. Zealand was not a genuine wholesale dealer but that he represented a combination of retailers who were endeavouring to buy at wholesale prices in the hope of cut-

ting out the wholesalers. It was said at this time and repeated editorially in *The Globe* of Dec. 19th that combinations existed in regard to the sale of white lead, iron pipe, tin and tinplates, turpentine, bar iron and steel, hoop steel, enamelled ware, woodenware, wire, tacks and brads, stoves, stovepipes, harvest tools, lanterns, shovels and spades, nails and other articles of manufacture.

On Dec. 8th the merger, or combination, was announced of the sixteen principal drug supply companies in Canada with Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., of Winnipeg, as President. Toward the close of the year the so-called "Tack combine" was dealt with before the Police Magistrate of Toronto. The charge was that of combining with certain large manufacturing concerns to unduly limit production and restrict trade in tacks. This Canadian Tack Manufacturers Association had been organized in Montreal in 1892 and was latterly managed by Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy, of Toronto. Meanwhile, these illustrations of combination had been constantly pressed upon the Tariff Commissioners. At Guelph the farmers present described these and other alleged instances as being the direct product of the tariff. At Winnipeg certain wholesale interests claimed that the Canadian Canners, Limited, was really a combine and the copy of an agreement with the Winnipeg Wholesale Grocers' Guild was produced in proof. This was said to be made possible by the high tariff against United States canned goods. The Toronto *Star* in reviewing some of these conditions, on Nov. 21st, asked for a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter and the relation of the tariff thereto.

Boards of Trade Conventions during 1905

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia met in their 7th annual Convention on Feb. 22nd with a large attendance from Nelson, Rossland, Fernie, Trail, Kaslo, Sandon, Phœnix, Cranbrook and other places. Mr. G. O. Buchanan occupied the chair and in his Presidential address described the districts represented as the greatest mining area in Canada and as including 30,000 square miles of area, 40,000 population, 10 incorporated towns, 20 newspapers, 15 lines of railway, 7 smelters and 100 important mines. He referred to the withdrawal of the Kamloops, Vernon and Revelstoke Boards from the Convention and the fact that it now represented, exclusively, Southern Kootenay and Southern Yale. The necessity for a Dominion Minister of Mines was urged and congratulations tendered Mr. Duncan Ross, of Greenwood, upon his election to Parliament. Mr. Smith Curtis, of Rossland, a one-time member of the Provincial Government, caused the principal discussions during the two days of meeting by a Resolution censuring the exemption of railway lands from taxation; and by another charging the Provincial Government with the improper issue of Crown grants on unsurveyed lands, the Dominion Government with being improperly influenced in the granting of Coal lands, and the Crow's Nest Pass

Company with not keeping its engagement to furnish coal, locally, at $2.00 per ton. Neither Resolution passed in anything like its original form. The motions accepted may be summarized as follows:

1. Asking the Dominion Government to remove anomalies in the Tariff on lead-ore and its manufactured products.
2. Declaring that the Provincial Act granting Municipalities the right of ownership in all Utilities except Telephones should be extended to include the latter.
3. Urging the Provincial construction of a waggon road from a point on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway to some central point in the Flathead Valley.
4. Asking the Dominion Government for an expert Report on the Zinc resources of the Province ; the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways to establish experimental farms ; and the Provincial Government to aid light railways for development purposes.
5. Urging that responsible applicants should be given the privilege of improving and booming the Duncan and Lardo Rivers, with the right to levy toll upon logs using those streams.
6. Recommending the Dominion Government to establish a Department of Mines.
7. Urging the Provincial Government to investigate the reserve of Canadian Pacific Railway lands from taxation and to compel payment by that Company of all taxes justly payable.
8. Asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to investigate the charges made by Mr. Smith Curtis.
9. Suggesting the appointment of resident fruit inspectors in Kootenay and the efficient inspection of imported fruit ; asking protection from forest fires and better protection for game ; together with representation at the coming Portland (Oregon) Exposition.
10. Urging the Provincial Government to give reasonable aid at an early date to the Kootenay Central Railway and to a Coast-Kootenay Railway project.
11. Proposing co-operation of the Dominion and American Governments in the reclamation of Kootenay Valley River lands.
12. Urging the appointment of a resident Supreme Court Judge for Southern Kootenay and the creation of East Kootenay as a separate Judicial district.

The 2nd annual Convention of the Territorial Boards of Trade opened at Regina, on June 29th, with Mr. Thomas Tweed, the President of the preceding year, in the chair. He was re-elected to that position with Mr. R. J. Hutchings, of Calgary, and Mr. T. H. Maguire, of Prince Albert, as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Wm. Trant, of Regina, as Secretary. Delegates were present from the Boards of Trade at Broadview, Calgary, Cranbrook, Davidson, Edmonton, Estevan, Francis, Indian Head, Lethbridge, Macleod, Moosomin, Reymond, Rosthern, Red Deer, Regina, Victoria, Weyburn and Winnipeg—British Columbia and Manitoba being represented as well as the Territories. Amongst those taking an aetive part in the proceedings were H. W. Laird and H. F. Mytton, of Regina, W. T. Finlay, of Medicine Hat, W. C. Ives, of Lethbridge, Hugh MeKellar and W. B. Willoughby, of Moose Jaw, A. C. Fraser, of Edmonton, G. A. Low, of Red Deer. W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, A. L. Johnson and C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg.

It was decided not to divide the Association into Provincial units for another year but to continue the work of organization with the title of "Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada." At a banquet on June 30th Mr. Mytton, President of the Regina Board of Trade, presided, with Mayor Laird as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Premier Haultain spoke briefly, attributing the success of the Territorial Legislature to its non-partisan policy and Mr. F. W. Peters, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that they intended to have 4,000 extra cars and 68 extra locomotives to meet the wheat movement of the coming months. Edmonton was selected as the next place of meeting. On July 1st most of the delegates visited Saskatoon and were entertained by the local authorities. The Resolutions passed by the Convention may be summarized as follows:

1. Favouring Government ownership and operation of Telephones.
2. Urging the making of a uniform Insolvency Act for Manitoba, British Columbia and the new Provinces.
3. Declaring that the members of Government in the two new Provinces should be paid for their services "on a liberal scale commensurate with the dignity of the position."
4. Asking for greater Government assistance for Provincial Hospitals.
5. Favouring the purchase of the surplus lands in the Indian Reserves and their opening for settlement.
6. Supporting the distribution of Government institutions in the new Provinces rather than centralization—"having regard to efficiency and economy."
7. Asking for Government inspection of grain at Western points of shipment.
8. Supporting the Hudson's Bay Railway project and a proposed invitation to members of Parliament to visit the West.
9. Approval of the principle of Government fire insurance and the appointment of an official in each of the new Provinces to investigate the causes of all fires.
10. Favouring the preservation of timber limits for the use of the miller and actual settler.
11. Supporting the principle of uniformity in educational affairs and school curricula throughout the Western Provinces.
12. Demanding the Provincial licensing of hawkers and peddlers, and a reform in various details of the commercial law.

The 11th annual Convention of the Maritime Board of Trade was held at Yarmouth, N.S., on Aug. 16th to the 18th. Some 55 delegates were present representative of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. President E. K. Spinney, of Yarmouth, occupied the chair and delivered an elaborate address upon the transportation, shipping, financial and business interests of the Provinces. Amongst the succeeding speakers were Messrs. W. S. Fisher, E. B. Elderkin, J. E. de Wolf, R. W. Stair, B. H. Dodge, M.L.A., A. M. Bell, M. G. de Wolf, Alex. Stephen, C. P. Moore, Senator W. Ross, Captain Joseph Reid, M.L.A., and Rev. Father Burke. After considering and discussing a number of important Resolutions the new officers were elected as follows: President, Captain Joseph Reid, M.L.A., of Summerside, P.E.I.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. S.

Fisher, of St. John, and Mr. A. M. Bell, of Halifax; Secretary, Mr. C. M. Creed, of Halifax. A permanent delegation was also appointed to go to Ottawa, when the business of the Board required it, and including as members Messrs. E. K. Spinney, A. P. Price, J. E. de Wolf, G. A. R. Rowlings, of Sydney, W. M. Jarvis, of St. John, Hon. J. Robertson, of Moncton, N. Rattenbury and James Mickle, of Charlottetown, and W. J. Vroom, of Fredericton, with the President and Vice-Presidents, *ex-officio*. The following is a condensation of the Resolutions passed:

1. Re-affirming the previous year's statement as to the necessity of steamship communication between the North side of Prince Edward Island, Miramichi, Magdalen Islands and Sydney, N.S.
2. Pressing upon the Dominion authorities the importance of a loop line of railway from Truro to Amherst, N.S., *via* Parrsboro'.
3. Asking for the appointment of a Government Commission to inquire into the question of protecting the inland water fisheries.
4. Re-affirming the desirability of a daily steamship service between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, *via* St. John and Digby, and urging the Federal Government to take immediate steps in this connection.
5. Urging the abolition of the Statute Labour Law in Nova Scotia and pressing upon the three Provincial Governments the importance of improvements in the common roads of the Maritime Provinces, the necessity of distributing information upon the subject, and the desirability of appointing an officer to confer with County Councils and lecture generally regarding it.
6. Favouring the Federal redemption of worn or mutilated silver coins.
7. Declaring that "the time has arrived for a union of the three Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; and that a Memorial to this effect be forwarded to each of the Governments; and that they be urged to arrange for a meeting of representatives from each Government at an early date."
8. Re-affirming previous declarations as to the desirability of early action by the Dominion Government "to grant the measure of assistance necessary to secure the resumption of work in the shipyards, now idle, and to establish other ship-building plants in Canada."
9. Requesting the Dominion Government "to complete the terms of Confederation with Prince Edward Island and secure to her a permanent, efficient, and reasonable system of communication as soon as possible by the construction and operation of a railway tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland"; and to improve winter navigation by the construction of an efficient ice-breaker of modern type.
10. Favouring the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service.
11. Advocating the Municipal ownership of Electric plants.
12. Urging that a "uniform apple barrel" be established in Canada with a Government inspection thereof.

Proceedings and Opinions of Boards of Trade

The individual Boards of Trade in Canada run into the hundreds in number, but the active institutions constitute only a small proportion. Their views, in speech or resolution, as expressed from time to time, indicate local progress and conditions and, no doubt, a considerable volume of public opinion amongst representative business men and, as such, are of value. In Ontario the Toronto Board naturally leads in its expressions of

opinion. On Feb. 10th the annual address of the retiring President, Mr. J. F. Ellis, referred to the great Toronto fire of 1904 in which the total estimated loss was $10,000,000 with $8,350,000 of insurance, and the resulting evidence of elasticity and resourcefulness in Toronto business men; urged the duty of the Grand Trunk to grant substantial damages in connection with the contemplated expropriation of the Esplanade; called for immediate legislation to meet the dangers of level railway crossings; advocated closer trade relations with Mexico and Preferential trade within the Empire.

Addressing the Ottawa Board on Jan. 17th, the President, Mr. John R. Reid, deprecated "the personal and sectional element" at the capital which prevented concentrated effort by the citizens; described the Central Canada Exhibition as Ottawa's best civic asset and urged the necessity of new buildings therefor; and referred to Canada's stand in favour of Imperial Unity. Sir Sandford Fleming also spoke in reference to the Board's attitude of strong support to the idea of an Empire Cable service. At Brantford, on Mar. 7th, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., the retiring President of the local Board, delivered an important address. He referred to their still incomplete policy of Grand Trunk entrance, radial lines entrance and electrical energy supply. In his inaugural address as President of this Board on Mar. 28th, Mr. John Muir referred to the influence of the Board in diverting the Grand Trunk's main line through Brantford, to their policy of aiding the proposed steam railway to Woodstock, and the projected entrance of various radial lines. He believed the gasoline launch industry might be established in the City; approved the Board's earnest efforts to obtain cheap electrical power for the factories; and referred to the terms of a preceding Resolution in favour of the Government acquisition of the telephone service of Canada. The Woodstock Board had, meanwhile, passed a Resolution on Feb. 17th declaring that the railways proposed to be built from Brantford to Woodstock and from Woodstock to Lake Huron should be immediately proceeded with and that Parliament should be urged to grant the necessary powers at its present Session.

At Port Arthur, on April 18th, President W. H. Nelson referred to the coming construction of blast furnaces, coal and ore docks; to the recent by-law giving the Atikokan Iron Co. Ltd. a $25,000 site and a bond subscription of $200,000; to the recent demonstrated discoveries of merchantable iron ore in the vicinity of the town estimated at 25,000,000 tons; to the consequent local possibilities of blast furnaces, rolling mills, rail mills, wire and nail mills, and industries of various kinds; to the desirability of more frequent meetings with the Fort William Board of Trade. The Guelph Board on April 18th passed a Resolution declaring it inexpedient for the City to renew the existing contract, or to make a new one, with the Bell Telephone Company. The Galt

Board, on Oct. 17th, appointed a deputation to wait upon the Provincial Government to protest against the proposed amendment to the County Councils Act and to ask for an amendment to the High Schools Act by which townships might be required to contribute a fair amount towards the capital expenditure for higher education.

Mr. P. J. Bazin, the President of the Quebec Board of Trade, at its 64th annual meeting on Jan. 17th, charged the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways with discrimination in rates against the Port of Quebec and in favour of Montreal; referred to the arrangement by which the local ship-labour organizations agreed to submit questions at issue to a special Committee of the Board for investigation before inaugurating a strike; and protested against the action of the Great Northern Railway in removing its works to Montreal after spending Quebec's bonus of $200,000. Addressing the Montreal Board of Trade on Jan. 31st, President G. E. Drummond eulogized the transportation policy and developments of the day; expressed gratification at the addition of new first-class steamships to the Allan and Canadian Pacific Lines; and urged the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship line. Resolutions were passed in favour of better fire protection and completion by the Government of the absolutely needed improvements in St. Lawrence navigation; and in support of a Dominion subsidy to a fast mail and steamship service upon the Atlantic. The Quebec Board, on May 9th, passed a Resolution in favour of the opening up of the James Bay country by means of a railway running through its centre; and one urging the adoption by the Quebec Government of the Ontario pulp-wood policy by enacting that all timber cut upon Crown lands must be manufactured in Canada and not exported as raw material.

In the Maritime Provinces the Charlottetown Board heard an exhaustive address from President Rattenbury on Jan. 11th. He claimed, in connection with his advocacy of a ferry service across the straits with through freight rates, that the people of the Island should not be compelled to pay higher freight and passenger rates than their mainland neighbours. He favoured a steamer service to the West Indies with Montreal as the summer port and Charlottetown as a port of call both ways. The great importance of keeping open winter communication and an open port was urged; the desirability of a great Imperial commercial tariff policy referred to; the value of their local deep-water harbour described; and the Provincial claim for the extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Island urged through construction of terminals at the Capes, the establishment of a car-ferry service, and the broadening of the gauge of the Island Railway. He also asked for the appointment of a qualified local instructor in beet-sugar production. Addressing the Albertan Board of Trade (P.E.I.) on Jan. 11th, President Agnew deplored the past year's

failure in crops and the lower prices for various commodities and urged the Island Boards to combine in an effort to have the English terminus of direct steamship communication at Liverpool instead of Manchester as at present. It would improve trade conditions, he thought.

The Halifax Board of Trade held the largest meeting in its history, on Jan. 24th, and announced a membership of 376 with 19 new members. President J. E. de Wolf occupied the chair and the annual Report referred to the merging of the Retail Association and the Tourists' Association in the Board; described the past year in the Province as not so prosperous as 1903; repeated the protest of the Board against "the unfair ruling" of Lloyd's in rating Halifax in the same class of Marine risks as the St. Lawrence ports; urged once more the necessity of a fast Atlantic line in both Imperial and Dominion interests and to prevent the present diversion of mails and passenger traffic to foreign ports; advocated the encouragement of immigration and described the scarcity of labour as a serious handicap to the Province; referred to the advantages of Halifax as a great Atlantic terminus and its fitness for railway and steamship traffic; hailed the Grand Trunk Pacific as "a needed and welcome factor in the development of the Dominion"; declared that Nova Scotia had never benefited from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and urged a united effort to divert some of Canada's traffic through the Port of Halifax; deprecated the bad writing and poor preparation for business life given to boys in the High Schools; and regretted the closing of the local dockyards by the Admiralty. At a meeting of the Sydney (N.S.) Board of Trade, on Feb. 15th, the following Resolution was passed upon motion of Mr. G. A. R. Rowlings:

> Whereas it has been recently urged by some of our public men that legislation be sought to exclude or, at least, to check the circulation of foreign currency in Canada by subjecting it to a substantial discount; Resolved that in the opinion of this Board such legislation is not in the interest of the mercantile community of this country; but that it is preferable for the Government to effect, if possible, an arrangement with the banks or express companies, whereby those corporations shall accept such currency in the course of business, and thus keep withdrawing it from the public for the purpose of having it shipped back from time to time to the country issuing the same.

President Schofield addressed the St. John Board of Trade on Dec. 4th. He urged the policy of "free Canadian ports" as essential to the transportation interests of the country. "The hindrance to, and congestion of, trade which at present generally obtains for several seasons, while arrangements are being made for providing for new facilities, is greatly to be deplored and a definite policy of supplying all dredging, wharves, warehouses, etc., as fast as they are required would seem to be only possible if the Federal Government will take control of the facilities at

the various ports." The disasters to the lumber industry during the year were referred to as well as the city's claim to be one of the cheapest manufacturing centres in the Dominion. More manual training and domestic science in the schools was urged.

In the West the Brandon Board of Trade met on Jan. 24th with President John Inglis in the chair. Resolutions were passed denouncing the condition of freight rates and urging that the City be given power to grant industries exemption from taxation without the passage of a by-law. Mr. Inglis, in his address, deprecated the large amount of United States silver circulating in the Province; referred to the importance of Brandon as a distributing point and the desirability of the Grand Trunk Pacific passing through it; discussed the freight rates question and spoke of an average increase of 40 per cent. in the local insurance rates. The Winnipeg Board met on Feb. 7th, and Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, the President, dealt at length with the condition of the Province. The increasing population, growing trade, enhanced railway facilities and equipment, and civic growth, were referred to. "I do not know of any city that has experienced such phenomenal development and occasioned such universal, favourable comment." Building permits in 1904 showed $9,651,750 to the credit of Winnipeg; $5,885,120 to that of Toronto; $3,646,484 to that of Montreal. Bank clearings, he said, had increased from $246,-108,000 to $294,601,437, or 20 per cent., while customs, inland, and postal revenue had grown from $3,230,253 to $3,904,868.

The two principal Boards of Trade in British Columbia—those of Victoria and Vancouver—were very active during the year. At a meeting of the former, on Jan. 13th, a Resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to appoint a practical expert to make a complete study and survey of the Halibut and other deep-sea fisheries of the Pacific coast; to make a similar study and survey of available markets and means of transportation; and to develop a system of co-operative storing and curing of fish. Another Resolution urged the Dominion Government to take immediate steps for providing dry-dock accommodation "to meet the requirements of modern warships and the mercantile marine at Esquimalt." A second meeting on Feb. 9th passed a Resolution urging the City Council to take prompt action *re* the opening of the Songhees' (Indian) Reserve by offering to provide another Reserve and the funds necessary for removal. It was suggested also that the northern portion be set aside for park and industrial purposes and the southern for terminal and wharfage purposes. A further and special meeting on the 13th discussed this question again and the initial difficulty of the Indians' refusal to consent to any sale or exchange of their lands and title.

At the 26th annual meeting on July 14th, of the Board, President S. J. Pitts, Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Joly de Lotbinière, and the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Finance Minister of British Colum-

bia, were amongst the speakers. The annual Report recapitulated the policy in various connections—notably the Assessment Act as to which they had successfully urged that taxation should be made upon net worth and the existing rate paid by merchants be largely reduced; the request that taxation of commercial travellers be taken out of the control of municipalities and assumed by the Provincial Government; the urgent necessity of dock accommodation for the increasing size of ocean steamships; the desirability of a direct line of railway from the coast to the Kootenay with a daily freight and passenger service to Victoria; deprecating the absence of a clause in the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill making compulsory the commencement of construction from both ends; urging Preferential trade relations with Australia and lower cable rates to Japan.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade was held on March 7th. The address of President H. McDowell congratulated the City upon at last having "a business man" as Mayor in the person of Mr. F. Buscombe, a past President of the Board; described the business of the year as satisfactory despite "the depressed state of the logging and lumbering industry and the almost total failure of the Fraser River fisheries"; declared the prospect bright for getting the same rate of duties on lumber and shingles as was imposed by the United States; deplored the action of the Washington Legislature in refusing to join British Columbia in making two close years for sockeyes; urged the appointment of competent fire wardens throughout the Province; reviewed the mining progress of the year as satisfactory and described the good effect of the lead bounty. At the annual meeting of the New Westminster Board on Feb. 8th the retiring President, Mr. L. A. Lewis, noted the locally-increased demand for city properties and farm lands; deprecated the American control of the Halibut fisheries off the coast; approved a steamship line to Mexico; urged that New Westminster be made the home port of the Canadian Pacific Railway for some of their large freight steamers; and estimated that, during 1904, 80,000,000 feet of lumber had been shipped from the United States into Manitoba and the Territories which, if manufactured in British Columbia would have meant $200,000 in mill wages, and $250,000 for cutting the logs, with $25,000 for Government stumpage dues. The Presidents of the more active Boards of Trade in the Dominion were selected as follows during the year:

Date of Annual Meeting.	Board of Trade.		Name of President.
Jan. 10	Sault Ste. Marie	Ont.	J. D. H. Browne.
Jan. 17	Ottawa	"	Denis Murphy, K.C.
Feb. 2	Toronto	"	J. D. Allan.
Feb. 15	Fort William	"	S. C. Young.
Feb. 17	Woodstock	"	John White.
Feb. 27	Thorold	"	Leslie McMann.

Date of Annual Meeting.	Board of Trade.		Name of President.
Mar. 1	St. Catharines	Ont.	R. B. Hamilton.
Mar. 7	Peterborough	"	D. Hughes-Charles.
April 17	Preston	"	George Pattinson, M.L.A.
April 18	Port Arthur	"	G. O. P. Clavet.
April 18	Guelph	"	G. B. Ryan.
April 28	London	"	A. W. White.
July 30	Hamilton	"	J. W. Lamoreaux.
Oct. 17	Galt	"	J. H. Fuyer.
Jan. 11	Charlottetown	P.E.I.	Donald Nicholson.
Jan. 17	Summerside	"	Neil McQuarrie.
Jan. 17	Alberton and West Prince	"	John Agnew.
Jan. 17	Quebec	Que.	Wm. Power, M.P.
Jan. 20	Montreal	"	William T. Gear.
Jan. 18	Kentville	N.S.	W. E. Porter.
Jan. 24	Halifax	"	James Hall.
April 25	Amherst	"	John McKeen.
July 5	Sydney	"	G. A. R. Rowlings.
Jan. 24	Brandon	Man.	John Inglis.
Feb. 7	Winnipeg	"	A. L. Johnson.
Feb. 8	Vancouver	"	A. B. Erskine.
July 14	Victoria	"	W. T. Oliver.
Feb. 26	Edmonton	N.W.T.	J. H. Morris.
	Regina	"	H. F. Mytton.
Dec. 4	St. John	N.B.	H. B. Schofield.

Speeches at Luncheon Clubs during 1905

One of the interesting movements of a public character in Canada during 1905 was the continued development of the Luncheon Club idea. At regular intervals a gathering, usually representative of the best business and professional interests of the City concerned, met for luncheon at a given place and afterwards listened to a half-hour address upon some timely topic, from a Canadian authority upon the subject, or from a visitor of prominence. The chief organizations in question were the Canadian Club, Toronto, with affiliated Clubs at Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the Empire Club of Canada with Toronto as its head-quarters. Of the Canadian Club, Toronto, Mr. G. A. Howell was President at the beginning of 1905 and Mr. E. R. Peacock was elected at the annual meeting on April 27th; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was President in Ottawa with Dr. J. D. Courtenay as his successor upon October 16th; Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., was President at Winnipeg with Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., as his successor upon Nov. 27th. Of the Empire Club, Lieut.-Colonel James Mason was President with Professor William Clark, of Trinity College, elected as his successor on May 12, 1905. The following lists indicate the nature of the addresses delivered during the year and the educative influence of these organizations:

PROGRAMME OF CANADIAN CLUB, OTTAWA, 1905

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Jan. 7.	—Rev. Professor Clark, Toronto.....	Canada and the Empire.
Jan. 27.	—Mr. Norman Duncan, of New York, and Dr. W. H. Drummond, of Montreal	Literary Evening.
Feb. 4.	—Mr. Byron E. Walker, Toronto.....	The Duty of Canadians to Canada.
Feb. 25.	—The Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P.....	The North-West Territories.
Mar. 18.	—Mr. J. G. Foster, United States Consul-General, Ottawa	United States Policies and Problems.
April 3.	—Rev. Chancellor Burwash, Toronto.	The United Empire Loyalists.
April 15.	—Mr. H. Rider Haggard, M.P., and Commander Booth-Tucker	Emigration Work.
May 5.	—H. E. The Governor-General and President and Secretary of Municipal Voters' League of Chicago	Municipal Government.
Aug. 24.	—Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenburg	Complimentary Luncheon.
Sept. 16.	—Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.	Twenty Years After.
Sept. 30.	—Mr. L. S. Amery, Colonial Editor of *The Times*	Some Military Elements of National Life.
Oct. 21.	—Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Mr. Geoffrey Drage, ex-M.P. ...	An Imperial Council.
Nov. 10.	—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, F.R.S., Montreal	Radium.
Nov. 25.	—Mr. D. M. Stewart, Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal	Banking Systems of Canada and the United States.
Dec.	.—Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Toronto	Life Insurance in Canada.
Dec.	.—Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Patrol Officer, Ottawa	Canadian Criminology.
Dec. 30.	—Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., London..	Imperialism.

PROGRAMME OF EMPIRE CLUB, TORONTO, 1905

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Jan. 5.	—Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P. Toronto..	National Ownership of Railways.
Jan. 12.	—Hon. Eugene N. Foss, of Boston....	The Future Relations of Canada and the United States and their effect upon the British Empire.
	Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C., of Newfoundland.	
	Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C. M.L.A., of Newfoundland.	
	Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague, of Toronto.	(Evening meeting.)
	Lieut.-Colonel George T. Denison.	
	Mr. R. J. Younge, of Toronto.	
Jan. 19.	—Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Vice-President and General Manager of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario	Niagara Power; Past, Present and Prospective.

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Jan. 26.	Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry in Ontario	Our Canadian Forests.
Feb. 2.	Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., Lindsay.	The Defence of the Empire.
Feb. 9.	Professor A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Toronto	The Mineral Resources of Ontario and their Development.
Feb. 23.	Mr. D. J. Goggin, B.A., D.C.L., Late Deputy Minister of Education in the North-West Territories.	North-West Autonomy.
Mar. 2.	Mr. S. Morley Wickett, B.A., Ph.D., Toronto	Canadians in the United States.
Mar. 16.	Mr. J. D. Allan, President of Toronto Board of Trade	Current Conditions in Russia.
Mar. 23.	Mr. J. M. Clark, M.A., K.C., Toronto.	The Treaty-Making Power.
Mar. 30.	Mr. Henry C. Osborne, Toronto	Our Position in the Empire.
April 6.	Major-General F. W. Benson, C.B., London	Canadians in the Imperial Military Service.
April 13.	The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, B.A., Tokio, Japan	Occidental Japan.
April 27.	Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague, Toronto	Australia and the Empire.
May 30.	Hon. G. W. Ross, M.L.A., Toronto.. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Brantford	Imperialism.

PROGRAMME OF CANADIAN CLUB, TORONTO, 1905

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Jan. 9.	The Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon, Kingston	Political Purity.
Jan. 13.	Mr. Forbes Robertson, London, England	Art.
Jan. 23.	Dr. Harlan P. Beach, F.R.G.S. London, England	China.
Jan. 30.	Capt. Duncan Campbell, D.S.O.	Political Situation in England.
Feb. 6.	Com'r A. P. Low, of Ottawa	Hudson's Bay Expedition.
Feb. 13.	Prof. W. S. Milner, of Toronto University	The English Civil Service.
Feb. 20.	Hon. T. G. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General, Montreal	Trade with the Far East.
Feb. 27.	Mr. J. S. Willison, Toronto *News*..	North-West Autonomy.
Mar. 6.	Professor Chas. W. Colby, of McGill University, Montreal	Patriotism and History.
Mar. 13.	Mr. Paul G. Martineau, K.C., Montreal	The Case for Separate Schools.
Mar. 20.	Professor Walter A. Wyckoff, of Princeton, N.J.	Industrialism.
Mar. 27.	Mr. Frank Pedley, Ottawa	Indians of Canada.
April 3.	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	What Canada should Accomplish.

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
April 10.—	The Rev. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), Winnipeg	The Future of Canada.
April 12.—	Mr. H. Rider Haggard and Com'r Booth-Tucker	Emigration.
April 17.—	Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell	Work amongst Labrador Fishermen.
Nov. 3.—	Mr. Jerome K. Jerome	Informal Speech.
Nov. 13.—	Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., London, England	Profit Sharing.
Nov. 20.—	Prof. Adam Shortt, Kingston	Taxation of Corporations.
Dec. 4.—	Mr. Charles Marcil, M.P., Quebec...	The French-Canadian.

At Winnipeg, the Canadian Club listened to the Rev. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") and Professor W. F. Osborne on Mar. 27th at an inaugural meeting. On May 22nd it was addressed by Mr. W. Sanford Evans on "Essentials of a Canadian Nation"; on June 5th by Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of the Manitoba *Free Press,* on "The Proper Attitude of Canadians to their Public Men"; on Sept. 8th by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., with "Canada" as his theme; on Oct. 10th by H.E. Earl Grey, with "Canadian Citizenship" as his subject; on Nov. 1st by Mr. Richard Jebb upon "Colonial Naturalization"; and upon Dec. 4th by the Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., who made "A Plea for Racial Unity."

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS AND POLITICAL INCIDENTS

Jan. 1.—Mr. W. W. Cory is appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Jan. 1.—The political complexion of the House of Commons is stated as follows :

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Quebec	11	54
Ontario	48	38
New Brunswick	6	7
Nova Scotia	0	18
Manitoba	3	7
Prince Edward Island	3	1
British Columbia	0	7
The Territories	4	7
	75	139

Jan. 5.—The St. John *Globe* (Liberal) expresses itself in favour of the abolition of life tenure in the Senate and a change to election instead of selection.

Jan. 6.—A new and handsome building in Winnipeg, dedicated to the work of the Liberal party, is formally opened in the presence of leading local party men such as Mr. A. H. Pulsford, Mr. T. Greenway, M.P., Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., Dr. J. A. McArthur, President of the Winnipeg Association, and others.

Jan. 6.—At Truro, N.S., an Address and purse is presented to Mr. F. A. Lawrence, K.C., M.P., upon the eve of his departure for Ottawa.

Jan. 7.—Mr. R. E. A. Leach, an active Liberal organizer in Manitoba, is appointed by the Federal Government. Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies in that Province.

Jan. 11.—The Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, of Ottawa, Hon. P. A. Choquette, of Quebec, Hon. J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, and Hon. T. O. Davis, of Prince Albert (appointed Sept. 30, 1904), take the oath of Office as Senators of Canada.

Jan. 14.—The Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, is given a banquet at Nicolet in honour of his work and success in the late Elections.

Jan. 16.—Mr. Charles Marcil, M.P., is appointed Chairman of Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons.

Jan. 17.—At a Liberal Caucus, Mr. W. S. Calvert is chosen as Chief Whip of the party and Mr. H. J. Logan as his assistant. The others are Messrs. G. D. Grant, for Ontario; L. Lavergne and D. Gallery for Quebec; Alex. Johnstone for the Maritime Provinces; R. G. Macpherson for British Columbia and J. G. Turriff for the Western region.

Jan. 18.—The following Chairmen of Committees are appointed in the Senate:

Internal Economy—The Hon. Robert Watson.
Banking and Commerce—Sir George Drummond.
Railway, Telegraphs and Harbours—The Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain.
Miscellaneous Private Bills—The Hon. H. J. Clo an.
Divorces—The Hon. J. R. Gowan, C.M.G.
Revision of the Rules of the Senate—The Hon. L. G. Power.
Standing Orders—The Hon. F. G. Young.

Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons Mr. C. S. Hyman is announced as presiding over the Railway Committee, Mr. T. Greenway over that of Agriculture, and Mr. Arch. Campbell over that of Banking and Commerce.

Jan. 26.—Sir William Mulock states in the House of Commons that he has thoroughly investigated the question of rural mail delivery and has come to the conclusion that it is premature to speak of its establishment in Canada. The cost is very high and it has not proved altogether satisfactory in the United States.

Feb. 1.—The Hon. John Costigan, M.P., is presented by the Liberal members of Parliament, at Ottawa, with a mahogany cabinet of solid silver cutlery in commemoration of his 70th birthday anniversary.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Byron E. Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, addresses the Canadian Club at Ottawa with the duty of Canadians to Canada as his subject. Natural resources he divided into three categories: "(1) Where we reap but do not sow and cannot replace, as in mines; (2) Where we reap only as we sow; wheat is an example of this but an imperfect one, as constant cropping of the soil, without rotation or fertilization, will mean poverty for a future generation as the North-West may discover; (3) Where we reap for a time without sowing, but only at the expense of posterity: forests and fisheries are an example of this class." The present course of public development would, he thought, lead us into conditions similar to those of the United States. He condemned the press, criticized education, and urged the desirability of culture. "Character and the power to think is the great end, not the making of plumbers and electricians."

Feb. 4.—The citizens of Windsor give a banquet to Mr. R. F. Sutherland, K.C. M.P., in honour of his appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons.

Feb. 13.—The Canadian Club, Toronto, listens to an Address from Prof. W. S. Milner on "The English Public Service" with the following conclusion: "I submit that the time has arrived in Canada for the adoption of the principle of office to the most fit, for the elevation of the Civil Service to a profession, an object of manly ambition, fed in its higher branches by competitive selection from our colleges and universities."

Feb. 15.—The Conservative members of Parliament meet in Caucus at Ottawa and appoint Mr. George Taylor Chief Whip. His

assistants include Messrs. E. A. Lancaster and A. B. Ingram for Ontario, Dr. A. N. Worthington and J. E. E. Leonard for Quebec ; G. W. Ganong and A. A. Lefurgey for the Maritime Provinces ; Dr. Roche for the West.

Feb. 17.—The Toronto *Globe* contains a somewhat remarkable article reviewing the corruption of political conditions under the heading of " Is corruption in elections the national Canadian vice ?"

Mar. 9.—Mr. E. A. Maclaurin, of Toronto, is elected President of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario.

Mar. 14.—Mr. Joseph Pope, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State at Ottawa, writes to the press regarding the misuse of the prefix " Honourable " and points out that the authorized table of titles approved by the Sovereign decrees as follows : " Executive Councillors of Provinces to be styled ' Honourable ' but only while in office and the title not to be continued afterwards."

Mar. 26.—According to *The Globe's* Ottawa Correspondent the Western Liberal members hold a meeting and endorse the views expressed in Mr. Sifton's Autonomy speech. They would like to see him return to the Cabinet " if at all possible."

Mar. 29.—The Conservative *Spectator* of Hamilton, Ont, uses some strong language regarding Western Autonomy legislation. " Just now we have a Quebec proposal to establish a new Quebec in the West ; a proposal to spread the curse of Separate Schools over an enormous territory ; a proposition which, if it succeeds, will materially affect immigration into Canada and retard progress in no small degree."

Mar. 30.—The Senate deals with the refusal of Senator Curry, of Windsor, N.S., to accept his appointment to the Senate, or to resign his position, by declaring his seat vacant for absence during two consecutive Sessions.

April 4.—It is announced that Senator P. A. Choquette has acquired a controlling interest in *Le Soleil*, the Liberal organ of Quebec City, and this is expected to mean political trouble for Mr. S. N. Parent.

April 21.—In connection with Conservative demands in Ontario for a clearance of partisan officials under the new Government *The Globe* has the following statement : " After the Laurier Government took office only one Deputy Minister, Mr. Hayter Reed, lost his position. The late Mr. Burgess was removed from the Deputy Ministership of the Interior but was given another place. The Deputy Ministers of Customs, Finance, Railways, Justice, Marine and Fisheries, Public Works, Postmaster-General, Agriculture, Secretary of State, Inland Revenue, and Mounted Police, practically all appointed by the previous Government, were retained in their positions."

May 2.—Upon the somewhat discussed question of the use of the prefix " Honourable " by retired Provincial Ministers and the almost universal application of such titles in that connection by the public, the Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, in an interview (*News*) says : " I naturally speak with diffidence on this question, as I am not aware of the circumstances governing the publication of the recognized table of procedure. Technically speaking, of course, the rule must govern but I certainly approve of an ex-Minister receiving the title or appellation of ' Honourable ' after he has left office."

May 5.—The appointment is announced of Mr. Justice F. Langelier, of the Quebec Superior Court, to be a member of the Inter-Provincial Arbitration Commission in succession to Sir L. E. N. Casault.

May 16.—Senator Robert Mackay is elected President of the Montreal Reform Club.

May 25.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade endorses a Resolution of the Builders' Exchange declaring in favour of municipal ownership and control of electric power, for manufacturing purposes, and appoints a Committee to co-operate with others in urging upon the City Council "the expediency of procuring and bringing, or causing to be brought, into the city as a municipal enterprise electric power for manufacturing as well as for municipal and other purposes."

May 27.—Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, is appointed a member of the Transportation Commission of Canada.

June 2.—Dr. Thomas S. Sproule is re-elected Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Order of Canada.

June 6.—The Hon. William Ross, of Halifax (appointed May 18), takes the oath of office as a Senator of Canada.

June 23.—Mr. H. G. LaMothe, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, presents to Parliament the following official figures regarding the General Election of 1904 : General Election, 1900, rejected ballots, 7,718 ; elections by acclamation or equivalent, 5 ; General Election of 1904 : General Election, 1900, rejected acclamation or equivalent, 4. Votes polled and ballots rejected, number spoilt ballots, and polling stations (1904) were as follows :

	Polled.	Rejected.	Spoilt.
Ontario	444,277	1,787	2,084
Quebec	256,782	1,986	1,705
Nova Scotia	103,651	574	442
New Brunswick	72,959	822	447
P. E. Island	29,427	194	169
Manitoba	48,122	190	220
N. W. Territories	46,676	370	487
British Columbia	25,184	125	158
Yukon Territory	3,608	42	45
	1,030,686	6,090	5,757

June 23.—French-Canadians in all parts of Canada, and especially in Montreal, celebrate the Feast of St. Jean Baptiste, the patron Saint of the race. An eloquent address is given in St. James Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. H. Filiatrault. In Winnipeg Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, speaks with vehemence :

"Why should we not take a solemn resolution on this day, not in connection with the use of the French as our official language, but for its use in the very details of life ? Why should we, right here in St. Boniface, have signs and other advertisements that are not French ? Why should we continue to patronize those who get our money when they refuse to advertise in French. There is a neglect which signifies that we have not enough pride—the pride that is founded on Christianity. We must make the resolution to have French honoured wherever it has the right to be. It is not a secondary matter, it is of capital importance. We are invaded by immigration from all parts, but we are the only people who have special rights. We need not fear expressing that. We are not loyal to England only when it is advantageous to us ; we have, when need be, shed our blood in her defence to uphold her flag. That flag owes it to us that it was respected in many cases. We have neither excuse nor explanations to give ; we need not parade our loyalty, our past speaks for us. But at times I have been tempted to drape the British flag in mourning from this pulpit of St. Boniface when our liberty was assailed and it failed to protect our rights."

June 28.—The appointment is announced of Mr. A. L. Davison as Conservative Organizer for Nova Scotia.

July 1.—It is stated by *The Globe* that the ancestors of Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. R. L. Borden lived at, and gave the name to, the village of Borden-next-Settingbourne in England.

July 8.—A great Liberal picnic is held at London in honour of Hon. C. S. Hyman's re-election and some 14,000 people are provided with food.

July 13.—Criticizing utterances of *The News*, of Toronto, *Le Soleil*, of Quebec, expresses itself strongly. "Everywhere in Canada we are in our own home, subjects of the same King, and on the same footing as the sons of England. The French-Canadian is not a graft in Canada; we are the trunk, the root; the graft comes from the British Isles."

July 13.—The first Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Suppression of Tuberculosis in Canada, signed by Senator W. C. Edwards and Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., is presented to Parliament. It recommends that the Federal and Provincial Governments unite in measures to cure, and prevent the dissemination of, this disease.

July 27.—Upon this date and again on Aug. 2nd, *Le Soleil* of Quebec, vigorously criticizes *The Globe*, of Toronto, for announcing (though a Government organ) three times in one year the probable resignation of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice. "What would become of the party, what would become of the Government, without the work, energy, ability and light of this Minister?"

Aug. 2.—The appointment is announced of Mr. M. J. Butler as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

Aug. 8.—The 3rd annual Convention of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba is held in Brandon with 200 delegates present. Mr. D. W. McCuaig is elected President in succession to Mr. Wm. Ryan. A Resolution is passed declaring lumber, lath and shingles to be articles of prime importance to the Western settler and "most emphatically" protesting against "any interference with the free importation of rough lumber." Another Resolution refers to the steadily-growing cost of coal to the consumer and to the absence of competitive conditions to regulate the price and urges the Dominion Government "to fix a reasonable maximum price-limit for car-lots at the mine mouth and a reasonable standard of purity in the commodity for all purchasers." It is further resolved that freight rates on coal, with existing discriminations, should be inquired into by the Railway Commission. Another motion declares it unwise to lower the standard of Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat and recommends legislation providing for the testing of wheat so that standards of different grades may be established according to relative milling values.

Aug. 15.—The 5th annual Convention of the French Acadians of the Maritime Provinces opens at Caraquet, N.B., with some 4,000 people present and a number of representative public men, including Hon. R. Lemieux, M.P., Solicitor-General of Canada, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., of Montreal, Senator Poirier, Hon. C. H. Labillois, Commissioner of Public Works, N.B., Hon. A. D. Richard, and many of the leading business and professional men of the three Provinces. Dr. F. X. Conneau, President, is in the chair and Resolutions are passed (1) regretting that the Canadian Government had not, as yet, nominated an Acadian Senator for Nova Scotia; (2) urging the various Provincial Governments to supply the farmers with a certain quantity of good seed at reduced price; (3) asking for French instructors in Agriculture in French localities; (4) recommending the adoption of the Rochon series of books for use in Acadian

schools ; (5) urging the teaching of French in the Normal schools and asking for a French Inspector of Schools in Antigonish County ; (6) appealing to Acadians to support Acadian newspapers. Mr. Cyprian Marin is elected President.

Aug. 30.—The appointment is announced of Colonel Frederick White, C.M.G., as Commissioner of the North-West Territories.

Sept. 14.—Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., delivers a lengthy speech at Winnipeg reviewing political conditions, supporting Public Ownership of Public Utilities, advocating Provincial Rights and favouring the formation of a new party.

Sept. 25.—The Toronto *News* of this date, Sept. 29th, Nov. 4th and Nov. 25th contains lengthy articles reviewing certain alleged political scandals at Ottawa.

Oct. 14.—A complimentary banquet is given to the Hon. L. O. Taillon, K.C., ex-M.P., by the Lafontaine Club of Montreal.

Oct. 18.—A Post Office surplus of $490,844, over and above all expenditure, is announced for the year ending June 30th, 1905. The following figures are made public to illustrate the progress made under Sir William Mulock's administration of this Department : "The estimated number of letters posted was 285,541,000 as against 259,190,000 in 1904 and 116,028,000 in 1896. The estimated increase in the number of letters and postcards for the year was 26,531,000, the largest of any year except that of 1899-1900, when the two-cent letter rate was adopted. The amount of money remitted by money-orders and postal notes was $36,229,050, an increase of over 176 per cent. compared with 1896, when the sum remitted was $13,081,160. Last year $32,551,562 was sent through the mails in this way."

Oct. 21.—Sir William Mulock, late Postmaster-General, is sworn in at Toronto as Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice.

Nov. 4.—A Convention is held at Guelph of representatives from townships in the Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Halton ; and the Ontario Rural Municipal Association is formed with Mr. Herbert Wright as President. A Resolution, presented by Mr. K. W. McKay, of the *Municipal World*, St. Thomas, is passed approving of the present County Council system. A two-year term proposal for members of local municipal councils is held over, and the Railway taxation question freely discussed.

Nov. 6.—Mr. J. S. Willison, of Toronto, addresses the Canadian Club at St. Catharines on Civil Service Reform. A full page report is published in *The News* of Nov. 9th.

Nov. 13.—Upon this date and Nov. 16th and Nov. 18th, following, the Manitoba *Free Press* contains letters from the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., dealing with the history of the Remedial Bill question of 1895-6.

Nov. 14.—Mr. George W. Ross, M.L.A., ex-Premier of Ontario, addresses a McMaster University audience in Toronto upon the merits of the British constitution as developed in Canada.

Nov. 14.—The Toronto *News* states its platform as follows :

Civil service reform ; appointment and promotion by merit ; resolute opposition to the spoils system.

Provincial rights ; maintenance of the Federal principle ; and integrity of Provincial powers.

Abolition or genuine reform of the Senate.

National ownership of telegraphs and telephones.

An independent Commission to report upon the St. Lawrence route, with the object of making it absolutely safe and efficient.

An independent Commission to operate the Intercolonial Railway, eliminate politics and put an end to the waste.

Nov. 24.—It is announced from Ottawa that a Dominion Conservative Convention will be held at Winnipeg in the Autumn of 1906. A Committee of members of Parliament, headed by Mr. H. B. Ames, is said to have the arrangements in hand.

Dec. 4.—Addressing the Canadian Club in Winnipeg, the Rev. Father Drummond concludes his speech as follows :

"The typical Canadian must be fully in touch with his English and French-speaking fellow countrymen, and just to all nationalities. We Canadians ought to be the fairest and most enlightened people in the world. Near enough to Europe to share its time-tried culture and consequent wisdom and depth, so near the United States that we cannot help sharing its elemental activity, directness and breadth, we have all the advantages of political union with an Imperial race, and yet none of the insularity of that race. The two nations that are in many ways the best representatives of the great Teutonic and Latin streams of tendency, France and England, have contributed to mould our national character into a rare combination of cheerfulness and gravity, of urbanity and power, of intellect and will."

Dec. 14.—Upon this date and Dec. 22nd the Toronto *News* reviews the functions and work of the Canadian Senate and other Upper Houses.

Dec. 19.—A striking feature of the Mayoralty contest in Ottawa between Mayor Ellis and Mr. A. A. Taillon, is the intervention of Mgr. J. O. Routhier, V.G., Administrator of the Diocese in the absence of Archbishop Duhamel. He writes the Mayor under the above date, and points out that he had supported him in his previous contest, and continues : "The French-Canadians according to an understanding have the right to claim a representative of their own race for Mayor. They have chosen Mr. Taillon for their candidate. Already, as you are well aware, several of the English-speaking people have received him warmly. Is it not only just that you accord them this right ? I regret sincerely to see you enter the contest, for it seems that you cannot be successful. You will understand, Mr. Mayor, that all the French-Canadians cannot but be loyal to Mr. Taillon just as they were to you last year. I would regret your defeat and rather than that you should suffer defeat it would be better for you to retire from the contest." Mayor Ellis refuses to withdraw and is finally re-elected by a considerable majority.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN CANADA, 1905

Date.	Name.	Court.
Jan. 7.	—Hon. A. Malouin	Superior Court, Arthabaska, Que.
Feb. 10.	—Hon. R. C. Clute	High Court, Exchequer Division.
June 13.	—Hon. J. W. Longley	Supreme Court, Nova Scotia.
June 14.	—His Honour F. McB. Young	County Court, Atlin, B.C.
June 14.	— " " P. D. Lampman ..	County Court, Victoria, B.C.
July 20.	—Hon. John Idington	Supreme Court of Canada.
July 21.	—His Honour Hugh O'Leary	Provisional Districts, Thunder Bay, Ont.
July 29.	—Hon. L. J. Cannon	Superior Court, Three Rivers, Que.
Aug. 10.	—His Honour C. H. Widdifield ..	Junior Judge, County Court, County Grey, Ont.
Aug. 24.	—Hon. T. G. Mathers	Court of King's Bench, Manitoba.

Date.	Name.	Court.
Aug. 24.—	His Honour W. H. P. Clement ..	County Court, Kootenay, B.C.
Oct. 5.—	Hon. James Maclennan	Supreme Court of Canada.
Oct. 17.—	Hon. Sir William Mulock	High Court, Exchequer Division, Ont.
Oct. 17.—	His Honour P. E. Wilson	County Court, East Kootenay, B.C.
Nov. 21.—	Hon. J. P. Mabee	High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Ont.

II. THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO

The Issues before the People of the Province

The Legislature of Ontario had been dissolved on Dec. 13th with Jan. 18th, 1905, as nomination day, and the elections to take place on Jan. 25th. A part of the contest had been fought with vigour during the close of the year 1904—indeed it may be said that the entire period since the elections of 1902 had been more or less a political campaign. The Party Conventions* had been held (Liberal, Nov. 23rd, and Conservative, Nov. 24th, 1904), the platforms arranged with care and organization effected, so far as it was possible, upon either side.

Apart from the approval expressed of past lines of policy or action, the Liberal promises included (1) further aid to Technical Schools; (2) a demand that election trials be continued until offenders were convicted and punished; (3) the assessment of railway taxation to be equal to that of private citizens or other corporations; (4) placing the town sites and revenues of the Temiskaming Railway under Government control; (5) establishment of Northern Ontario, the taxation of town sites and the protection of water powers in that region; (6) a Government inquiry as to the disposal of timber on Crown lands by open competition, the protection of young pine trees and pulp-wood, and the reforestation of denuded districts; (7) the giving to new settlers in a separate service for the construction of colonization roads in Northern Ontario the right of cutting all timber for use, or sale, excepting pine, and of receiving an ultimate patent from the Crown without any reservation of either pine or mineral; (8) liberal terms to prospectors for minerals if property be held for development and not speculative purposes; (9) appointment of a Commission to deal with such questions as the bonding powers and over-capitalization of companies operating public utilities and the relationship of municipalities to such concerns; (10) consolidation of the Labour branches of the public service and the appointment of a Minister of Colonization and Labour; (11) removal of obstacles in the way of municipalities acquiring control of public utilities and the giving of a special charter to the City of Toronto; (12) rigid enforcement of license laws, the granting of no new licenses in Northern Ontario, the giving of no new licenses elsewhere except upon petition of 50 per cent. of the local electors, and the forfeiture of a license for second offence against the law.

The Conservative platform was not so elaborate. It urged

* NOTE—For full report of proceedings and platforms see *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 287-96.

(1) the establishment of a local mining office in each mining district and the improvement and extension of the work of the Ontario Agricultural College; (2) enlargement of Funds for assistance of municipal tile drainage with interest upon these loans not to exceed the actual cost thereof to the Province; (3) a free grant to actual settlers in Northern Ontario of lands and timbers and minerals thereon, subject to regulations as to location and the just rights of present licensees; (4) the better inspection of factories and the labelling of prison-made goods, and the enactment of legislation for settlement of Labour disputes. Approval was expressed of Mr. Whitney's leadership and general work, of his policy as to the ownership of public utilities, and of his refusal of alleged Coalition offers by the Ross Government. The Orders-in-Council respecting miners, etc., were condemned and sympathy was expressed with "all well-directed efforts to promote the Temperance cause and moral reform." Similarly the Liberal Convention had commended the "progressive policy, personal courage, capacity, and careful administration" of Hon. G. W. Ross and repudiated and condemned "in the most unqualified terms" every form of bribery or of fraudulent effort to defeat the purposes of the electorate.

These were the nominal issues; the vital ones actually affecting the result were not so numerous and were more distinctive. Perhaps the most pronounced was the inheritance by the Ross Government of all the sins of omission and commission of a party in power for thirty-two years; the practical impossibility of escaping from the burden with a fluctuating and narrow majority in the Legislature; the consequent conditions of corruption which steadily developed amongst a portion of the electorate throughout the Province. The Conservatives claimed that the Gamey case had driven the Hon. Mr. Stratton out of public life and had stamped the Administration itself as directly connected with a demoralizing system of general corruption; that the Sault Ste. Marie election frauds and the *Minnie M.* affair of notorious and unsavoury memory had been proved up to the hilt against the Liberal party and had forced the Hon. Mr. Gibson to resign his post of Attorney-General; that the North Renfrew seat had been kept vacant for 18 months because the Government dared not hold an election there;* that the Premier had broken his pledges to the Temperance people and organizations and should be made to suffer for his offence.† These were the great outstanding issues from the Opposition standpoint coupled with the general claim that it was time for a change; that the people were weary of election uncertainties and constant charges of corruption; that Mr. Whitney would at least give a clean administration along new lines; and that it was time to abolish the "machine" which, it was alleged, had for years been corruptly controlling the Province.

* NOTE—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 150-3.

† NOTE—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 296-302.

Upon the other hand much was said, and could be said, as to the personality of the Prime Minister. Mr. Ross had always been an exemplary citizen in private life, an active Church member and a life-long advocate of Temperance reform. From 1883 to 1899 he had devoted his whole energies to the Department of Education, of which he was head, and it was other members of the Mowat Government—the late A. S. Hardy, T. B. Pardee and C. F. Fraser—who received the greatest share of political censure and roused in those days the deepest party animus. It was only during the past few years that he had been labelled a "machine politician" by his opponents and it must really be said that the events of 1902, 1903 and 1904 had deeper roots and a longer growth than those years would cover. Still, he had to bear the full responsibility where it should, perhaps, have been limited and distributed amongst others not held accountable by the public. In addition to these considerations—not, of course, expressed as they are here—was the fact of his unquestioned eloquence and of the good done by him along lines of British unity and resistance to United States reciprocity proposals and old-time Liberal policies in that connection, which commended him to many who disapproved of existing Provincial conditions. Speaking in North Toronto, on Jan. 17th, Mr. R. C. Clute, K.C.—afterwards a Justice of the Ontario High Court—said:

> What I protest against is the persistent, continuous, and unfair attempt to place the responsibility for corruption and election irregularities upon men who ought not to bear it, and who are not responsible for it. Not a single charge that has been proven can be laid at the door of the Premier. It has been shown by the Courts that no stain or blot has rested either upon the Premier, or any of his Cabinet. Do they expect the Liberal Party then to turn its back upon the man who is recognized as a foremost man, not only of this Province, but of this Dominion?

Great stress was also laid by the Liberals upon the material development of the Province during their long term of power, including encouragement given to the building of 2,000 miles of railway, constructed or projected; aid and encouragement given to the Sault Ste. Marie industries with their present pay-roll of $140,000 a month and their steel-rail mill producing 500 tons a day; the promotion of the pulp industry with its millions of invested capital; the financial conditions which involved a Provincial surplus of $3,500,000 of assets over liabilities and the return of 83 per cent. of annual revenue to the people in maintenance of public institutions, aid to education, agriculture, etc.; the protection and development of water power and the incentive given to the public ownership principle by Government construction of the Temiskaming Railway. At Confederation, it was pointed out, each Province had started free of debt and Ontario was now the only one free from such a burden and having an actual surplus—not of revenue over expenditure but of assets over liabilities. The following table illustrates the Government ex-

penditure from 1871 to 1904, under which it was claimed some $95,000,000 had been returned to the people out of $113,191,872 of a total expenditure:

On Education	$20,642,769
Maintenance of asylums and similar public institutions.	20,583,648
Aid to railways	11,311,117
Construction of Public Buildings in all parts of the Province	9,518,571
Agriculture	4,971,995
Colonization Roads	3,694,247
Municipal Drainage	1,221,127
River, Lake and Bridge Works	1,150,965
Refunds, land improvements, distribution of clergy-lands and surplus distribution in 1873	4,910,586

Incidentally, it was claimed that the Opposition during these years had attacked or opposed the appointment of a Minister of Education and of Agriculture, the building of Normal Schools at Ottawa, London and Hamilton, the starting of a Dairy School in Middlesex, and the action of the Government in its fight for Provincial Rights and in building railways in New Ontario. Much was made of the Labour record and legislation of the Government and political capital was claimed for the charters granted to three different Companies at Niagara Falls with the right to develop 375,000 horse-power, projected works costing $25,000,000, and yielding the Province a revenue of $275,000 a year. The revival of Sault Ste. Marie, under the Government guarantee of $2,000,000 to the Lake Superior Corporation, was the subject of a careful statement made by Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., in Toronto on Jan. 14th. "Clamouring creditors transformed into enthusiastic investors; a restoration of confidence both in Canada and the United States in the resources and industrial possibilities of New Ontario; the assured success of the iron and steel industry; the renewed activity of great industrial institutions filling the air with the noise of busy machinery where before was the deathlike silence of stagnation and idleness," was the picture presented of the result of one particular item of policy.

Speeches and Policy of the Prime Minister

Prior to the opening of the year both the Premier and Mr. Whitney had addressed a number of public meetings. At Mount Brydges on Jan. 4th Mr. Ross was re-nominated for West Middlesex, for the eleventh time, amidst pronounced enthusiasm and various personal tributes. In his speech he referred to the charge of having broken his pledges in connection with Temperance reform. Both he and the Government had done all that was possible to redeem those promises. "To go further than we have done would be fatal to the Temperance cause and subversive to the form of government which we support—namely government founded upon the public opinion of the people." Corruption he admitted "here and there, in a few places, by individual members of the party." For this he did not think the leaders should be

held responsible. In any case the Opposition was as bad, or worse. "I think we weakened our case by meekly submitting to be bastinadoed, and beaten, and brow-beaten by our opponents for what we are heartily ashamed of, while they, guilty of similar offences, had the audacity to attack us without at all admitting that they had done wrong themselves. Now I propose to carry the war into Africa, and to see that these people, if they want power on the ground of corrupt practices, cannot get it because they have no reason to be elevated to our position on that ground." He gave a list of 47 persons who had been prosecuted in different ridings and fined large sums, or sent to jail, and concluded with vigorous denunciation of the Opposition as having failed in eight campaigns upon different and contradictory cries.

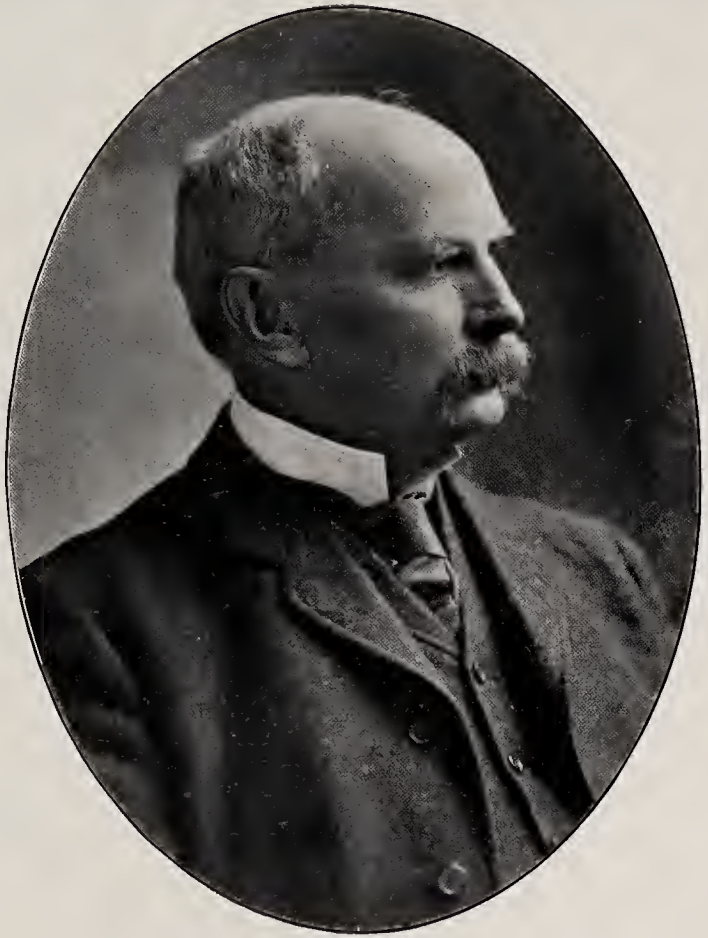
At Cornwall, on Jan. 10th, Mr. Ross deprecated the charges about "machine politics" and declared that "at the present time the Liberal party had no organizer in this Province, that the election was being conducted strictly under the instructions of the Convention which directed each constituency to avoid the employment of outside help, and that the only part of machine politics now existing in the Province was that part conducted under Mr. Whitney's direction." Speaking at Belleville, on the following day, he stated that since Confederation, in 1867, 36 Liberals and 40 Conservatives had been unseated in Ontario and three Liberals and four Conservatives disqualified; and dealt at length with various alleged cases of Conservative corruption in Dominion and Provincial politics. He doubted the capacity of any Conservative Government for Ontario. "If you want a halting Government of men who fail to grasp great opportunities as they arise, weak men who are frightened at their own shadows, men who can be judged by their failures in the past, you can get them; they are waiting to be called. The Opposition are on trial as well as the Government, and you know by their past record just what you may expect of them in the future." In his speech at Brampton, on the 13th, the Premier again dealt in general language with the charges of corruption and declared that in the general elections of 1902 only eight persons were reported by the Courts as guilty of corrupt practices—seven Conservatives and one Liberal. As to ballot-box tampering he stated that in that contest 427,000 ballots were cast and that the records showed that not a single ballot was defaced or ballot-box tampered with.

During his Guelph address, on Jan. 16th, Mr. Ross dealt at length with the industrial policy of his Government; its encouragement of cheese and butter production; its aid to the sugar-beet industry; its practical help to pulp-wood development and the nickel and iron industries; its establishment of Technical schools. He then referred to the patriotic policy of the Administration. While in charge of the Education Department he had made the study of Canadian history compulsory in the schools; he had promoted the organization of military cadet corps in about

40 high schools and had established Empire Day in Ontario. The Government had aided the destitute grand-children of Laura Secord, had given grants to the United Empire Loyalist Association, aided the monument to the South African Veterans, contributed funds to the Ontario Historical Society, and given 1,500,000 acres of land to the veterans of 1866. On nomination day Mr. Ross spoke again at Mount Brydges in his own constituency and, as at other places, strongly denied any coalition proposal to the Opposition Leader. "We have made him (Mr. Whitney) no offer of coalition. No one can make him a binding offer except myself. No one can get into my Government without my consent, and no one could stay in it unless I wanted him to. It might be possible that if I got them in hand, being an old schoolmaster, I could keep two or three of those fellows straight for a little while." As to the Hon. Mr. Gibson's recent statement that gentleman had no authority to negotiate or speak for the Premier and his Government. His concluding appeal to the electors was an eloquent personal reference:

> I have nothing more to promise. I have given all there was in me for Canada and my Province, and no more than that could I do. When my life is spent those men who appreciate faithful service will feel that at least there was one who, without particular profit to himself or for personal reasons, devoted the powers that God had given him in some feeble way to make Canada the loyal right arm of this Empire, to make Canadians feel that there are possibilities in Canada equal to anything that can be offered by any other land under the sun, to make them realize that in this beautiful land made for us out of the wilderness by our fathers, they will find happiness and comfort, hope and encouragement for themselves and their children, if they are only true to those traditions and principles which have guided us so far.

On Jan. 19th Mr. Ross addressed a great gathering at Glencoe. Here, as in some other places, he dealt at length with the so-called Purity Fund of the Conservative party in the Provincial contest of 1902 and labelled it—with the prominent business men who had contributed the subscriptions—"the Joint-Stock Election Jobbing Company, Limited." He referred to the possibility of Mr. Whitney, if he were successful, appointing Mr. R. R. Gamey a member of the Government—even if the appointment was not that of Minister of Mines. On the following night the Premier of Canada spoke with, and for, the Ontario Premier at Ottawa. After the crowded meeting had been briefly addressed by the local party candidates, D. J. McDougal and George May, Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the audience that he was there to perform the duties and responsibilities of an elector of Ontario. "I have not," he said, "been carried away from my moorings by the campaign of mud-slinging which is going on to-day in the Province. . . . The tactics have always been the same whoever was Leader of the Liberal party; the only tactics resorted to against him were vilification and abuse." Mowat and Mackenzie had met this fate at their opponents' hands; now it was Ross. In the presence of the



Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. J. Matheson, m.l.a.
Appointed Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, 1905.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, m.l.a.
Appointed Provincial Secretary of Ontario, 1905.

Ontario Premier he would not like to say all that he felt about him.

> At all events, I can say this, he is an honest man. His honour is unsullied. But Sir, there are men following him at more or less distance who have not been as good as they should have been. I say there have been men who have brought disgrace upon the Liberal party. But if I rely upon anybody to bring about purity in the ranks of the Liberal party I rely on Mr. Ross himself and not on those who accuse him to-day. Mr. Ross is ready to do that work, he is worthy of the trust ; and we all depend upon him to free the Liberal party altogether from that which has disgraced it in the past. It is no fault of Mr. Ross.

He did not discuss the actual issues of the contest. "I read the press of both sides and I repeat to you I have seen nothing which should cause a Liberal to change his allegiance." Mr. Ross followed in a characteristically eloquent speech. His renewed reference to the Conservative election funds was explicit. Just before the Dominion elections of 1900, he said, the Ontario Conservative Association had raised the sum of $19,673 for the alleged purpose of purifying politics by the careful management of legitimate expenses. At the close of the contest $1,956 remained unexpended. To this balance in 1902 was added $28,893 for the purpose of defeating his, the Ontario, Government. Mr. Whitney knew of this fund, he declared, and had asked certain prominent Conservatives to take charge of it. Upon the eve of election day Mr. Ross telegraphed his regret at not being able to speak at Kingston on account of excessive fatigue and asked the people to elect Mr. E. J. B. Pense. "I regard him as a Liberal of the highest type in moral standing and loyalty to his Province." To Ontario, generally, on Jan. 23rd, he made the following appeal:

> Five thousand Liberals, in Convention assembled two months ago to-day, laid down a political platform, to which not a single objection has been offered by the Leader of the Opposition, or by any of his followers. No more comprehensive platform was ever adopted by any political party in Canada. To the farmer it assures better return for his industry ; to the merchant and manufacturer larger sales and wider markets ; to the labouring man fuller employment and steadier wages ; to railways larger earnings, to professional men greater opportunities, and to capital increased facilities for investment.
>
> The cry of corruption against the Liberal party, if ever it had any force, has recoiled upon those who gave it birth. The claim of the Opposition to political purity has been shown to be hypocritical and false ; on that claim they rested their case and failed. As leaders of public opinion they have blundered without excuse or palliation. In dealing with large questions, they have neither the statesmen nor the initiative of leadership. For thirty years they have discouraged public enterprise and resisted pressing reforms in education, temperance and taxation. Having failed in Opposition, on what ground can they hope to succeed if placed in power ? A change of Government, therefore, offers no advantage to any class in the community, except for the Conservative office-seeker. To all others the record of the Government is conclusive evidence of wise financial administration, intelligent management of all the natural resources of the Province, and advanced legis-

lation on every question touching the social, moral, or educational interests of the people. On that record I ask the electors for a renewal of their confidence. Let the majority be decisive. Let every vote be polled.

Speeches and Policy of Mr. Whitney

The Opposition Leader, Mr. J. P. Whitney, had, as already stated, addressed a number of meetings before the year opened. On Jan. 3rd he was at Cornwall and charged the Liberals with a distinct violation of the sanctity of the ballot-box, in that constituency, at the elections of 1902. Upon the question of Coalition offers Mr. Whitney was explicit, in a written statement, as follows: "About two years and a half ago *The Globe* suggested that a coalition would be advisable. I believe Mr. Ross knew this editorial would be published. The day after the appearance of this editorial I was asked by one Minister of the Crown whether I would meet another Minister of the Crown and discuss coalition. I did so, with the result that the suggestion or proposition was declined by me. Nearly a year afterwards, while the Gamey-Stratton investigation was going on, at the invitation of a gentleman, not in public life, I again discussed the matter with the same Minister with the same result. About a month ago a personal friend of mine informed me that he had been instructed to say to me that the proposition of a coalition was still open and that if acted upon I would in all probability become the Leader of the Government in about a year."

Mr. Whitney was at Ingersoll on Jan. 7th and at Guelph on Jan. 10. His former speech was devoted largely to charges of corruption associated with the work of J. B. Jackson against a late member of the Legislature—Mr. D. Sutherland, of South Oxford. In the latter he promised a non-political administration of Educational affairs and vigorously denounced existing conditions of corruption. "Almost every crime that might result in benefit to the Government," he declared, "has been committed with impunity. No person has been punished. No person has even been sent to trial. In regard to political corruption in this Province during the past three years British justice has been completely paralyzed and, outside of this malfeasance in office, and this culpable neglect to punish crime, there is also the fact that for the last two years every Minister of the Crown has drawn his salary, has eaten his daily bread, by means of these very crimes which he knew to have been committed to keep in power a Government which had lost the confidence of the people. In regard to its influence upon public morality this latter fact is even more lamentable." As to the Premier's course toward the direct beneficiaries of corruption he compared it with Sir John Thompson's action in retiring Sir H. L. Langevin and Mr. J. C. Rykert from public life and in expelling Thomas McGreevey from Parliament. If the Conservatives in Ontario were as bad as Mr. Ross claimed their punishment had, for 32 years, been in the hands of his party

friends who had with them every Crown Attorney, almost every Police Magistrate, and every constable in the Province. Why had they not punished the offenders?

Mr. Whitney was at Chatham on Jan. 13th and one of his promised reforms was a more equitable assessment and taxation of railways. Here, as everywhere, he maintained the necessity of clean and honest government to be the paramount issue of the campaign; the corruption of the existing Administration as the great problem for popular treatment. "Mr. Ross protested that the Liberals had punished men for political corruption, while the Conservatives had done nothing but talk of Liberal corruption. Perhaps," commented Mr. Whitney, "a few men who committed bribery were punished, but in the shadow of the grosser and more reckless crimes permitted by the men in charge of the liberties of the people, mere bribery had come to seem almost commonplace. Ballots had been switched and spoiled and burned, wholesale personation had been condoned, attempts had been made to bribe members of the Legislature by political conciliation, yet not one man in public life or in close connection with the machine had been either prosecuted or punished."

He spoke at Berlin on the 14th and at Renfrew on the 16th. At the latter place the Opposition Leader promised to promote the erection of half a dozen agricultural schools in different parts of the Province, to encourage the better breeding of horses, to take control of the publication of school books for the children of the Province, if the publishing firms did not greatly reduce their prices. Inasmuch as 96 per cent. of all the children get their entire education in the public schools," he said, "it will be my duty, if placed in power, to devise means, no matter what the cost, to place the greatest amount of education at the disposal of the children of the artisan and farmer." Mr. Whitney was at Winchester Springs, in his own riding, on Jan. 18th and at Peterborough on the following night.

At Ottawa on Jan. 20th, Mr. Whitney was accorded an enthusiastic reception in the rotunda of the Russell House where he had just arrived from the train to address the next day's meeting. In a short speech he told the crowd that success for "the people's movement" was certain and that a great moral wave was sweeping over Ontario. The oratorical part of the campaign closed with the ensuing mass-meeting, on Jan. 21st, so far as Mr. Whitney was concerned. As in former speeches he gave a brief history of the origin and policy of parties, described the necessity of changes in government if the party system was to be carried on, eulogized the British plan of frequent changes as greatly conducive to political purity and general progress, and reviewed his proposed policy if given power. Upon the Liquor question he referred to the Judicial decision against Provincial powers as to Prohibition. "Whether Prohibition is right or wrong," he said, "if we can't have it what is the use of saying that we can? I

believe in placing a wholesome restriction on the issue of licenses and in the honest enforcement of the law." He promised reform in the school system, larger grants to agriculture, reforms in the assessment law, and fair play to the South African veterans in connection with their land grants. He also declared that in forming the future Cabinet of the Province "all nationalities would be represented." Turning to the chief feature in all his addresses —that of vigorous denunciation of existing corruption and the alleged responsibility of the Government for its existence—Mr. Whitney reviewed the West Elgin case, and the burning of the ballots involved, at the Parliament Buildings; dealt with the non-prosecution of Pritchett and the ballot frauds in North Waterloo; gave a history of the *Minnie M.* affair which he described as resembling the record of a "rotten South American Republic"; and appealed for a change of Government and the purifying of political life. On the day before the election Mr. Whitney issued the following Address:

> Should my fellow-citizens honour me with their confidence, as I believe they will, I shall make it my duty to re-establish once and for all the right of the elector to express his opinion freely, and without interference, touching the policy of the Province and the men who shall rule. The ballot shall be protected, and the persons who desecrate that instrument through which the people declare their views shall be punished. The corruptionist shall not be permitted to dictate the principle upon which Ontario shall be governed.
>
> The re-establishment of the great Franchise—liberty for the individual and free government for the State—shall be accompanied by a thorough consideration of every branch of administration with a view to the reform of abuses, to the inauguration of a clean and honourable regime, and to the adoption of progressive measures. If the efforts that shall be made to restore liberty and to govern properly, shall not meet with public approval, then the people who gave me their confidence shall be at liberty to withdraw it. I would not hold office without the consent of my fellow-citizens; and the judgment of the people, whatever it may be, shall be freely expressed and honourably executed.

The Charges of Political Corruption

When a general election in a Province turns almost entirely upon specific, as well as general charges of corruption—conditions which have been developing and discussed during several preceding years—it is necessary to bring the matter to some kind of comprehensive basis in a record such as this. In the following outline it is, of course, impossible to give the condoning circumstances, the qualifying considerations, the general explanations, of the other side. The matters dealt with came up in the Courts from time to time and the charges were made over and over again upon the public platform and by responsible public men. The weak link in the chain, however, and it may be emphasized, was the direct connection of the Ministry as a whole with these crimes or with any of them. From a partisan standpoint the strength of collateral conditions, and self-interest, and remarkable coincidence, made out a strong case and, undoubtedly, impressed itself

upon the convictions of the electorate. Mr. J. M. Gibson's reputation suffered, consequently, in the disgraceful Sault Ste. Marie affair as did Mr. J. R. Stratton's in the Gamey case.

The story told by the Conservatives commenced with the organization in 1896 of the Ontario Liberal Association at Toronto. As the years went on, this body, it was claimed, directed and controlled a number of paid organizers who went with instructions, literature, and full directions as to their work into the different ridings and got into touch with local workers and supporters of the party. Out of this organization there in time developed, according to the current statement and actual conditions, a gang of corruptionists and manipulators who, especially in bye-elections, moved from riding to riding and perpetrated the political offences which made the names of Pritchett, Vance, Marshall, Lewis, Hoppins, Bole, Sullivan and others so familiar to the electorate in the years running from 1902 to 1905. This was the "machine" of which so much was spoken and written in these years.* The simple record of events which constituted the basis of Conservative charges in this connection and which gradually undermined public confidence in the Liberal Government may be quoted as follows from Opposition sources:

Lennox, 1898.—One hundred and eight charges of corruption and fraud. Ballot stuffing alleged. Liberal resigns. No one prosecuted.

East Northumberland, 1898.—Four hundred charges of corruption. Member resigns after two charges investigated.

Nipissing, 1898.—Two ballot-boxes disappear. Bribery admitted. Government officials reported for bribery. Member unseated.

South Perth, 1898.—False ballots stated to have been used.

South Ontario, 1899.—"Cap." Sullivan is employed. Others do ballot stuffing. Judges revolted by the evidence. Hon. Mr. Dryden unseated.

West Huron, 1899.—Ballot stuffing alleged in two bye-elections, Federal and Provincial. Both Liberals unseated.

North Waterloo, 1899.—Deputy Returning Officers and poll clerks alleged to have been paid for manipulating ballots. Many votes deliberately spoiled. $50,000 said to have been spent. Election voided.

West Elgin, 1899.—Very general frauds. Bogus deputy returning officers employed. Mr. MacNish, the Liberal candidate, publicly confesses that "fraudulent and corrupt means were used" and ballots manipulated in a "nefarious and corrupt manner." He resigns. The incriminating ballots afterwards burned in Parliament Buildings at Toronto, accidentally it is said, and convictions thus prevented.

North York, 1902.—Hon. E. J. Davis retires and pays legal expenses of his opponent to, it is charged, avoid exposure.

North Perth, 1903.—"Cap." Sullivan said to have employed gang of Buffalo operators. Bribery and fraud charged. Calling of Legislature stops trial. Election finally voided.

North Grey, 1903.—Ballots spoiled by means of faint crosses. Dissolution of Legislature stops trial.

Sault Ste. Marie, 1903.—Gang of foreign "pluggers" brought in by the *Minnie M.*, and voted at distant polls. The Attorney-General declines to interfere.

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* NOTE—To any one who desires elaborate information as to the extreme and most bitter Conservative standpoint in this connection, and a very unsavoury picture of political conditions, as seen through party glasses, reference may be given to a series of articles in *The Mail and Empire* of Toronto, entitled "Inside of the Machine," and appearing in that paper on December 10, 13, 14, 17 21, 27 and 31, 1904, and January 3, 6, 12, 14, 18, 19 and 20, 1905.

West Hastings and Frontenac, 1904 (Federal Elections).—A number of bogus ballot-boxes, with "switching" facilities, prepared in United States and imported. Both Liberal candidates abscond.

On top of all this came the Gamey case. According to a detailed statement giving names, constituency, and offence, from the reports of trial Judges during the period between Jan. 1st, 1898, and Jan. 1st, 1904—given in the Toronto *World* of Jan. 19th, 1905—43 Liberals were reported by the Election Courts for bribery and 22 for corrupt practices and not one punished; while 21 Conservatives were reported for bribery and 8 for corrupt practices and 17 were punished. Such were the bases of the party campaign against the Ross Government. It must not be supposed from the bulking of these charges here and their undoubted effect upon the public mind generally that there was no reply in detail to many of them. Take the above definite and clearly defined statement of *The World*. The Liberal press published equally specific lists of 53 prosecutions which had been undertaken by the Ross Government since 1898 and in which heavy fines or imprisonment had been imposed upon 24 persons. Eight were acquitted and a number of others left the country before they could be tried. Various charges and statements against the Conservatives were also made and these may be summarized briefly:

1. That the fund raised by the Ontario Conservative Association for the Federal Elections in 1900 and the Provincial Elections of 1902, and announced to be for the purpose of watching the ballot-boxes and maintaining political purity, had been improperly and corruptly used upon various occasions. It was said to have totalled $39,875 in amount.

2. In North Norfolk the Conservative candidate received $500 out of this Fund; in Lennox and North York $500 respectively; in North Grey $700; at Sault Ste. Marie $2,000 and in Muskoka $1,200. These payments were publicly asserted and the details of expenditure not given as a rule by the candidates.

3. That in South Ontario at the general election of 1898 the successful Conservative was unseated on the evidence of Mr. W. Smith, ex-M.P., who admitted spending $1,200 on his behalf and whose evidence the trial Judge characterized as "the most glaring piece of corruption I ever heard of."

4. That in the Dominion elections of 1896, when the Deputy-returning officers were Conservatives, there were evidences of ballot-stuffing in North Ontario and in South Grey while in 31 counties there were 4,076 rejected ballots as against 981 in 1900 under Liberal deputies.

5. That in the Provincial general election of 1902 some 12,000 officers were engaged in the elections of whom over 4,000 had the custody of the ballot-boxes and all other election papers; and notwithstanding the suspicion that Conservatives had sought to cast upon the officers of the Government, not one of the 427,463 ballots cast were tampered with. Every ballot-box was returned as directed by law and every officer was believed to have respected his oath of office.

6. That the records of the Election Courts from 1871, when the Judges first handled these cases, up to Dec. 12th, 1904, showed 277 persons reported for corrupt practices and not one prosecuted until the Ross Government assumed office.

Speaking on Jan. 13th at Peterborough the Hon. George P. Graham* made a vigorous attack upon the Conservatives in connection with these charges and counter charges of corruption: "If they were to judge from their record the Conservatives did not consider corruption wrong when it was done on behalf of their own party. How could they expect repentance from men who had never confessed they were wicked? William Smith in South Ontario admitted spending $1,200 in corruption. Then the party banqueted this confessed corruptionist and made him their candidate. Then Mr. Whitney had shown how he despised corruption by appointing Andrew Miscampbell, after being unseated for gross corruption at the Sault, as his organizer and he was his organizer to-day."

At Niagara Falls in January Mr. A. B. Aylesworth stated that he had taken part in recounts in 14 counties after the Elections of 1902 and out of 62,000 ballots there were only 4 suspicious ones. "There is," he said, "no more reason at this time for charging corruption than at any time during the past forty years." A much discussed phase of the Liberal fighting platform was the use of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's public career as an evidence of dangerous Conservative corruption. The only basis for the charge was in certain alleged negotiations for the Cardwell Dominion nomination in 1895 which were said to be discreditable and Dr. Nesbitt's personal influence and popularity amongst the Conservative masses of Toronto—in ward meetings and at the polls. Nothing was ever proved but none-the-less free use was made of the allegations. On Jan 23rd *The Globe* created a small sensation, near the time of polling, by charging that a Conservative campaigner named N. C. Brown had started in to corrupt the Village of Pickering in South Ontario, with a large roll of bills. Proofs were said to be in the hands of various Liberals, affidavits were published, and much was made of the story. Upon the other hand it was claimed, with considerable evidence, that Brown was intoxicated at the time when the alleged bribery took place.

Meanwhile, at a meeting in North Toronto on Jan. 21st, a letter was read from Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson declaring that "the present is an occasion when all citizens of whatever political bearing should unite to punish those who are responsible for the glaring crimes committed against the ballot—the hitherto recognized voice of a free people." Dr. Beattie Nesbitt also read a curious letter which, he said, had been written by Frank Sullivan, of Gamey case notoriety and "machine" connection, to Mr. Premier Ross, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. R. Harcourt and the Editor of *The Globe*. In this epistle Sullivan said: "There is a limit to the abuse that human nature can endure. The limit is,

* NOTE—Mr. Graham has written the author deprecating his treatment of the West Hastings Ballot-box affair at pages 255-6 of the 1904 *Annual Review*. My wish in that connection was to clearly indicate that there was no evidence associating Mr. Graham with the matter. If, as he seems to feel, this was not made sufficiently plain, I would like to be explicit here and to add that his sworn statement absolutely denied any connection, directly or indirectly, with the affair.

perhaps, sooner reached, when the abuse comes to one in the form of base ingratitude. Our family name has been persistently kept before the public by the Conservative press, not at all to our liking, but our loyalty to the Liberal party would not permit us to complain of this or protest against it." He then proceeded to denounce the Liberal organ for a reference to "the unsavoury Sullivan species," and to demand an immediate and satisfactory apology before Jan. 16th, 1905, under threat of unpleasant revelations. No attention appears to have been paid to the threat or the letter. On Jan. 20th, Mr. M. McFadden, the Conservative candidate at Sault Ste. Marie, wrote the District Crown Attorney that he had just learned of a gang of 45 men having left for the Michipicoten district to cast illegal votes for the Liberal candidate. He demanded special constables to protect the polls. Investigation appears to have been promptly made and it was found that the men in question were employees of the Lake Superior Corporation on their way to work at the Helen Mine. In the press of this date Mr. A. C. Boyce, M.P. for that riding, revived again the charges against Mr. Gibson, as Attorney-General, of not taking steps to stop the infamous voyage of the *Minnie M.* after credible information had been given him of the preliminary circumstances. So much for the charges and counter charges.

Independent Opinion in the Elections

It was the independent thought of the Province which had the most to do with the final result of this contest—men who had for years voted Liberal without becoming blind partisans; men who now were disgusted with the undoubted corruption which had characterized the politics of the last few years; others who were honest believers in Prohibition and were greatly disappointed over the Premier's failure to promote or realize that policy. The leading external influence in developing these feelings into action and concentrating public opinion at the polls was probably the Toronto *News*. Its able advocacy of the changing principle in party government; its ludicrous cartoon presentations of Mr. Ross as "the War-horse in the saddle for 32 years"; its vigorous denunciation of corruption in politics; its reiterated reasons, in varying forms and day by day, for trying a change of Government; were effective factors in popular education. The quotation which follows indicates the style of argument used. After describing the promises made by, and for, Mr. Ross in the elections of 1902 the article (Jan. 10th) proceeded:

> Two and a half years have passed and what has happened? We still have Mr. Ross and his eloquence, and the promise to build up New Ontario. All the rest has gone. There is no Repentance, no Reform and no Prohibition. We have the old methods with new scandals, and the old effort to escape judgment by advertising New Ontario, and by a contemptuous estimate of the fitness of Conservatives to govern the Province. To West Elgin and North Waterloo have been added the wretched negotiations with Gamey, the pitiful breach of faith with Hugh Clark, of Centre Bruce, the disfranchisement of North Renfrew, the eager sum-

moning of the Legislature in order to delay the trial of election protests, the abject confession of judgment in North Perth and North Norfolk, and the amazing revelations of electoral villainy in Sault Ste. Marie. All these events are successive steps in the desperate struggle of the Government to hold power in contempt and defiance of the pledges of two and a half years ago, and in lamentable fidelity to the scandalous methods revealed in Mr. MacNish's astounding confession. The whole movement has been downward, and the load of electoral guilt which the Government carries to-day is threefold heavier than when Mr. Ross made his first appeal to the Province.

There is not much of an independent press in Canada and partisan doubt may since have been thrown upon the absolute independence of *The News;* but at that time it was fresh from its re-organization under the direction of Mr. J. S. Willison, lately of *The Globe,* and its reputation in this respect could not be controverted successfully. Another influence of this kind, though more local in its application, was the candidature in the Dominion capital of Mr. P. D. Ross, Editor of the Ottawa *Journal.* Neither he nor his paper had hitherto been identified with party politics. At his nomination on Jan. 3rd, however, he declared that in this contest every honest man should be a Conservative. At the same time he reserved his independence upon details of policy, if elected, though willing in general terms to support Mr. Whitney. During the contest Mr. Ross issued an Address to the electors which reviewed closely and completely the charges of corruption against the Government and "the machine" and adduced various arguments connecting different Ministers with the details. At the last meeting of his local campaign, addressed by the Opposition Leader, Mr. Ross summed up his reasons for opposing the Government as follows:

1. Rule maintained despite the fact that it was in a minority of the popular vote.
2. Rule maintained by Electoral fraud.
3. Electoral fraud encouraged by failure to prosecute the offenders.
4. Dishonour to the common principles of constitutional government.
5. Maintenance in power by legislators who had a financial interest in legislation.

Some of the other independent influences, or estranged Liberals, or voices apart from the usual political lines of action, opposed to the Government in this contest may be indicated here. The Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., of Toronto, Rev. Edward Softley, of Morpeth, Mr. J. W. Holmes, lately Liberal member for Haldimand, Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, of London, Rev. W. J. Pedley, of Toronto, Mr. John Hyatt, of Westlake, Rev. T. E. E. Shore, of Toronto Junction, Mr. E. F. Day, of Ottawa, Professor Cappon, of Queen's University, Kingston, Mr. W. E. Raney, of Toronto, Mr. G. B. Wilson, of Merritton, Mr. J. G. Pattinson, of Ottawa, Rev. A. B. Johnston, of Aylmer, Mr. Alex. Mills and Rev. J. Edward Starr, of Toronto, Mr. Richard Stutt, of Forest, former Liberal candidate in Lamb-

ton, Rev. C. B. Keenleyside, of London, Rev. J. B. Freeman, of Thamesford, were some of the individuals prominent in religious, or Liberal, or temperance circles who came out in vigorous opposition to, or denunciation of, the Ross Government. Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, Kingston, addressed the Canadian Club in Toronto on Jan. 9th with "Electoral Impurity" as the actual subject of his speech. It was in general terms, but the application was evident and the cure suggested for existing conditions was "a larger proportion of independent electors, men who could be relied upon not to follow their party through thick and thin but who would give it a fair, generous support only when they believed it was right."

A marked personal influence in the campaign was the Rev. D. C. Hossack whose open letter to the Premier was a vigorous and clever bit of political denunciation and argument.* On Jan. 13th, Mr. Hossack addressed to the independent electors another epistle commenting upon the innumerable party criticisms which had been applied to his first effort. He quoted at length from *Globe* editorials denouncing, in the past two or three years, the growing corruption of political methods and conditions and made a strong appeal for independence in conviction and in vote. The *Weekly Sun,* of Toronto, took ground against the Government and with its support amongst the farmers, no doubt, wielded some influence. Mr. W. E. Raney, a Toronto Liberal and Temperance advocate, in speeches and letters denounced the Government along the lines of its alleged failure in Temperance policy and legislation. Upon the other hand the Liberal press quoted some well-known clergymen as supporting the Ross Government and including the Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, the Rev. John Gray, of Orillia, the Rev. F. McCuaig, of Welland, and the two clerical candidates of the party—Rev. M. C. McLennan in South Huron and Rev. F. Chisholm in Leeds.

Incidents of the Ontario Campaign

One of the prominent contests in the Province was that of Mr. Hugh Blain in North Toronto against Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. Mr. Blain was made much of by his party as a progressive, well-known and respected business man. He took strong ground against corruption and promised his influence, if elected, upon the side of pure politics and Temperance reform along the lines of the Liberal platform. The Rev. Chancellor Burwash of Victoria University spoke at one of his meetings and urged that his election "would do much to purify and elevate political life." This action was resented by Mr. J. W. St. John, a prominent Conservative and Senator of the University, who wrote his Chancellor that it would be a thousand times better, in the interest of their students, "if you would denounce the wrongs disclosed which a moribund Government refuses, or are unable to stop, than to take a public plat-

* NOTE—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 303-4.

form in support of one of their candidates." Upon the other hand Dr. Nesbitt and his friends made much of the fact that the firm of Eby, Blain & Company had supplied Provincial Government institutions with groceries, etc., for years past, as reflecting upon Mr. Blain's personal independence. A curious incident of the general campaign was the amusing fuss made by the Liberal press and speakers over the fact of Mr. Whitney having ordered a hot whiskey and water in his rooms at a Napanee hotel after the public meeting of Dec. 22nd and, it was alleged, after legal hours. On Jan. 5th, *The Globe* devoted a column on its front page to the matter. Mr. Whitney's only reference to it was at Cornwall on Jan. 3rd:

> I want to say something regarding what was told to you a few days ago about what occurred at Napanee some days ago. When the meeting adjourned I went from the hall to the hotel. I went upstairs into my room and remained there until the morning. While in the room I availed myself of my rights and privileges as a guest of that hotel, and I am not here to apologize for anything that I have done. It has been said that a party of men were roystering in that house, and that the bar was kept open until morning. It might have been, I do not know. I was not there. I would not soil my lips with the names of the newspaper or the people who have endeavoured, with a depravity of mind that is almost inconceivable, to injure a fellow citizen in reference to this question, as an attempt has been made to injure me.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was a popular speaker on the Government side during the campaign and had an excellent story of progressive administration to tell the farmers. The travelling dairy policy, the Dairymen's Associations, the new dairy schools, the increased and increasing production of cheese and creamery butter, the growing number of Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural education by means of leaflets, pamphlets, addresses, etc., the success of the Guelph Winter Fair and Ontario Agricultural College, the great increase in the sale of hogs, the success of Ontario live stock at various United States Exhibitions, the organization of Ontario Fruit Growers and encouragement of fruit, flowers, and honey production, the establishment of Fruit Experiment stations, and the increasing Government grant for agricultural purposes now amounting to $445,506, made a popular record for presentation. Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. W. A. Charlton, Messrs. T. C. Robinette, K.C., S. C. Biggs, K.C., and H. H. Dewart, K.C., of Toronto, the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of *The Globe*, and Hon. R. Harcourt, were other prominent speakers on the Liberal side.

Here and there during the Election references were made to the desirability of Lieut.-Governor Mortimer Clark having dismissed his Government at some undefined period during the past two years. But the criticism was vague and unsupported—the great mass of the public agreeing with Mr. Whitney's own expressed opinion that His Honour had adhered to the lines of duty and was wise in not taking a precipitate action of so doubtful a

constitutional character. The coalition suggestion to Mr. Whitney was widely discussed. The latter's statement in the matter has been given elsewhere with the Premier's reply. The Ottawa *Free Press* gave a Liberal version of the affair on Jan. 7th, in a despatch from Toronto, stating that the idea was born in the brain and from the pen of Mr. J. S. Willison, then Editor of *The Globe;* and that the Premier's indignation at the unauthorized proposition first made in that paper in August, 1902, was the real cause of Mr. Willison's retirement from his position. Under the latter's own signature an absolute denial of these statements appeared in *The News* of Jan. 9th following:

> I have never discussed the question of coalition with any member of the Ontario Government, or with any man who was then a member of the Government, except Mr. Ross himself. No objection was made to the coalition articles by the President of *The Globe* Printing Company, or by any one of the Directors. No such objection has been made to this day. I have never had a personal difference with Mr. Ross, with the President of *The Globe*, or with any one of the Directors. From all of them I have received nothing but personal kindness. I did not seek, as Editor of *The Globe*, to force coalition upon Mr. Ross, and the question had nothing whatever to do with my resignation of the editorship of the paper.

To *The Globe* of Jan. 17th, the Hon. J. M. Gibson admitted having had a conversation with Mr. Whitney in the autumn of 1902 on the subject of how far it would be possible to put an end to the then acute political conditions by the parties coming together, on even terms, in the formation of a purely business Government. The interview was, he said, entirely without the Premier's knowledge or authority, and was regarded and understood by both Mr. Whitney and himself as confidential and merely tentative in its nature. Amongst the notable speeches delivered on the Conservative side was one by Mr. George Tait Blackstock, K.C., at Cobourg on Jan. 23rd. He also spoke at some other places. A meeting in Toronto on the same date heard the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., in support of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt together with a lengthy speech from the latter and an elaborate description of the West Elgin case from Mr. F. W. Crothers, K.C., of St. Thomas. Mr. R. R. Gamey, during this period, continued his campaign against the Government, speaking at various points in the Province, and being well received everywhere.

Result of the Prolonged Contest

As the day of decision approached both parties professed confidence. Mr. Alex. Smith, the Liberal organizer during eleven preceding years, told *The Globe,* on Jan 22nd, that the Premier considered the outlook much brighter than in 1902, and that he, himself, had "no doubt of the return of the Ross Government by a substantial majority." The Liberals expected, he said, to redeem 12 ridings, which he named, now held by the Conservatives. To the *Mail and Empire,* on Jan. 25th, Mr. A. Miscamp-

bell, the Conservative organizer, declared that Mr. Whitney was going to carry the Province: He did not give his expectations in figures but simply the reasons: "Prominent Liberals all over the Province are leaving the party while, on the other hand, there has not been a defection from the ranks of the Conservative party. In short the people of Ontario are sick and tired of the present Government, and will show their opinion of it in no uncertain way at the polls to-day." The Toronto *News* of the 19th, however, went into details as to its hopes. Northern Ontario was described as doubtful; the current expectations as to the defeat of Mr. Dryden in South Ontario, Hon. A. G. McKay in North Grey, and Mr. R. F. McWilliams in West Peterborough were characterized as probably incorrect; and the next Legislature was estimated to include 58 Conservatives and 40 Liberals—a majority of 18 for Mr. Whitney. The Ottawa *Journal* thought these figures under the mark. On Jan. 25th polling took place with the following result:

Constituency.	Member elected.	Politics.	Majority.
Addington	W. I. Paul	Con	625
Algoma	W. R. Smyth	"	390
Brant, N.	J. H. Fisher	"	65
Brant, S.	T. H. Preston	Lib	152
Brockville	Hon. G. P. Graham	"	169
Bruce, N.	C. M. Bowman	"	80
Bruce, S.	Dr. R. E. Clapp	Con	72
Bruce, C.	Hugh Clark	"	257
Cardwell	E. A. Little	"	889
Carleton	G. N. Kidd	"	1,179
Dufferin	Dr. F. W. Lewis	"	292
Dundas	J. P. Whitney	"	624
Durham, E.	J. J. Preston	"	792
Durham, W.	J. H. Devitt	"	131
Elgin, E.	C. A. Brower	"	124
Elgin, W.	F. G. Macdiarmid	"	536
Essex, N.	Dr. J. O. Reaume	"	836
Essex, S.	J. A. Auld	Lib	139
Fort William and Lake of Woods	Dr. T. S. T. Smellie	Con	308
Frontenac	J. S. Gallagher	"	318
Glengarry	John A. McMillan	Lib	264
Grenville	G. H. Ferguson	Con	548
Grey, N.	Hon. A. G. McKay	Lib	271
Grey, C.	I. B. Lucas	Con	1,239
Grey, S.	Dr. D. Jamieson	"	410
Haldimand	Jacob Kohler	Lib	527
Halton	Dr. A. W. Nixon	Con	210
Hamilton, W.	John S. Hendrie	"	424
Hamilton, E.	Henry Carscallen	"	538
Hastings, W.	M. R. Morrison	"	524
Hastings, E.	E. W. Rathbun	Ind	272
Hastings, N.	J. W. Pearce	Con	1,576
Huron, E.	A. Hislop	Lib	142
Huron, S.	H. Eilber	Con	411
Huron, W.	M. G. Cameron	Lib	3
Kent, E.	P. H. Bowyer	Con	56
Kent, W.	Arch. B. McCoig	Lib	167
Kingston	E. J. B. Pense	"	20

Constituency.	Member elected.	Politics.	Majority.
Lambton, E.	Hugh Montgomery	Con.	193
Lambton, W.	W. J. Hanna	"	624
Lanark, N.	Dr. R. F. Preston	"	477
Lanark, S	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson.	"	891
Leeds	J. B. Dargavil	"	910
Lennox	T. G. Carscallen	"	68
Lincoln	Dr. Elisha Jessop	"	765
London	Adam Beck	"	566
Manitoulin	R. R. Gamey	"	448
Middlesex, E.	G. W. Neeley	"	140
Middlesex, N.	C. H. Hodgins	"	56
Middlesex, W.	Hon. G. W. Ross	Lib.	113
Monck	Hon. R. Harcourt	"	77
Muskoka	A. A. Mahaffey	Con.	900
Nipissing, E.	C. Lamarche	"	63
Nipissing, W.	O. Aubin	"	451
Norfolk, S.	Arthur C. Pratt	"	13
Norfolk, N.	Col. T. R. Atkinson	Lib.	381
Northumberland, E.	Dr. W. A. Willoughby	Con.	842
Northumberland, W.	Sam Clarke	Lib.	270
Ontario, N.	W. H. Hoyle	Con.	182
Ontario, S.	Charles Calder	"	112
Ottawa	D. J. McDougal	Lib.	378
"	G. S. May	Lib.	229
Oxford, N.	Lieut.-Col. James Munro.	"	507
Oxford, S.	Donald Sutherland	Con.	213
Parry Sound	John Galna	"	374
Peel	John Smith	Lib.	32
Perth, N.	John Torrance	Con.	314
Perth, S.	N. Monteith	"	59
Peterborough, E.	William Anderson	Lib.	118
Peterborough, W.	T. E. Bradburn	Con.	1,174
Port Arthur and Rainy River	H. W. Kennedy	Lib.	14
Prescott	L. B. Labrosse	"	1
Prince Edward	Dr. Morley Currie	"	5
Renfrew, S.	T. W. McGarry	Con.	410
Renfrew, N.	A. E. Dunlop	"	1,437
Russell	Thomas Racine	Lib.	820
Sault Ste. Marie	C. N. Smith	"	110
Simcoe, E.	J. B. Tudhope	"	243
Simcoe, W.	James S. Duff	Con.	686
Simcoe, C.	A. B. Thompson	"	558
Stormont	Geo. Kerr	"	37
Toronto, W.	Thos. Crawford	"	2,775
Toronto, E.	Dr. R. A. Pyne	"	2,373
Toronto, N.	Dr. Beattie Nesbitt	"	1,485
Toronto, S.	J. J. Foy	"	3,072
Victoria, E.	J. H. Carnegie	"	1,081
Victoria, W.	Sam Fox	"	138
Waterloo, N.	Dr. H. J. Lackner	"	361
Waterloo, S.	George Pattinson	"	443
Welland	E. Fraser	"	291
Wellington, S.	J. P. Downey	"	282
Wellington, E.	J. J. Craig	"	172
Wellington, W.	Jas. Tucker	"	224
Wentworth, N.	R. A. Thompson	Lib.	28
Wentworth, S.	Daniel Reid	"	221
York, E.	Alex. McGowan	Con.	429
York, W.	J. W. St. John	"	1,448
York, N.	T. H. Lennox	"	268

The defeat of the Government was overwhelming. Out of 96 seats the Conservatives captured over two-thirds, or 69 in number. Five Ministers were defeated including Hon. John Dryden in South Ontario, Hon. J. M. Gibson in East Wellington, Hon. W. A. Charlton in South Norfolk, Hon. F. R. Latchford in South Renfrew, Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel in Prescott. The Opposition gained 25 seats; the Government gained 3, including Glengarry and the two Ottawas—in which latter contest Messrs. P. D. Ross and Denis Murphy, K.C., were defeated by substantial majorities. According to official figures published at a later date the popular vote was 238,713 for the Conservatives, 204,658 for the Liberals and 2,536 Independent votes. This gave a popular majority for the incoming Government of 31,519 over all opponents. It may be added that the total vote polled was 444,497 as against 427,023 on May 30th, 1902—showing the great interest felt in the 1905 contest. As a matter of fact polling took place under most unfavourable and stormy weather conditions and yet resulted in an increased vote of 17,474. The Conservative majorities were also very large and notably so in the Torontos where Mr. J. J. Foy, Dr. R. A. Pyne and Mr. T. Crawford were elected by thousands. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, despite the vigorous fight of Mr. Blain, had a majority of over 1,400.

Mr. I. B. Lucas in Centre Grey; Mr. T. E. Bradburn, who defeated Mr. McWilliams in West Peterboro' by over 1,100 majority in the seat held so long by Mr. J. R. Stratton, the late Provincial Secretary; Mr. E. A. Dunlop in North Renfrew; Mr. J. W. St. John in West York; Mr. R. R. Gamey in Manitoulin; were some of the most notable victories. In London Mr. Adam Beck defeated ex-Mayor F. G. Rumball by a substantial majority; in North York, which had so long been represented by a Liberal in the person of Hon. E. J. Davis, lately a member of the Government, Mr. T. Herbert Lennox won by 268 majority. Mr. Whitney's personal support in Dundas was increased to a majority of 624; Mr. Premier Ross held Middlesex West by 113 as compared with 604 in 1902; Hon. G. P. Graham held his seat in Brockville by a reduced majority and Hon. A. G. McKay slightly increased his vote in North Grey. Mr. W. J. Hanna won a pronounced Conservative victory in West Lambton where, some eight years before, he had lost his deposit and been in a minority of nearly 1,000 votes. Mr. J. H. Fisher carried North Brant for the Conservatives for the first time since Confederation.

In West Kent, Mr. James Clancy, ex-M.P., who was understood to have the promise of a position in Mr. Whitney's Government, if elected, was beaten by Mr. A. B. McCoig. New Ontario surprised the prophets by returning five Conservatives and one Liberal. Six constituencies in the Province which had never before returned a Conservative to the Legislature—North Brant, South Bruce, East Kent, East Lambton, East Wellington and East York—elected Mr. Whitney's supporters by substantial

majorities. Eight other constituencies had only shown one preceding lapse from Liberalism in all the years since 1867. Another notable incident was Mr. Donald Sutherland's success in holding South Oxford by a substantial majority where the Liberals had been accustomed to win by a thousand or more. Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, the Liberal advocate of increased Railway taxation, was beaten in West Lambton. The majority of the cities were Conservative in their allegiance including Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, St. Thomas, Brantford, Peterborough, and Stratford. Ottawa and Kingston went Liberal.

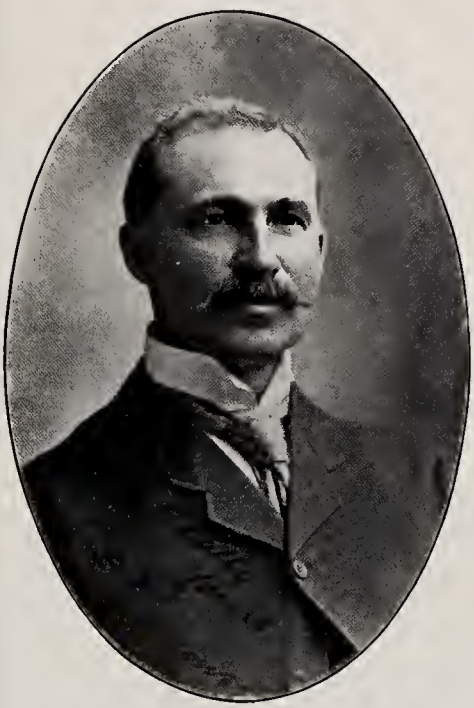
When the result became known the Premier refused to be interviewed. Mr. Whitney sent out from his home at Morrisburg a brief message. "In the immediate presence of the great political upheaval in the Province to-day I can have but little to say. All must acknowledge the serious meaning of this emphatic expression of the people's will. I fully and gladly appreciate the fact that Liberals in large numbers joined in that expression." To *The News* he sent a special message: "Strictly speaking it was not a party victory and I gladly and thankfully recognize the fact that a large number of Liberals joined in the crusade against public dishonour. The people have spoken in no uncertain tone. They have declared with emphasis that they desire clean and honest government and that the corruptionist and the ballot thief shall not dictate either the methods or the principles on which the government shall be conducted." At Morrisburg, in addressing his enthusiastic constituents and fellow-citizens on the night of the 25th, Mr. Whitney reiterated his view of the result as not a party victory. "It was true it was a victory brought about by forces under leaders of the Conservative party, but it was a victory joined in and worked for by great numbers of Liberals. He was glad and proud of it. Thousands of Liberals had dared to stand up and battle for what was right." Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., in writing Mr. Whitney upon the result, was characteristically vehement, if not bitter, in his congratulations:

> All honest men in the Dominion should join in thanking you for the verdict reached yesterday at the bar of public opinion by an outraged Province—unanimous in the head centre of the iniquities, Toronto—which found the indicted criminals in high places guilty of treason against our Commonwealth. We are now hopefully and confidently looking forward to the end of the breaking down Ontario by crooked ways, broken promises, concessions to grafters, and poetic effusions, and to the building up Ontario by a progressive Government, based on equal rights, truth, and righteousness.

The reasons for this upheaval of popular opinion can be estimated from what has gone before in this record. The Liberal view as represented in *The Globe* of Jan. 26th, was as follows: "The causes—for obviously there were several causes—which conspired for the defeat of the Government were, in the main, the positive antagonism of the liquor interest, the indifference or

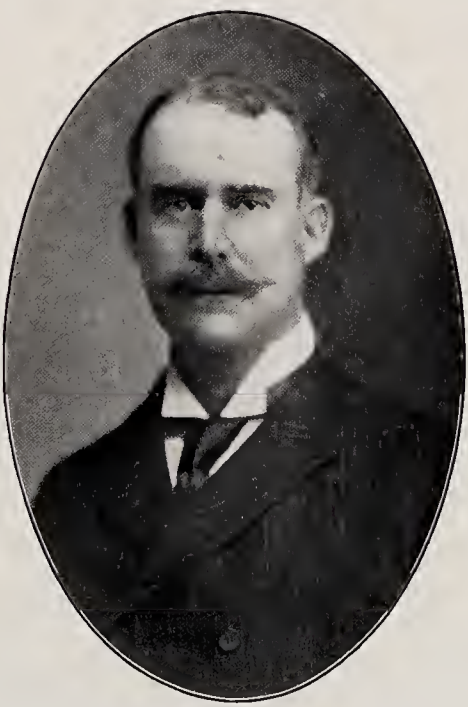
THE HON. ADAM BECK, M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio in the Whitney Government and Member of the Ontario Power Commission and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.



THE HON. J. O. REAUME, M.D., M.L.A.

Appointed Minister of Public Works in Ontario, 1905.



LIEUT.-COL. HON. J. S. HENDRIE, M.L.A.

Appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Ontario Government, 1905.

the opposition of the temperance elements, and the persistent reiteration of the charges of electoral corruption. The liquor trade, it is alleged, went almost solidly against the Government, and was effective in the campaign, working in some instances through the Conservative organization and in others through agents of its own. The temperance people, for the most part, either voted against the Liberal candidates or did not vote at all." As to the future the same paper, on Jan. 30th, expressed the belief that the late Convention of the party with the new men, and new spirit, and the new platform which it called into life would, under the leadership of Mr. Ross, have made for the redemption and purification of politics. A more drastic method, however, had been preferred by the people.

The end is the same—the deliverance of the party from the parasites that eat away its strength, and from the barnacles that impede its progress, and from any entangling alliances the years may have brought that warp it from the true course of living and historic Liberalism. If so be that the end is attained there shall be no resentment because of the method. Re-organization and a return to the truer ideals was the unmistakable demand of all true Liberals, and, if that demand could be satisfied at no less cost, the apparent failure of the party at the polls was not too great a price.

The Opposition press was naturally jubilant over the result. The *Mail and Empire* referred to it as "the most sweeping pronouncement against a Government in Canada"—greater than the Federal change of 1878 and out-classing that of 1896. "The verdict is really the declaration of Ontario that the people intend to rule. It is an announcement that an artificial or criminal interference with electoral rights is not safe. It is an intimation to all public men and to all parties that there must be honesty in the conduct of public affairs, and that the ballot must be treated as sacred." The Toronto *World* considered it very largely a result of the startling exposures of the Gamey case and an evidence that the people, as a whole, believed Mr. Gamey's story. It was also declared to be a blow at the corporations of whom Messrs. Dryden, Gibson and Charlton were said to be representatives. Mr. Gamey wired the same paper on Jan. 29th, that he regarded the result as "a complete vindication of my position. The verdict of the jury of the people suits me admirably." The Toronto *News* (Jan. 26th) laid stress upon the Liberal and independent support accorded Mr. Whitney. The Conservative leaders had received a mandate from the electorate generally and not merely from a party. "It is their right and their duty to regard themselves not as the chiefs of a faction or party, but as trustees for the whole Province."

It is to be presumed that they will form a strong Government, and that they will take full advantage of the excellent civil service which now exists, that they will not be tempted into the slightest experiment with the spoils system, and that they will make their appointments with

a single eye to the requirements of the Province. We have strong hopes that the change will be beneficial all round ; that the Conservative party will be benefited by the responsibility of office, and the Liberal party by a term in opposition, enabling it to shake off the parasites of a long term of office ; that party bitterness will be mitigated ; that the country will enjoy for a few years a rest from party strife ; and that we shall have a sane and intelligent discussion on the merits of the great questions that are coming up for settlement in this Province and this growing nation.

Outside of Ontario there was, of course, very general Conservative rejoicing. Speaking in Halifax, on the night of the 25th, Mr. R. L. Borden described the contest as having been one against tremendous odds—an army of 8,000 office-holders, a patronage of great extent, a machine organization of remarkable strength. It was, he declared, a splendid omen for the Federal party's future success. Mr. Premier Roblin, in an interview at Winnipeg, described it as a great victory for "honest and clean government." The Montreal *Gazette* referred to it as the result of an aroused public conscience which obliterated all traditions of party fealty. The Montreal *Herald* (Liberal) described the issue, on Jan. 26th, as follows: "The election was fought by both sides on the simple issue whether the Ross Government had been maintained in power for the past two years by the help of those who disregarded the sanctity of the ballot and others who corruptly influenced votes. The Conservatives forced that issue. Mr. Ross accepted it."

Formation of Mr. Whitney's Government

The change of Government did not take place immediately after the result of the Elections was known. A meeting of the Cabinet was held on Jan. 27th but no intimation of proceedings was given to the public and the Premier still refused to be interviewed. *The Globe,* however, announced that Mr. Ross had no intention of retiring from public life. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, stated at the same time (Jan. 28th) that "before many moons go by, and when sober reason will take the place of campaign declamation, our opponents will be forced to admit that every bit of evidence, documentary and otherwise, in every Department of the Government, points conclusively to absolutely careful, prudent and unimpeachable administration." During the succeeding week the Government made some party appointments to office—notably the Clerks of the Division Courts of Prescott, Simcoe, and the combined Counties of Prescott and Russell. Comment was caused by this line of action as also by the appointment of Mr. E. T. Corkill, B.Sc., as Inspector of Mines in place of Mr. W. E. H. Carter. The right of appointment was said by Opposition papers to no longer lie in the hands of a moribund Government and the precedent of Lord Aberdeen's action toward the Tupper Government was cited. Sir Charles Tupper, in a Winnipeg interview with the *News* correspondent on Feb. 1st, took the ground that the

Imperial endorsement of Lord Aberdeen's action had practically abolished such right so far as an out-going Government was concerned. "If I had obtained power in 1900 I would have refused to accept office if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been permitted to violate a practice which he had defended and which he declared had been subsequently sanctioned by the Crown." The final meeting of the Ross Government was held on Feb. 4th and its business wound up. Three days later the Premier proffered his resignation to the Lieut.-Governor and on the same day told *The Globe* that he intended to remain in public life and "hoped still to have some influence in shaping legislation and in forming public opinion." The Liberal organ on the following day paid the late Premier a long personal tribute closing as follows:

> Although time has laid its hand heavily upon him, and three decades of stress and strain have told upon his physical strength, he is intellectually as alert and vigorous as ever, and his lifelong habits of industry and mental discipline have preserved his faculties unimpaired. He is sixty-three years old, just two years the senior of the new Premier, the Hon. J. P. Whitney, and it is his ambition, as it will be his pleasure, to continue his public activities to the end regardless of the changes the years may have brought. A true man and a real statesman does his duty heartily on either side of the House. In George W. Ross, the elements of manhood and statesmanship have been so mixed that he will make his leadership of the Opposition second in importance only to his leadership of the Government.

Meantime Mr. Whitney had been the recipient of many public compliments and personal tributes. On Feb. 2nd, Dundas County in which he had been born and lived his life and fought his political battle, joined in a great demonstration at Morrisburg. Thousands came from all parts of the county and tried to crowd into the town-hall where enthusiastic speeches were made by prominent local men. In his reply the Premier-elect, after words of personal gratitude, referred again to the nature of the contest. "There is," he said, "no circumstances attending the great victory which the people of Ontario have achieved more satisfactory than the circumstance that it has not been a narrow party victory. It was a contest not founded upon mere party issues, but was a great uprising of the moral people of this Province, determined, regardless of who might win, or lose, that the standard of the public morals of this Christian and British country should be trailed no longer in the filth and corruption in which it has been trailed for the past three or four years." Another gathering in the evening was held and an illuminated Address presented recalling, amongst other things, the fact of Mr. Whitney's association in his younger days with the late John Sandfield Macdonald, the first Conservative Premier of Ontario, thirty odd years before. In replying Mr. Whitney paid an earnest and eloquent tribute to his wife. "Each man among us who opens his book of holy memories must realize that his best and most sacred

moments and his greatest successes have been stamped with a woman's influence."

A few days prior to this, on Jan. 30th, Mr. Whitney had been in Toronto conferring with his party friends but would say nothing for publication. The guesses as to the incoming Cabinet were many, but regarding certain gentlemen there was unanimity. Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson and Mr. W. J. Hanna were the apparent certainties. Others frequently mentioned were Messrs. Adam Beck, J. W. St. John, J. P. Downey, W. H. Hoyle, W. A. Willoughby, Thos. Crawford, Nelson Monteith, J. S. Hendrie, I. B. Lucas, F. G. McDiarmid, Dr. R. A. Pyne and Major Hugh Clark. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Mr. R. R. Gamey had unquestioned and considerable claims but there were conceded to be embarrassing conditions associated with the choice of either of them. On Feb. 7th, Mr. Whitney was called upon by His Honour to form a Government and on the following day the new Cabinet was announced and sworn in:

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. James Pliny Whitney.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	Hon. James Joseph Foy.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Samuel Nelson Monteith.
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Arthur James Matheson.
Minister of Education	Hon. Robert Allan Pyne.
Provincial Secretary	Hon. William John Hanna.
Commissioner of Public Works	Hon. Joseph Olivier Reaume.
Ministers without Portfolio	Hon. Adam Beck.
	Hon. John Strathearn Hendrie.
	Hon. Wm. Armson Willoughby.

The new Premier had been in the Legislature since 1888 and Leader of the Opposition since 1896. He was a K.C. and an Hon. orary Doctor of Laws of Toronto, Trinity and Queen's Universities. Mr. Foy was a man of exceptionally high character and personal reputation. He had been in the House for only six years but had been almost at once recognized as his Leader's chief lieutenant. Colonel Matheson was one of the "old guard" of Conservatives, had been in the Legislature since 1894, and had, for years, acted as the financial critic on the Opposition side. Dr. Willoughby had sat in the Legislature for nearly 19 years and Dr. Pyne had represented East Toronto since 1898. Mr. Monteith was a practical farmer, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and had been a member of the Legislature in 1899-1902. Mr. Hanna was an exceedingly good speaker and since his election in 1902 had come to the front with a bound and, in three years, made his selection for any incoming Conservative Government an apparent certainty. Dr. Reaume was also a comparatively new member of the House and, as a French-Canadian, his appointment was understood to be a fulfilment of Mr. Whitney's pledge as to the representation of that part of the population in the Cabinet. Mr. Adam Beck and Colonel Hendrie were men

of wealth and high standing in business circles. The former had been Mayor of London for three years and member since 1902; the latter had been Mayor of Hamilton for two years and a member since 1902.

The new Administration was exceedingly well received. Criticisms there were of a mild kind. The Liberal press wanted to know why Mr. Foy should be given the Crown Lands for only a brief period and, as was announced, preliminary to his taking over the Attorney-Generalship; why Dr. Reaume, as a new man, should be given an important Department and Colonel Hendrie, with special aptitudes and experience, overlooked; why Dr. Pyne, who had not been publicly thought of in that connection, should be placed in charge of the Department of Education? The Toronto *Star* described the Cabinet as "a fairly good one" and commented upon the omission of Messrs. Gamey and Nesbitt in somewhat satirical style. Mr. Monteith's selection won special approval from many quarters. It goes without saying that the Conservative press was eulogistic and congratulatory. The announcement that Mr. J. W. St. John would be the new Speaker of the Legislature was also well received. It may be stated here that all the new Ministers were re-elected by acclamation on Feb. 21st.

The close of a prolonged period in Ontario's political history was marked by this change of Government on Feb. 8th and Toronto, which had so loyally and so long supported the Conservative party, celebrated the event of the day with a demonstration in honour of the new Ministers. A torchlight procession, fireworks, illuminated and crowded streets, and abundant cheering, were preliminaries to a great mass-meeting in Massey Hall where the members of the new Government were enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Toronto—or as many of them as could get into the building. Ald. J. H. McGhie presided and the speakers included Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, Mr. J. W. St. John, Rev. Dr. A. B. Chambers, and the members of the Government. An Address was presented to the Premier by the Central Conservative Association which included a reference to the support given him during the elections by the independent press and by many persons usually opposed to the Conservative party.

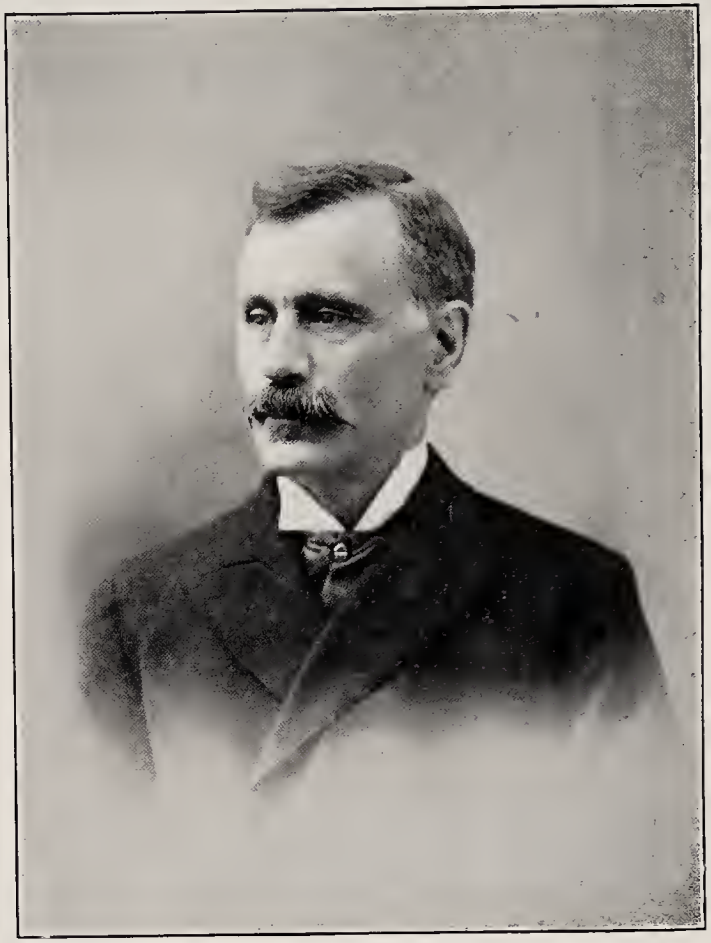
In his reply Mr. Whitney spoke of the staunch Conservatism of Toronto, the serious situation of the past few years, and the desirability of efficient party government in working out British institutions. He would make no great promises as to the future; neither he nor his colleagues laid claim to being more than plain, common-sense business men; but he would pledge an honest administration of justice in this Province and no protection, or covering up, of the acts of political criminals. Once more he reiterated the statement that this had not been a party triumph.

It had been indeed a great honour for him to lead in this movement of the people toward better and purer politics. "If for one reason more than another I feel proud it is the fact that this outburst of the people's will is not in the direction of a party triumph and, therefore, party man that I am, I am thankful." It may be added that on Mar. 27th the City Council of Toronto presented an illuminated Address to the new Premier. The event took place in the Council Chamber and Mayor Urquhart made the formal presentation to which Mr. Whitney briefly responded.

THE HON. G. H. V. BULYEA.

Member of Territorial Government, 1899-1905.

Appointed First Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, 1905.



HIS HONOUR A. E. FORGET.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, 1898-1905.

Appointed First Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, 1905

III.—PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Inauguration of the new Provinces

On Sept. 1st, 1905, the North-West Territories became by law re-organized into the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan with a wide sweep of country to the north retaining the old designation. This autonomy was the fruition of prolonged efforts made by Mr. F. W. G. Haultain and assisted by Mr. J. H. Ross and Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea from 1898 onward. Prior to that period some vague movement had existed in 1892-96. It was supported by Mr. A. L. Sifton, afterwards Chief Justice of the Territories, and opposed by Mr. Haultain as being premature. So far as the actual constitution was concerned Autonomy was mainly the product of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy and views, and in this connection several months of strenuous struggle had left their mark upon political conditions in the West.

During August preparations were under way to properly celebrate the establishment of the Provinces. The provisional capitals had been selected and Edmonton and Regina intended to do their utmost to mark the event which promised so much for their future development. These centres had not obtained the honour without a struggle. So far as Alberta was concerned Calgary made a stern fight with Edmonton and Mr. R. B. Bennett, at a public meeting on Feb. 1st, pledged himself strongly to the support of the former —an incident which had its effect in the elections of several months later. A deputation composed of Mayor Emerson, Mr. C. A. Stuart and others waited upon the Dominion Government on Feb. 10th and asked that the matter be left to the future Legislature. It was suggested that Red Deer, Banff, or even Macleod, would be suitable places to select provisionally in view of the rivalry between Calgary and Edmonton. The delegation from the latter place appeared at Ottawa on Feb. 15th and the speakers included Mr. Frank Oliver and Mr. C. W. Cross. A Red Deer deputation was heard on the following day. Edmonton, however, was the final choice. In Saskatchewan there was no very keen contest with Regina although Saskatoon and Moose Jaw laid claim to the honour.

On Aug. 25th the appointments were gazetted of Mr. Amedée Emmanuel Forget, Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories since 1898, as Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Mr. George Hedley Vicars Bulyea, member of the Executive Council of the Territories since 1897, as Lieutenant-Governor of

Alberta. Both gentlemen were Liberal in their political views. On Sept. 1st the formal inauguration of the Province of Alberta took place at Edmonton. His Excellency, the Governor-General and the Countess Grey were present, accompanied by Lady Evelyn Grey and Colonel Hanbury-Williams, C.B. With the Prime Minister were the Hon. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. Others present were Mr. William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, Mr. B. E. Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Messrs. A. C. Rutherford, R. B. Bennett, P. Talbot, M.P., J. A. Calder and Senator Lougheed. The provisional capital was crowded with sight-seers and the programme included a procession, a concert and a luncheon. After the parade Lord Grey reviewed 200 Royal North-West Mounted Police and then Mayor Mackenzie took the chair at an open-air meeting and presented the Governor-General with an Address.

In replying His Excellency said: "The day which marks the addition of a new self-governing Province to the Dominion and thus to the galaxy of self-governing states, whose combined brilliance makes the constellation of the British Empire the brightest the world has ever seen, is a red-letter day in the history of the Empire. That the Province of Alberta will bring in ever-increasing measure, as time goes on, an ever-added strength and lustre to the British Crown and prove worthy of the illustrious Prince whose name it is your honour to bear, is both my sanguine hope and my confident expectation. . . . You are justified in anticipating a steady flow of intending settlers into your Province, for many who seek to better their conditions, both in the New World and the Old, are already counting the hours until they can embrace with both hands the riches you are able to offer them out of your abundant treasury. For the riches you offer are the greatest that Nature has to bestow upon mankind, namely, the happiness, health and well-being which your soil, your climate and your geographical position offer as certain and liberal reward to all who are ready to give honest, persevering and intelligent industry to the cultivation of your land. That you may quickly assimilate to yourselves all who come to you in the hope of making for themselves a new home in a new country, and that you may grow up a united, prosperous, cultured, God-fearing and religion-loving people, is the prayer which I, as your Governor-General and representative of the King, venture reverently to make for you from the bottom of my heart." The new Lieutenant-Governor was then sworn in and, after a brief address, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Paterson and Sir Gilbert Parker, followed. The principal paragraph in the Premier's speech was as follows:

> Let me say to one and all of our new fellow-countrymen that the Dominion of Canada is, in one respect, like the Kingdom of Heaven. Those who come at the eleventh hour will receive as fair treatment as those who have been in the fold for a long time. What we have we want to share with them, our land, our laws and our civilization. Let them

be Britain's subjects, let them take their share of the life of this country, whether it be municipal, provincial or national. Let them be electors as well as citizens. We do not anticipate, and we do not want, that any individuals should forget the land of their origin or their ancestors. Let them look to the past, but let them also look to the future ; let them look to the land of their ancestors, but let them also look to the land of their children. Let them become Canadians, British subjects, and give their heart and soul, their energy, their vows, to Canada, to its institutions, to its King, who like his illustrious mother, is a model constitutional Sovereign.

At Regina, on Sept. 4th, the other new Province was ushered into full political life. The prominent guests present were larger in number than at Edmonton and besides the chief figures in the ceremony, two former Lieutenant-Governors of the Territories, Hon. David Laird and Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, were present, with Senators R. Watson and T. O. Davis, Chief Justice A. L. Sifton, Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., Dr. Elliott, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Newlands, ex-Chief Justice T. H. Maguire; a number of members of Parliament—Messrs. Bole, Adamson, Lamont, Cyr, Dyment, Logan, Burrows, Cash and Lake; various members of the late Legislature such as Messrs. A. B. Gillis, Eakin, DeVeber, MacNutt, Prince, McDiarmid, McIntyre, Greeley, McDonald, Hawkes, Brown and Smith. From the Vice-regal stand a review of the Mounted Police under Commissioner Perry, and the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg under Lieut.-Colonel Chambre, was held and an Address presented to the Governor-General who spoke briefly in reply. His Excellency read three messages—one from H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg expressing keen regret that he had not been able " upon this occasion, to visit the West " ; another from the Imperial Government sending " best wishes for the prosperity and advancement of Saskatchewan " ; and one from His Majesty the King as follows: " Accept my best thanks for your telegram. Am deeply gratified by the expression of loyalty on the part of the newly-inaugurated North-West Provinces. Pray convey to them my earnest hope that great prosperity may be in store for them. Edward R. & I."

Mr. Forget was then sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor, an Address presented to him by Mayor H. W. Laird, of Regina, and a reply listened to in which he briefly reviewed his pioneer experiences and the progress of the country since he had come to it in the year 1876. " I have seen the country grow up from its birth, developing during its years of infancy, progress through youth and to-day, with you, I have the intense satisfaction to see it giving birth to two fine Provinces." The Prime Minister was called for by the crowd but declined to speak at the moment. At the ensuing Luncheon, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Earl Grey spoke, as did Sir Gilbert Parker and Hon. David Laird. Amongst the guests on this occasion also was Major-General Sir

George A. French. Comment was afterwards caused by the omission of Mr. Haultain from the list of speakers. In the course of his speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the Royal Commission to the Lieutenant-Governor being issued by the King on the advice of his Privy Council in Canada. "We are a free nation but the King of this nation is the King of Great Britain and Ireland. Canadian Confederation has been founded and framed on peace and, as the cords of liberty are braided and loosed the bond of union is made stronger. The bond is ever growing and will grow between Canada and England and her Colonies." Illuminations and a Ball in the evening closed the Inaugural celebrations.

The Governments of the new Provinces

Alberta was the first of the two Provinces to assume its full privilege of self-government. On Sept. 2nd it was announced that the Lieut.-Governor had called upon Mr. A. C. Rutherford, B.A., B.C.L., of Strathcona, a member of the late Legislature, a barrister by profession, 47 years of age, and the recent choice of the Liberals of Alberta as their Leader, to form a Government. It had been generally understood for some days that he would be the new Premier and there was very general approval, personally, of the choice made. Four days later the Cabinet was approved by His Honour and gazetted on Sept. 9th as follows:

Prime Minister, Minister of Education and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Alexander Cameron Rutherford.
Attorney-General	Hon. Charles Wilson Cross.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. William Henry Cushing.
Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary	Hon. William Thomas Finlay.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Leverett George DeVeber.

The selection of Mr. Cross was a most popular one. A young and capable lawyer of Edmonton he had for some years taken a prominent part in local politics. Mr. Cushing was a manufacturer of Calgary and had been Mayor of that City and President of its Board of Trade. Mr. Finlay was a member of the late Legislature and had been Mayor of Medicine Hat; while Dr. DeVeber had been in the Territorial Assembly since 1898. The Departmental positions in the Government were filled by the appointment of Messrs. John Stocks as Deputy Minister of Public Works; D. S. Mackenzie as Deputy Minister of Education; George Harcourt as Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. K. Macdonald as Clerk of the Executive Council; H. W. H. Riley as Deputy Provincial Secretary; Sydney B. Woods as Deputy Attorney-General; E. W. Burley as Provincial Auditor; R. J. Gillis as Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department.

Meanwhile, the situation at Regina was exciting wide public interest of a political character. It was claimed by Liberals in

Saskatchewan, and elsewhere, that Mr. Haultain, the Territorial Premier, had injured his chances of being called upon to form a Government in the new Province by taking part in the Conservative Convention of 1903 and had totally destroyed his chances, or any right he had in the premises, by taking a violent partisan position in the Oxford and London bye-elections. On general grounds, too, it was urged that his attitude toward the new Constitution, in connection, especially, with the law affecting Separate Schools, was dangerous to the peace and good government of the Province, and that his choice as Premier would mean a long period of political disturbance, constitutional litigation, and sectarian controversy. Upon the other hand, Conservatives, and some who were not, protested vigorously against the proposed slight to the most prominent figure in Territorial history, in the making of its constitution, and in the development of its right to self-government. They claimed, moreover, that he was the most capable man available for the position and deprecated the proposed selection of Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., as that of a politician who would be too much under the control of the Federal Administration. On Sept. 5th the matter was settled by Lieut.-Governor Bulyea calling upon Mr. Scott, who had already been selected in Convention to lead the Provincial Liberals, to form a Government. The new Premier was a prominent Western Liberal; a member of Parliament for Assiniboia since 1900; a journalist by profession and only 38 years of age; and President of a Company owning the Regina *Leader* and the Moose Jaw *Times*. Personally, he was a man of capacity and had been recognized for some years as a coming politician. His Cabinet was gazetted on Sept. 12th as follows:

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Public Works.....	Hon. Walter Scott.
Attorney-General	Hon. John Henderson Lamont.
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.....	Hon. William Richard Motherwell.
Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Education.....	Hon. James Alexander Calder.

None of the new Ministers had served in the preceding Territorial Legislature, although Mr. Calder had had considerable administrative experience as Deputy-Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Motherwell was prominent as President of the Territorial Grain Association. Mr. Lamont had sat in the House of Commons since 1904 and both he and the Premier were, of course, well acquainted with the general condition of affairs. Departmental appointments were announced at the same date as the composition of the Government and included Mr. John A. Reid as Clerk of the Executive Council and Deputy Treasurer; Mr. C. E. D. Wood as Deputy Attorney-General; Mr. E. J. Wright as Deputy Provincial Secretary; Mr. F. J. Robinson as

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. J. R. Honeyman as Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture; Mr. D. P. McColl as Deputy Commissioner of Education; and Mr. J. C. Pope as Provincial Auditor.

As finally completed the Judicial administration of the Province of Alberta included the Hon. A. L. Sifton, of Calgary, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Hon. Horace Harvey, of Macleod, and the Hon. D. L. Scott, of Edmonton, as Justices. Mr. D. J. Campbell, of Macleod, was Sheriff of Southern Alberta, with Messrs. M. Mackenzie, W. C. Simmons and C. R. Mitchell as Crown Prosecutors; Mr. P. W. King was Sheriff of Northern Alberta with Messrs. J. Short, C. de W. Macdonald and G. B. Henwood as Crown Prosecutors. In Saskatchewan the Judges of the Supreme Court were the Hon. W. H. Newlands, of Regina, the Hon. E. L. Wetmore, of Moosomin, and the Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast, of Prince Albert. The Sheriffs were Messrs. J. M. Duncan, of Regina, G. B. Murphy, of Moosomin, and Graham Neilson, of Prince Albert. The Crown Prosecutors included Messrs. T. C. Johnstone, A. Turgeon and J. T. Brown.

The Party Platforms in Alberta

Meanwhile, during the Summer and before the Provinces had been formally organized, the political parties had been anticipating Executive action by selecting their leaders and preparing their platforms. On Aug. 3rd the first Convention of Alberta Liberals was held in Calgary with some 150 delegates in attendance and every constituency represented. After conflicting questions of representation had been disposed of by a Committee composed of Dr. DeVeber, of Lethbridge, C. W. Cross, of Edmonton, and C. A. Stuart, of Calgary, the Convention settled down to business, organized the Alberta Liberal Association, and selected officers as follows: Honorary Presidents: Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., P. Talbot, M.P., Dr. Stewart, of Calgary, M. Mackenzie, of Macleod; President, A. C. Rutherford, of Strathcona; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Stuart, of Calgary; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Cross, of Edmonton, W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, A. R. Dixon, of Strathcona, and A. B. Macdonald, of Macleod. The election of Mr. Rutherford as President was understood to involve not only the Liberal Leadership of the Province but his ultimate selection for the Premiership. The Resolutions passed may be summarized as follows:

1. That as the Moose Jaw Conservative Convention of 1903 had decided to carry party politics into Territorial affairs it was now advisable for the Liberals of Alberta to adopt the same policy and to place candidates in the field in every constituency for the coming elections to the Provincial Legislature.

2. That the Convention expresses adhesion to the Liberal principles and traditions of responsible government; favours the vigorous repression of monopolistic encroachments; and urges watchful and continuous attention to the wants of new settlers.

3. That adhesion be pledged to the principle of Provincial Rights

with a determination to maintain unimpaired the full legislative and executive authority of Alberta under the Constitution.

4. That an efficient system of common schools, giving to all classes the opportunity for receiving good education, should be afforded liberal financial aid and be maintained under the direct supervision and control of a Provincial Department.

5. That Provincial franchises should be acquired and maintained, but with due recognition of the free competition of business enterprise.

6. That the agricultural and ranching industries should be aided by the establishment of dairy instruction and the encouragement of cheese factories, creameries, forestry, fruit-growing, live-stock breeding, and of institutions calculated to aid these interests.

7. That a policy of progressive road-building should be pursued. the Hudson's Bay route investigated, and encouragement given to the Mining industry.

8. That the C. P. R. tax-exemption Clause in the Alberta Act should be removed as soon as possible and that the Federal Government should take steps to permanently endow a Provincial University and Agricultural College.

9. That every Municipality should be given all possible opportunity to acquire or retain the ownership of Public Utilities with adequate protection against the aggressiveness of corporations.

10. That in establishing Public institutions or buildings the incoming Government should consider all parts of the Province—subject to the claims of public convenience and business.

11. That there should be a vigorous administration of justice and simple, effective methods of protecting civil rights.

The Conservative leader and platform were settled upon at a Convention held in Red Deer on Aug. 16th. A question which had to be considered was whether the coming contest should be fought as a distinct party one with an acceptance of the gauntlet thrown down by the Liberals or upon an independent basis as a Provincial Rights organization along lines similar to those afterwards adopted by Mr. Haultain in Saskatchewan. Mr. Thomas Tweed, of Medicine Hat, was chosen Chairman of the Convention and its first business was the formation of the Alberta Provincial Conservative Association. A straight political policy was decided upon and Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1898-1900; a defeated Conservative candidate for Parliament in 1900; a member of the Legislature again in 1901-5; was chosen as Leader. He had no direct opposition in the Convention, though the names of Mr. W. L. Walsh, Dr. Brett, Mr. Tweed and Mr. J. J. Young were much discussed. The Calgary *Herald* had objected to Mr. Bennett on account of his connection with the C.P.R., as one of its Western counsel, and seemed to think that Mr. M. S. McCarthy, M.P., should be urged to accept the post as combining personal popularity with political acceptability. The platform decided upon may be summarized as follows:

1. That in view of the decision adopted by the Alberta Liberal Convention and the policy of coercion in various matters pursued by the Dominion Liberal Government a Conservative candidate should be nominated in every constituency contested by the Liberals.

2. That assistance to agriculture should be given by the dissemina-

tion of information; the establishment of agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and farmers' institutes; careful attention to dairying and the improvement of the live-stock industries.

3. That expenditure upon good roads and bridges in co-operation, especially, with the local improvement districts should be generous.

4. That the people of Alberta "to the same extent and in the same manner," as those of the other Provinces, are "entitled to the lands, mines, minerals, forests and other natural resources" within the Province, together with the right of administration and control; that the Convention "emphatically protests against our natural resources being unjustly withheld from us and exploited by any political party at Ottawa"; that a policy should be pursued of constant and continuous application to and negotiation with the Dominion Government for the surrender to the Province of the public domain of which it has been "unfairly and unjustly" deprived; that the Province is entitled to compensation for lands within its borders heretofore alienated for purely Federal purposes.

5. That Dominion or Provincial officials should take no part in politics beyond the recording of their votes; that a Provincial University is desirable; and that the Province of Alberta should co-operate with Saskatchewan and Manitoba in constructing,, without delay, a Railway to Hudson's Bay.

6. "That this Convention declares for the Public Ownership of public utilities."

7. That Albertan members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police who had served in defence of the Empire either at home, or abroad, should be given land-grants, scrip, or some other substantial reward and that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Preferential Tariffs would aid "the national interests and unity of the Empire."

8. That pressure should be put upon the Dominion Government to remove the tax exemption from C. P. R. lands and that the question of a Provincial capital was exclusively a Provincial affair and should be left to the incoming Legislature to determine with full liberty to each member, thereof, to vote without attention to party considerations.

The officers of the new Association were as follows: Hon. President, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P.; President, Mr. W. L. Walsh, of Calgary; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. W. Shera, of Edmonton, O. Bush, of Strathcona, and Dr. Brett, of Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. O. W. Kealy, of Medicine Hat.

The Party Platforms in Saskatchewan

Party feeling in Saskatchewan was more intense at this time and throughout the ensuing contest than in Alberta. Yet it was Mr. Haultain's policy and object, after Aug. 14th, when he announced his intention to remain personally and politically in Saskatchewan, to minimize party alliances in Federal affairs and to make the issue one of Provincial Rights and full powers as against the alleged Federal and Liberal policy of restriction. The Liberal Convention met on Aug. 16th at Regina, elected Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., as Leader of the Provincial Party and proclaimed a policy of peace and progress in opposition to what was described as "the party of agitation and law suits." There were some 200 delegates present including Mr. Levi Thomson, of Wolseley, as Chairman, Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, a future Lieut.-Governor, Senators Ross and Davis and three members of Parliament, Messrs. Adamson, Lamont and Cash. Vigorous speeches in favour of party lines were made by Mr. J. M. Douglas, ex-M.P., Mr. A. D. McIn-

tyre, of the Territorial Legislature, and Mr. W. Grayon, of Moose Jaw. The two latter were stated to have previously been supporters of Mr. Haultain and they moved a Resolution which passed unanimously. It recapitulated the action of the Conservative Convention of Mar. 25th, 1903, at Moose Jaw,* which was called by Mr. R. L. Borden and passed a motion in favour of putting Conservative candidates "in every constituency at the next general election of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories"; declared that Mr. Haultain had never disavowed this action nor had the Resolution ever been rescinded; stated that upon the same occasion a Territorial Conservative Association was formed with Mr. Haultain as Hon. President; and concluded as follows:

> And whereas from the time of the said Convention to the present the leaders of the Conservative party in the Territories have by their actions given every indication that it is their intention to carry out the purposes of the said Resolution, and Conservatives in and out of the Territorial Assembly have been dominated as regards North-West local affairs by their Federal party considerations; therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention of the Liberals of the Province of Saskatchewan does hereby decide that Liberal candidates should be placed in the field in nomination in every Provincial constituency and kept in the field to the close of the polls at the corresponding elections for the new Provincial Legislature.

A speech followed from Mr. Bulyea, who had been criticised by members of his own party for remaining in the Territorial Government after the Premier's alleged effort to introduce party politics into local affairs, and who had for many years taken an active part in protecting the local interests of the Dominion Liberal party. He intimated that his position in Mr. Haultain's Government had become an "uncomfortable and almost impossible one" and more than once he had felt inclined to resign. His friends, however, had persuaded him to remain and continue that party unanimity which the Premier had still held to be absolutely necessary in order to secure a satisfactory settlement of the Autonomy question. The people were now about to reap the benefit of his course. He spoke of those who had approached him as the natural Liberal leader under the new conditions and stated that other arrangements had made that impossible. Mr. Douglas, who had himself been suggested for the position, then moved, seconded by Mr. G. E. McCraney, of Rosthern, that Mr. Walter Scott be the Leader of the party in Saskatchewan and this was unanimously approved amid cheers. After a brief speech from Mr. Scott various Resolutions were passed. That dealing with adherence to Liberal principles was notable for being seconded by Mr. J. T. Brown who afterwards ran as a Haultain candidate in the elections. The one upon Autonomy legislation was as follows:

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* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 196-70.

That as representatives of the Liberal party in the Province of Saskatchewan, we approve of the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act; that we fully recognize the many difficulties and diverse interests that had to be taken into consideration in providing a constitution for our Province ; that we firmly believe the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act were framed in a spirit of wise conciliation and generosity and in conformity with the Canadian constitution; and we further believe that if the Government of the Province will earnestly endeavour to make and administer laws in conformity with the provisions of the constitution given us, their actions in so doing will tend to the peace, progress and prosperity, not only of the Province, but of the whole of Canada as well.

A further incident of the day was an able address by Mr. J. A. Calder, late Deputy Minister of Education. Upon the second day of the Convention the Saskatchewan Provincial Liberal Association was organized with the Hon. J. H. Ross as Hon. President; Mr. J. A. Calder as President; Messrs. Benjamin Prince, M.L.A., and Frank Moffett as Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Alex. Ross, of Regina, as Secretary-Treasurer. During this session Mr. Bulyea's appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Alberta was announced and a Resolution adopted by standing vote expressive of appreciation both as to the choice of the Federal Government and his policy while acting as a Territorial Minister. "This Convention heartily endorses his attitude during those trying times when it was most important that the Territorial Assembly should present a solid front till the Autonomy negotiations were disposed of and believes that, while his actions may have been misinterpreted and may have resulted in temporary injury to himself, the people of this Province will always gratefully remember the wise course he adopted." Approval was also expressed of his eight years' administration of the Departments of Agriculture and Public Works. The following is a summary of other Resolutions and of the platform generally:

1. Favouring a contest upon straight party lines and expressing firm belief in and adherence to "the foundation principles of Liberalism and Reform" which had done so much "to promote the welfare of the common people and to safeguard their interests."

2. Recording belief in and adherence to that principle of Provincial Rights "which has always been advocated and maintained by the Liberal Party and Liberal Governments in Canada, since Confederation," and declaring it the bounden duty of the future Provincial Assembly "to ascertain and maintain by every legitimate means its full legislative and executive authority under the Constitution."

3. Declaring it the duty of the incoming Government "to devote its energies and attention to the maintenance and upbuilding of an efficient system of common schools at the least possible expense to the pioneer settler"; to accord liberal financial assistance to this object; and to see that every school receiving assistance and supported by taxation is "subject in every particular to the direct and continued supervision, regulation, and control of the Provincial Department of Education."

4. Urging careful consideration of the question of better High School facilities and the keeping in view of the advisability of organizing a Provincial University and Agricultural College.

5. Describing the necessity of easy access to markets as a great factor

in general prosperity and the promotion of immigration; and advising "a vigorous and practical policy of bridging the streams and of maintaining a first-class system of main thoroughfares to all market towns"—at the expense chiefly, of the Province.

6. Declaring that the incoming Government should assist the Agricultural and Ranching industries "in every possible way."

7. Stating that it would be the duty of the Government of Saskatchewan to urge upon the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways "the necessity for completing those systems with all necessary branch lines at the earliest possible date"; approving of the early construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay as "essential to the full development of Western Canada" and as one which should be constructed as a Federal work.

8. Protesting against the Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from Provincial as well as from school and municipal taxation in the new Province.

9. Declaring that while the Convention did not wish to restrict legitimate business enterprise it yet approved "the principle of control of public utilities wherever practicable" and that the Legislature should act with the aim of a "possible ultimate control of all public utilities by the State or Municipal corporations."

10. Favouring the construction of public buildings in the new Province with a view to local needs and requirements as well as to the convenience of the general public and the prompt despatch of public business.

11. Advocating the establishment of a Bureau of Information and Employment in co-operation with Municipal Councils, Boards of Trade, Railways, etc., and with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, for the purpose of promoting settlement and facilitating employment.

The Conservative Convention was not held for a week later but, in the meantime, Mr. Haultain announced his policy in an interview given to *The West*, of Regina, on Aug. 16th. He first of all stated his determination to remain in Regina where he had already lived, semi-officially, for 14 years and to continue the practice of his profession as a lawyer. Politically he not unnaturally aspired to continuing for the Province the work he had done for the Territories but that was a matter not altogether in his hands. In the coming elections he hoped to see a candidate in every constituency advocating: (1) the entire separation of Dominion and Provincial politics; (2) determined resistance to any interference by either Dominion political party in Provincial concerns; (3) full Provincial rights for the Province and the settlement in the Courts of the Dominion's unconstitutional invasion of their rights in the Educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill; (4) the immediate transfer to the Province of all lands still held by the Crown for railway and other Corporations; (6) construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay.

When the Convention met there were some 200 delegates reported as present and a general opinion expressed in favour of non-party lines. Mr. Premier Haultain, Senator Perley, Mr. R. S. Lake, M.P., Mr. G. M. Annable, and Dr. W. Elliott, were amongst those in attendance. Mr. Lake was selected as Chairman and Mr. J. A. Magee, of Yorkton, as Secretary. Dr. D. D. Ellis, of Moosomin, moved the Resolution in favour of non-party lines chiefly on the ground that there were many Liberals throughout

the Province who believed in Mr. Haultain's right to the Premiership, approved of his past policy and work, and resented the present alleged attack upon the rights and liberties of the people. Senator Perley spoke in favour of a strict party issue as did some other delegates. Mr. Haultain then addressed the Convention and the Resolution passed without division. He spoke feelingly upon this point: "I can understand how a strong party feels when a challenge is thrown down to it; but the issues that confront us are not the usual questions that divide an electorate. Liberals have coerced us and Walter Scott has sold us and now he is coming back and asking us to bind his bargain. There are elements of our population who do not understand the term Liberal and Conservative, but they do understand the question of right and wrong and they should be asked to vote upon that issue." A Saskatchewan Conservative Association was then organized with Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., as Hon. President; Mayor H. W. Laird, of Regina, as President; Mr. S. Donaldson, of Prince Albert, as Vice-President; Mr. S. R. Moore, of the Regina *West*, as Secretary-Treasurer. The following is a synopsis of the Resolutions and platform:

1. Confidence in Mr. Borden as Dominion Conservative Leader and gratitude to him for his strenuous opposition to the objectionable features of the Autonomy legislation.

2. Favouring a vigorous policy for the improvement of the means of internal transportation; to be carried out in co-operation with the local improvement districts.

3. Encouragement of railway development and extension, and immediate negotiations with the other Western Provinces with a view to building a line to Hudson's Bay—"to be owned jointly by the Provinces and controlled and operated in the interests of the people of the Provinces."

4. An opportunity to be given every child in the Province to obtain sound primary education and, if required, opportunities for secondary education; and the declaration that "a Provincial University, completely free from sectarian influence or political control, should be established, with an ample endowment from the lands of the Province still retained by the Federal Government."

5. Approval of the fruit policy of the Territorial Department of Agriculture; the statement that it should be continued and expanded in the new Province with greater prominence to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools; and a declaration in favour of the earliest possible establishment of an Agricultural College affiliated with the future Provincial University.

6. Declaration in favour of the public ownership of public utilities; protest against the burden of Canadian Pacific Railway tax exemption being borne exclusively by the new Provinces; favouring the publication in German and other languages of a synopsis of the school, local improvement, and other Ordinances or laws.

7. Regret that the granting of Autonomy should not have been in accordance with "the terms asked for by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories and approved by the people of the Territories"; protest against the Act as withholding from the residents of the new Provinces rights and powers enjoyed by their fellow-citizens in other Provinces—a policy causing "much dissatisfaction at the present time and which must, inevitably, lead to a condition of affairs harmful to the best interests of the Dominion"; recapitulation of the Liberal Convention's approval

of the measure, together with the statement that "amongst the foremost legal minds in the Dominion grave doubts exist as to the power of Parliament to restrict the jurisdiction of the Provinces in the manner done by the said Act"; and a final declaration as follows:

"Be it therefore resolved, that this Convention is of opinion that the Legislature at its first Session should by an appeal to the highest Court of the Empire put to the test the constitutionality of those provisions of the Act which withhold the public lands, timber, mines and minerals, from the Province; which limit the power of taxation; and which restrict the freedom of the Provincial authorities in respect to legislation and the expenditure of Provincial funds in regard to education. Be it further resolved that this Convention is of opinion that the issues involved are so momentous to the future well-being of the country that it would be unpatriotic and detrimental to the future advancement of the Province and country to entrust their decision to the result of a contest on Dominion party lines. This Convention therefore declines to make a party issue of the coming elections and calls upon the adherents of the Liberal-Conservative party to use their influence to elect, without regard to party names or party affiliations, candidates pledged to demand full Provincial rights."

The Political Contest in Alberta

Events in this Province early began to shape themselves for the coming electoral contest. On June 14th a letter appeared in the Lethbridge *News* from Dr. L. G. DeVeber, M.L.A., expressing his opinion upon the representation question, and his belief that Southern Alberta had the larger population of the two parts of the proposed Province and should be given the odd representative. He declared himself to have been a consistent supporter, during two terms, of Mr. Haultain's Government and deprecated the introduction of party politics into the incoming administration of affairs. "The first few years of the new Provinces will be the critical time, and their formation, the making of laws to govern them, the forming of the new Departments, and the placing of them on a good foundation, will require all the men of experience and ability available, irrespective of politics." From time to time, after the settlement of the constituencies, candidates were nominated or election addresses issued. Mr. F. W. Fane, the future Conservative candidate in Vermilion, published one on July 14th which declared strongly against the formation of political party lines and advocated a non-party Government as best calculated to settle present problems and insure stable conditions. Others of both parties supported this line of thought. In a number of interviews recorded in the Calgary *Herald* of Mar. 4th, Mayor Emerson, Mr. R. J. Hutchings, Mr. James Muir, K.C., Senator Lougheed, Messrs. A. E. Cross, ex-M.L.A., E. H. Crandell, H. Neilson and other prominent Calgary citizens took this view. Then came the Liberal Convention and the decision in favour of party lines, with the clear enunciation of a party policy, and the succeeding acceptance by a Conservative Convention of the gauntlet thus thrown down.

The speeches delivered in the campaign which followed were, of course, numerous. At the Edmonton nomination of the Hon.

C. W. Cross he declared that he had been ready at any time during past months to personally test the feeling of the people in a contest over Mr. Haultain's position upon the Autonomy legislation. The latter had not, he believed, represented public opinion in the course pursued at Ottawa and in the Ontario bye-elections. Messrs. Frank Oliver and J. H. Ross had fought the battles of responsible government in the Territories in earlier years just as the Liberals had in other Provinces and other decades. "It was a Liberal Government that built the first telegraph line into Edmonton. It was the administration of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie that established the Mounted Police in the North-West and gave the ballot to the people here in elections. It was Hon. George Brown who first advocated the purchase of the North-West Territories from the Hudson's Bay Company."

Other members of the Government followed and Messrs. DeVeber and Finlay expressed pleasure that the School question was finally and satisfactorily settled. At a meeting in Strathcona on Sept. 19th, Mr. R. B. Bennett opened the Conservative campaign. His first point was that the constitution of Canada was essentially Federal in character, with equal rights and powers to all Provinces. "The purpose and scope of our constitution was not to create one Province with great powers and another with a few; not to raise up in one section of the country a Province with limited powers and in another section a Province with unlimited powers." Upon this and other arguments he based the claim that the limitation of Alberta's power in connection with Education, lands and minerals was unconstitutional. His second point was that the Draft Bill originally prepared by Mr. Haultain's Territorial Government had been supported in the Legislature by Messrs. Rutherford, Finlay, and DeVeber of the new Government, as well as by himself.

> In the last Legislature we stood side by side and asked for the constitution—simply that and nothing more. We asked for the identical words that brought British Columbia into the Union ; for the words that brought Prince Edward Island into the Union. We asked for compensation for lands that had been taken for Federal purposes. We asked for permission to tax Canadian Pacific Railway lands. No man spoke more strongly in the Legislature for this country to receive compensation because it was unable to tax C. P. R. lands than I did. I know that I have been spoken of as the slave of a great corporation, but I stand for the rights of the people as I see them, and should I have the honour of being made Premier of this Province, my talents will be given exclusively to the people of this country.

They had not got either lands or minerals and the Province was left practically without assets. They did receive compensation—from $375,000 to $1,000,000 per annum for 100,000,000 acres of vacant land. Compare this with what might have been had they controlled what should be their own lands. Keeping half of the 100,000,000 acres for homesteads and selling half at the

THE HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A., B.C.L., M.L.A.
Appointed Prime Minister of the New Province of Alberta, 1905.

MR. RICHARD B. BENNETT, K.C., EX-M.L.A.
Appointed Leader of the Conservative Opposition in Alberta, 1905.

low price of two dollars an acre they would yield a sum which, at 3 per cent., would give them $3,000,000 per annum of revenue. Upon the Education issue he was explicit. "Forever and forever you cannot change the provision that relates to Separate Schools. Is that a fair deal? I appeal to you fair-minded men as to whether you believe you are the best judges of the educational law or the men who sit at Ottawa? Shall they pass laws for us or shall we pass them for ourselves?" His cure for these alleged conditions was simple. "I offer this remedy; that we will carry forward the agitation as long as we exist, or until there arises a generation of men at Ottawa who will hand to the people of this Province their rights." His speech concluded with the statement that if he were given office by the people he would at once sever relations with any corporation.

On Oct. 18th, the Hon. F. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. W. T. Finlay addressed a meeting at Medicine Hat. The former declared the Dominion Government wholly and solely responsible for the Autonomy legislation. It had no desire to be drawn into this contest except in defence of its policy when attacked. The Opposition policy in Alberta he summed up as consisting of charges of coercion and robbery against the Dominion authorities. As to coercion the Liberal party was supporting the terms of the Act of Confederation—an Act of the Imperial Parliament and not of the Liberal Parliament at Ottawa.* "Under this Act certain Separate School privileges are continued to the Roman Catholic minority after Autonomy is conferred on the new Provinces." He defined the Catholic rights in this connection as follows: "They can draw apart from the taxpayers to the public schools and tax themselves for the maintenance of their own schools; they can have half-an-hour for religious instruction in their schools, after school hours; they can claim a proportionate share in the Government grant for schools, and they have the right to use certain readers in the primary classes."

As to the Crown Lands question he stated that in the past thirty years a million dollars or more had been spent by the Ottawa Government in developing the Territories over and above what had been derived from the sale of their Lands. The Dominion Government policy was one of Western development; not one of obtaining revenue from the Lands. He concluded with an attack upon the former Conservative Government for fixing the C.P.R. monopoly upon the West. Mr. Oliver took an active part in the succeeding contest and, no doubt, exercised considerable influence. Mr. M. S. McCarthy, M.P. for Calgary, addressed a number of meetings for Mr. Bennett, who was also assisted by Mr. J. S. Hall, K.C., of Calgary, and other speakers.

The writs were issued on Oct. 19th for elections to take place Nov. 9th. Upon nomination day there was only one choice by

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* NOTE.—Manitoba *Free Press* report, October 20th, 1905.

acclamation—Mr. W. F. Bredin, Liberal, in Athabasca. In three constituencies there were Independents running and in one (Calgary) a Labour candidate. Two of the former were three-cornered contests—High River and Macleod. All the constituencies, but two, were contested by Conservatives while the Government had an unbroken phalanx. Both parties expressed hopefulness, as is considered necessary in such cases, but those who understood the condition of public opinion were aware that there was every probability of the Government being sustained. Speaking to the press on Oct. 24th, Mr. W. L. Walsh, President of the Provincial Conservative Association, declared that the very worst the Conservatives could do north of Red Deer was to carry four seats while there was not one seat south of, and including Red Deer of which the Liberals could be certain. "I honestly believe that the sentiment against the Liberal policy of dealing with the Province is so strong that it will, if allowed a fair chance to express itself, bring about a Conservative victory." The Winnipeg papers took strong party sides in the neighbouring fight and, on Oct. 24th, the Winnipeg *Telegram* declared that the Conservatives would sweep the whole of the south and divide the north. The *Free Press* was just as assured upon the other side.

The physical difficulties of the contest were interesting. To reach Peace River constituency, for instance, with the writs, it was necessary to undertake 300 miles of hard and slow travelling before the boundaries were reached of a riding 400 miles in length and 350 in breadth; with no means of communication and few roads. It was one of the Conservative alleged grievances that time was not given for even a legal election in this riding, to say nothing of a public discussion of political issues. An analysis of the constituencies at this time indicates some of the mixed influences in the contest. Victoria was largely Galician in its vote. Vermilion had a population mainly American in character and with strong Canadian Northern influence—as was also the case in Sturgeon. In Edmonton the question of Separate *versus* National schools was made the main issue by Mr. W. A. Griesbach, the Conservative candidate. Leduc was strongly French-Canadian in complexion and the local Conservative candidate, Mr. C. A. Simmonds, was, by the way, a relation of Sir Charles Tupper. In Wetaskiwin there was a considerable Swiss vote. Lacombe had a strong American element which was said to be intensely interested in the School question. In Red Deer the Conservatives had as their candidate, the Rev. Dr. Gaetz, a retired Methodist minister and a stump speaker of much influence. In Rosebud, where there was a large Mennonite element, the latter were persuaded by Opposition supporters to ask for Separate Schools which the Government refused upon the ground that only Roman Catholics were entitled to the privilege. In Gleichen, the C.P.R. was said to have a good deal of influence; Pincher Creek was largely Roman Catholic, perhaps to 50 per cent. of its population. In

Lethbridge the C.P.R. and the Coal Companies were strong and, it was said, were offended at some alleged Socialistic views held by Dr. DeVeber, the Liberal candidate. Stoney Plain was almost entirely German in its racial complexion. Cardston was largely a Mormon constituency. Innisfail, Gleichen, Macleod and Sturgeon were regarded in many quarters as reasonably safe Conservative seats.

The Liberal position in the campaign was one of attention to the development of Provincial resources and the maintenance of political stability; together with the charge that the Opposition was bent upon a disturbing period of race and creed agitation and of constitutional contest in the Courts; and the statement that it was led by a representative of corporate interests in general and a friend of the C.P.R. monopoly in particular. The Conservative attitude was one of vehement protest against the Province being deprived of educational freedom and control of lands; together with the charge against the Liberal party at Ottawa of gerrymandering the constituencies and, through a partisan Lieut.-Governor, of appointing a Government which was entirely under the control of the Federal authorities. Of course, local matters of all kinds, including especially the location of the capital, were mixed up with the wider issues; while the farmers' prosperity and the expected railway development had the effect of producing that satisfied feeling which is always so kindly to Governments in a general election. Conservatives also made the charge that all kinds of Dominion Government officials and "organizers" were being imported or utilized in the election to aid the Liberals.

Various incidents marked the progress of the contest. In Lethbridge, Mr. W. C. Ives, the Conservative candidate, received the support of the Labour element and put up an unexpectedly strong fight. In Calgary, Mr. R. B. Bennett was bitterly attacked toward the close of the contest by *The Eye-Opener,* an independent paper which had up till then supported him; while the Labour candidate was said to be running so as to divide the Conservative vote. He certainly complicated the situation considerably and ultimately polled over 300 votes. In Medicine Hat a strong campaign was conducted by Mr. F. O. Sissons against the Minister of Agriculture and resulted in a very small majority for the latter. On Nov. 9th the elections took place with the following results—some of them, however, not known with certainty until some time afterwards:

Constituency.	Candidate Elected.	Politics.	Majority.*
Athabasca	W. F. Bredin	Liberal	Acclamation.
Banff	E. W. Fisher	"	59
Calgary	Hon. W. H. Cushing	"	29
Cardston	John W. Woolf	"	270
Edmonton	Hon. C. W. Cross	"	693
Gleichen	Charles A. Stuart	"	27
High River	Albert J. Robertson	Conservative	22

* NOTE.—Official figures, supplied by courtesy of Mr. S. B. Woods, Clerk of the Executive Council.

Constituency.	Candidate Elected.	Politics.	Majority.
Innisfail	John A. Simpson	Liberal	1
Lacombe	W. F. Puffer	"	65
Leduc	R. T. Telford	"	204
Lethbridge	Hon. L. G. DeVeber	"	148
Medicine Hat	Hon. W. T. Finlay	"	38
Macleod	Malcolm McKenzie	"	216
Peace River			Undecided.
Pincher Creek	J. P. Marcellus	Liberal	114
Ponoka	John R. McLeod	"	90
Red Deer	John T. Moore	"	45
Rosebud	C. Hiebert	Conservative	44
St. Albert	Henry W. McKenny	Liberal	16
Stony Plain	John A. McPherson	"	167
Strathcona	Hon. A. C. Rutherford	"	319
Sturgeon	John R. Boyle	"	503
Vermilion	M. McCauley	"	425
Victoria	Francis A. Walker	"	540
Wetaskiwin	A. S. de Rosenroll	"	274

It was a veritable Liberal sweep and, for a time, the Conservatives were not certain of even one seat. Calgary, High River, Rosebud and Peace River were, in particular, subjects of controversy and of various charges by the Opposition. It will be noticed how large the majorities were—especially so in view of the small actual voting strength in many of the constituencies. Those of Messrs. Rutherford, Cross, Boyle, McCauley and Walker were especially notable while Mr. Bennett's defeat in Calgary was a severe blow to his party. The Liberals were everywhere jubilant over the result—the local ones because of local success, the more distant ones because it appeared to be an endorsation of the policy of the Dominion Government. In this connection the Edmonton *Bulletin* (Mr. Oliver's paper) of Nov. 21st said: "Whatever else the result of the Alberta elections may have indicated, it revealed in the clearest manner possible that there was not in the public mind, as the Opposition had contended, a spirit of hostility toward the School and Land clauses sufficiently strong to lead the electors to disregard matters of real Provincial concern in their desire to strike at everything bearing the name Liberal."

Conservatives, on the other hand, contended that in spite of their efforts the educational and coercion issue never had a real chance—being sidetracked by the desperate struggle between Calgary and Edmonton for selection as the Capital and the consequent struggle between North and South Alberta over this matter. The Foreign and Catholic vote, estimated at about 40 per cent. of the population, was declared to have been the main factor in the result—influenced thereto by Dominion Government officials and agencies. To this latter charge strong denial was offered with the fact that the only Conservative elected (for a time) was Mr. C. Hiebert, a Russian Mennonite, in a constituency where his nationality was prominent and influential. The Winnipeg *Tribune* (Ind.) took the ground, on Nov. 10th, that it was a victory for Mgr. Sbarretti and Quebec and that Mr.

Bennett's corporation connections were, in any case, an insurmountable obstacle to success. The Toronto *World* (Ind. Con.) took this latter line in despatches and editorials. The Manitoba *Free Press* (Nov. 10th) declared that the people of Alberta had emphatically repudiated the charges against the Dominion Government:

> They do not believe that they have been "shackled." They do not admit that their freedom has been limited. They do not agree with Mr. Bennett that they have not been given reasonable compensation for their lands. They do not see in the school legislation any improper concession to the minority. These being their opinions they have rejected Mr. Bennett with his policy of law suits, strife, turmoil, agitation against the Dominion Government and general bedevilment of the material interests of the Province in the political interests of the Dominion Conservative party. They have declared in favour of Premier Rutherford and his business programme. The Liberal Government will proceed to engage bridge-builders, road-makers and engineers in place of lawyers; and will embark upon the useful, if prosaic, task of developing the resources of Alberta; thus contributing to the happiness and prosperity of the people of that Province.

To the Manitoba *Free Press* of Nov. 24th Mr. Premier Rutherford expressed the belief that his party had secured 70 per cent. of the vote cast. The high character of the Liberal candidates and of the members of his Cabinet had, he thought, been a considerable factor in the result. The next few years would be occupied in getting the business and the government of the Province into satisfactory condition. His Cabinet had already been hard at work and, as an instance of what was required, he said they had received 50 applications for new schools since Sept. 1st. Speaking to the Toronto *Star,* on Dec. 6th, the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, stated that there was only one issue in the Elections—the School question. His own opponent in Edmonton had proposed to abolish Separate Schools altogether and though the City was essentially a Protestant and English-speaking one he had been badly beaten. As to the six existing Separate Schools in the Province they were strictly under Government supervision, and it was this fact, he thought, which largely influenced the voters.

In an interview at St. John, N.B., on Dec. 23rd, Mr. R. B. Bennett also gave the School question credit for much of the result owing to Roman Catholic interest in the issue. He claimed to have had a large majority of the Anglo-Saxon vote. At the moment, however, he professed much more interest in C.P.R. irrigation projects than in politics. The Conservative Leader, or temporary Leader as he called himself, did not remain in politics after his defeat in Calgary. He had entered the contest late in the matter of time owing to compulsory absence on business in Ottawa and Victoria; he attributed his personal defeat in Calgary to the Labour candidate and to his own absence during nearly the whole contest in other constituencies; and consoled himself in the general

defeat by the fact that the majorities in nine constituencies totalled less than 200 votes.

Campaign Conditions in Saskatchewan

The issues in the Saskatchewan contest were much more vigorously contested and the result more evenly balanced than was the case in Alberta. The Liberals commenced the fight with much in their favour. The postponement of the Elections until after those of the sister Province placed the result there to the credit of the Liberal party, already dominant in Dominion affairs—the reason given by the Premier being the convenience of getting the threshing well over before plunging the farmers into political turmoil. The Government, also, had the advantage of being in power although that was nullified to some extent by Mr. Haultain's long-preceding tenure of office and his personal popularity. It had, too, excellent organization, numerous speakers and the energetic campaign work of the Minister of the Interior; while it is possible that the very pronounced personal abuse of Mr. Premier Scott in some quarters had the not uncommon result of helping rather than hurting that gentleman. There was also the distribution of Dominion patronage and the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Finally, everybody was feeling satisfied over the bountiful harvest and good times.

Upon the other hand the Conservatives had the advantage of a skilled Leader who knew the Province like a book; the benefit of his tactics in holding old-time Liberal supporters by proclaiming a Provincial Rights and non-party campaign; the sympathy of any strong Protestant element in the community such as the Orangemen; the intervention of Archbishop Langevin in the final stages of the contest. No doubt, also, a certain amount of feeling was caused by the passing over of Mr. Haultain in favour of a Federal politician—intimately associated with Western public affairs as Mr. Scott could claim to be. In this Province, as in Alberta, the distances were very great. The constituency of Kinistino, for instance, was 500 miles long with an average width of 140 miles. Battleford was 600 miles long with an average width of 85 miles. Prince Albert and Moose Jaw Districts, Redberry and Maple Creek were also very large constituencies.

A much discussed question, especially outside the Province, was the right or justice of the Lieut.-Governor calling upon Mr. Scott instead of Mr. Haultain. There could be no real question as to the right. Both gentlemen were party leaders and the only matter (aside from political predilections which may or may not have influenced him) which His Honour had really to decide was which Leader represented the greater number of the electors or mass of public opinion. As to the justice of the selection that would inevitably be, and must remain for the present, a matter of individual partisan opinion. One of the important incidents in the commencement of the campaign was the publication of a very full treatment of the School issue in Saskatchewan, and also

in Alberta, from the pen of Mr. J. A. Calder, late Deputy Minister of Education in the Territories and prospective Minister of Education in Saskatchewan.*

In dealing with the constitutional issue he pointed out that when Prince Edward Island and British Columbia joined Confederation there were no Separate Schools in existence in those Colonies. "Had such schools been in existence by law there can be no doubt but that under the provisions of Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act such schools would have been continued by the constitutions of those Provinces." He quoted Mr. Haultain's Draft Bill as virtually proposing to apply this Section to the new Provinces and described it as involving the same danger as Mr. Borden's Amendment along this line had involved—that of throwing into the Courts the question of whether the Separate Schools thus conserved were the clerically-controlled ones following the Act of 1875 or the public-controlled ones created by the Territorial Ordinances of 1901. He cited the legal views of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Monk, Mr. Bergeron, Mr. L. G. McCarthy, Mr. Sifton, Sir W. Mulock, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Belcourt as supporting a possible decision along the former lines.

Mr. Calder's view of the more practical side of the matter was that on Aug. 15th, 1905, there were in the future Province of Saskatchewan 850 school districts of which only five were minority districts—three Roman Catholic and two Protestant. In every case a public school district had to be established before separate school rights could be granted. "There are scores, yes, probably hundreds, of such districts in the Territories in which the majority of the ratepayers are Roman Catholics" and in which no separate schools had been established. He quoted British and American educationists in praise of the existing system and the Rev. Dr. Carmichael and Rev. Dr. Herdman, along similar lines, and as old-time residents of the country. As to the political condition he charged the Conservatives with using the issue purely for Federal party purposes—to embarrass the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through the capture of a Province and the reintroduction of sectarian strife into the Dominion political arena. He summed up the situation as follows:

> The Liberal party in each Province stands for Peace and Progress; the Conservative party in each Province for Stagnation and Strife. The Liberals believe that the Government should devote its energies and attention to the maintenance and upbuilding of an efficient system of schools and to the rapid extension of the advantages of this system to all the children of the Province; the Conservatives believe that the Government should devote its energies and attention to a vexatious and costly law suit, the inevitable consequences of which would be to divide the people into two hostile camps. The Liberals say they believe we have an excellent system of schools, they believe the great majority of the people are satisfied with it, and they wish to see it continued, extended and improved; the Conservatives do not say that they recog-

* NOTE.—Manitoba *Free Press*, August 31st, September 4th, September 5th.

nize the present system as being satisfactory, they do not say that this system should be continued, nor do they in their platform advocate the improvement and extension of this system.

Policy and Speeches of the Hon. Walter Scott

On Nov. 22nd the nominations in Saskatchewan were fixed for Dec. 4th and the polling for Dec. 13th. With this announcement the struggle became acute although most of the candidates were already selected and many addresses published to the electorate. The new Premier had not been idle during the preceding months. He had spoken at many places in the far-flung battle-line which geographical conditions had created and he had dealt very frankly with the points at issue. His platform was, of course, that of the Regina Convention; his past record and personal views were indicated with some elaboration in a letter or Manifesto which he addressed on Aug. 21st to his Federal constituents of West Assiniboia. His farewell to those whom he had represented in Parliament since 1900 was offered with gratitude for past support and the statement that by the passage of the Autonomy enactments the work for which they had sent him to Ottawa had been practically completed. After describing the Dominion Government's policy in dealing with Western questions such as grain inspection, transportation, land grants, town sites and Territorial finances, he proceeded to discuss the Autonomy measures as follows:

> My comment here upon the Saskatchewan and Alberta Acts, as finally adopted, will be merely to state that in every material particular the Acts embody the recommendations presented by the Territorial Liberal members. On points where we were not of one mind—the dividing line was an instance—the view of the majority amongst us was accepted. I was specially pledged to you to fight against annexation of our territory to Manitoba—no part of Assiniboia is annexed to Manitoba. I was pledged to stand for delay of the Autonomy settlement without a clear understanding of our position concerning C.P.R. tax exemptions and I have the Prime Minister's public promise that, at the earliest opportune moment, not alone the Provincial exemptions on lands and roadbed but, as well, the Dominion exemptions on roadbed, etc., will be abrogated by negotiation or by expropriation. I had gone on record with the statement that the Mounted Police force could not be dispensed with—the Mounted Police force is maintained and, incidentally, granted a rightly merited increase of pay.

Mr. Scott summed up the situation in a statement of his personal conviction, after careful study, that the Acts were "not only passably good, but abundantly good; that is to say they are practically wise, constitutionally sound, and financially, especially, favourable." After this came, very shortly, the formation of the new Government and, incidentally, a public controversy with Mr. J. T. Brown, the well-known Liberal who was running as a Provincial Rights candidate in Moosomin. It was said that, in addition to protesting at the August Convention of the party against the School Resolution, Mr. Brown had been offered and

had refused a position in the new Government. Writing to the Winnipeg *Telegram* on Oct. 5th Mr. Premier Scott described Mr. Brown as advocating, at the Convention, a test case upon the School question and as favouring a non-party contest. He had, however, shown no resentment when his proposals were summarily disposed of and had not even hinted at opposing the Government. Mr. Scott had understood from him that he was then seeking an anti-Haultain nomination—a statement Mr. Brown afterwards strongly denied—and added that he had neither made nor authorized to be made any offer to him of a portfolio. It would have been made, however, but for the necessity of giving some representation to the Northern part of the Province.

Under date of Sept. 27th, the new Premier addressed a Manifesto to the constituency of Lumsden in which he was seeking election. After a reference to his colleagues in the Government he stated that Mr. Haultain had not been called upon by the Lieut.-Governor because it was not the place of the Crown to indicate, by any action of its representative, that the constitution was unsatisfactory; that during recent years Mr. Haultain had owed his official position in the Territories chiefly to Liberal favour; that in 1903 he had expressed a desire to retire and accept a judgeship and that the North-West Liberals were then willing to accede to his request; that his later political attitude had made it impossible for the Crown to recognize him as representing a popular majority. He charged him with fighting in the Autonomy affair for Mr. Borden and his party and not for the West. "If he was sincerely fighting for the North-West why did he not take an effective step by offering the North-West people an opportunity to endorse his protest against the bills? He, and only he, had this power. Indeed, his constitutional duty, if he thought the terms unfair or inferior, was to meet his Legislature, or dissolve it, and allow the whole people to express an opinion upon the terms while there was yet time for Parliament to revise the terms."

Reviewing the School legislation Mr. Scott claimed that, under this constitution, "the Province can alter and improve the school law to any degree" with the single limitation as to Separate Schools. "The Saskatchewan Liberal party pledges itself to maintain the system intact; to do nothing to modify or impair the National character of the system; to permit no sectarian control over any school in the Province." The proposed Test case was too risky. If successful in bringing the Province under Clause 93 of the British North America Act the result would probably be not only the maintenance of Separate Schools but the establishment of sectarian control of those schools. Definiteness and certainty were what he had demanded from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in February last and these conditions he believed had been given. A protest followed against the C.P.R. exemption from taxes together with the statement that the Hudson's Bay Railway project was essentially a Dominion Government affair and that the

Province should not be expected to bear one-third of a possible cost of $20,000,000—to say nothing of the entire amount. The Premier concluded with an appeal for a policy of "moral, material and political progress" as against one of "Strife and Stagnation."

Mr. Scott spoke at Lumsden on Sept. 26th and at Saskatoon, Carnduff, Wolseley, Sintaluta, Regina, Wapella, Oxbow, and other places in October. On Nov. 4th, he was at Rosthern where he spoke at length and charged the C.P.R. with backing Haultain candidates with money and influence. On Nov. 6th he was at Moose Jaw and, during his address, took up the various clauses of Mr. Haultain's well-known speech in the Legislature of 1900 and claimed that not only was Education not mentioned there but that everything asked for had been granted in the Autonomy Act except control of the public lands. If, however, they had been given the Province, together with the assumption of Immigration, Mounted Police and other expenses, the people would have had nothing before them now but direct taxation. Three days after this Mr. Scott addressed a letter to Mr. E. P. Benoit, the Provincial Rights candidate in Batoche—a French-Canadian, Roman Catholic Liberal, in politics—refusing to accept his denial of special C.P.R. assistance and repeating a charge that he was running at the instigation of that Company and with their support. Otherwise, said the Premier, his attitude was impossible to understand. Mr. William Whyte, of the C.P.R., promptly denied the intervention of the Company in the elections and the Premier in an interview with a *Free Press* correspondent on Nov. 10th accepted this denial personally, and so far as Mr. Whyte's control went, but reasserted the actual fact of interference in various directions. "I positively know that the C.P.R. are actively in this fight against me and I shall have to exercise my liberty to make the fact public."

Speaking at Stoughton on Nov. 9th, the Premier quoted Conservative speeches at Ottawa to show that the financial terms granted the new Provinces were better than those accorded to any other Province in the past; denounced Mr. Haultain for having argued in favour of giving Alberta a 75-mile strip of Saskatchewan on the west side; urged once more that the C.P.R. exemption from taxes had been fastened upon the people by a Conservative Government at Ottawa; declared that the decision of the Courts which Mr. Haultain wanted might reverse existing conditions, "destroy our full Educational autonomy, and throw our Separate Schools back under Church management"—through exact acceptance of Clause 93 of the British North America Act and abolition of Clause 17 of the Autonomy Act. On Nov. 11th Mr. Scott was at Wascana and argued at length, along the same line, that a Test case might give them the right to abolish Separate Schools but that it was just as likely to make legal the re-establishment of the Church Schools which had existed by virtue of the

Federal legislation of 1875. He spoke at Cottonwood on the 14th and was in Winnipeg six days later when he stated, in an interview, that J. T. Brown, A. D. McIntyre, Chisholm, and E. P. Benoit, the four Liberals who were running in Mr. Haultain's interest, were all in favour of maintaining the existing School system while supporting a Leader who was seeking to abolish it—if desired. Again he denounced the alleged C.P.R.-Haultain alliance and declared that "all over Saskatchewan at this very moment, farmers are confronted with another wheat blockade which will mean the loss of scores of thousands of dollars." On the following day, in connection with statements in *The Tribune* and charges of Roman Catholic alliance with his party, which were widely current in the contest, Mr. Scott was explicit:

> What I can say absolutely is that I have had no correspondence or communication directly or indirectly, personally or by intermediaries, with Archbishop Langevin or any other member of the Hierarchy. It seems to me that it would be a matter for public wonder if Roman Catholics generally, not only in Saskatchewan but all over Canada, were not inclining to the Liberal party at the present time in view of the constant lampooning of their Church dignitaries in the Opposition press for months past and the extreme and violent lengths to which has been carried the political appeal to Protestant prejudice.

The Premier added that so long as he was in power in Saskatchewan "the sacred constitutional rights" of the Catholics would be respected. Following this came the public announcement of Archbishop Langevin's intervention in the campaign which is dealt with separately. Mr. Scott spoke at Yorkton, on Nov. 23rd, and denounced Hr. Haultain for not coming out clearly upon the question of Separate Schools, for or against. He had denounced them in London and Woodstock and asked for power to abolish them; but in Saskatchewan he expressed approval of the existing system and declared he would not abolish it if he could. Mr. Scott also criticized his opponent for not having aided him at Ottawa in trying to rid the Province of the C.P.R. exemption fetters. "Mr. Haultain had no time to fight the battle for freedom from the only real shackles which fetter the new Province." As to the land question he estimated that if the Province held possession of the Lands it would have to provide for $50,000 loss on current requirements and be responsible for $500,000 a year for the support of Immigration and the Mounted Police; instead of being in actual receipt of $1,124,000 to use for schools and road construction. At Saltcoats, where Mr. Scott had been on the preceding night, his Chairman was ex-Speaker Eakin of the Territorial Legislature and an old-time supporter of Mr. Haultain. He was at Maple Creek on Dec. 4th.

Under date of the 2nd the Premier issued a Manifesto to the people of his Province. In this document he first claimed that the Alberta verdict had completely upset the contention that Mr.

Haultain should have been called to the Premiership of one of the Provinces because he represented a majority of the North-West population up to Sept. 1st. He drove this point home by declaring that had that gentleman considered himself to so represent them he would, during the Summer, have brought on bye-elections in the seven vacant ridings or else have tested opinion upon the Autonomy proposals by a general election in the Territories. Mr. Scott claimed the Land subsidy to be worth $2,000,000 a year more to the Province than Mr. Haultain's proposal of ownership *plus* responsibilities could have produced and declared the Government policy to include special efforts to obtain an abrogation of the C.P.R. tax exemption. "I have Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise that his Government will bring about the complete abrogation of these exemptions and free the hands of Saskatchewan in this respect." He denounced the C.P.R. for having failed to meet the transportation requirements of the Province and made the following important statement:

> I am now in position to say definitely that by Dominion aid the Canadian Northern will be brought to Regina next year and extended onward. I do not need to repeat that we are actively friendly to the Grand Trunk Pacific project which means not only a trunk line but branches to the chief Saskatchewan centres. We will by all reasonable means strive to induce and to encourage President Hill to push the Great Northern into Saskatchewan. We have been obeying the direction of the Saskatchewan Liberal Convention by urging the Hudson's Bay road project on the Federal authorities and not without success. I have now received assurance that the Dominion Government admit this project to be a national undertaking and that they will not deny their responsibility.

Mr. Scott went on to pledge the Government in the Separate School controversy. "No regulation will be altered nor anything done which will lessen the degree of public control which, under the Saskatchewan Act, we have the right and power to exercise over Separate Schools." He asked the electors to approve the Autonomy enactment because (1) the money subsidy was generous; (2) the Lands bargain was especially generous; (3) Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise to procure Provincial freedom from the C.P.R. exemption was just and fair; (4) the boundaries question as against both Alberta and Manitoba was decided in favour of Saskatchewan; (5) the Education Clause respected at once the rights of minorities and granted full power to make the system one of national schools. Mr. Scott went on to denounce his opponent's policy on the School question as "shifty and shuffling" and concluded by asking support for the Liberal policy of "Peace and Progress."

Policy and Speeches of Mr. Haultain

The Premier of the Territories had, of course, been frequently interviewed during the bye-election period in Ontario and in the heat of the Autonomy conflict at Ottawa. His utterances and statements have been already quoted in those connections, and could not but

throw light upon his future policy in whichever of the new Provinces he might cast his lot. Under date of Aug. 7th he issued from Regina a general statement of his opinions and political position. He first defended his action in 1903 in accepting appointment as Honorary President of the Territorial Conservative Association, created at Moose Jaw, and quoted from a speech in the Legislature on April 22nd of that year in which he had declared his intention to continue the administration of Territorial affairs upon a non-partisan basis but had expressed his right and determination to hold such views as he liked upon Dominion political issues. "That the statement was satisfactory to the members of the Legislature is best proved by the fact that I received the unanimous support of the House during the Session at which it was made and for the two following Sessions in the Autumn of 1903 and 1904. To divide on Dominion party lines in the local Legislature has always appeared to me to be undesirable, unintelligent and unnecessary."

So it would be, he thought, in the coming Legislatures of the new Provinces. If the Moose Jaw Convention made a mistake in declaring for party lines in 1903 that was no reason why Conventions in the new Provinces in 1905 should repeat the error. "Is the movement in favour of party lines," he asked, "made in the interest of the people and the Provinces, or for the benefit of the politicians?" He claimed absolute consistency of action in this respect. "One month after the Convention I made the statement quoted above to the Legislature and I have ever since, on every public and private occasion, declared my firm adherence to the non-party principle." For years he had been attacked by Conservative papers and organizations because he would not use the Territorial machinery for party purposes. This had been the case in the Elections of 1894, 1898 and the bye-elections of 1901. As to his personal course in the late Dominion elections every other member of the Legislature had exercised that right—why should not he? As to his opposition to the Autonomy Bills "certain broad principles" had been at stake and he had protested as strongly as possible. "I conceived that it was my duty to stand out for what I believed to be the rights of the West. Yet I am called a partisan because I was consistent and insistent in my demands." He had taken the same position against the Conservative Government with the applause of men who were denouncing him to-day. As to the future: "We want Governments which are quite independent of Ottawa." Turning to another issue he said:

> With regard to the important matter of education, a purely local question, the right of the Provinces to make their own policy has been restricted in several important particulars. The Federal Parliament has attempted to fix for all time to come not only important points in our educational policy but also the principle upon which Provincial money voted for education shall be expended. In doing this I believe that Parliament overstepped its powers, and I am supported in this belief by eminent legal constitutional authority. This question does not concern

the merits of our present School system or the relative merits of any class of schools. It has nothing to do with race or creed. It is the simple question: Has Parliament under the constitution the right to limit the jurisdiction of the Provinces with regard to education?

The question now was as to the functions of the Constitution and the interpretation of an Act of Parliament. That could only be decided by the Courts. The collateral issues to that of Education—the right of Provincial control over the public domain and the power of Parliament to curtail the Provincial rights of taxation by continuing the C.P.R. exemption, should also go to the Courts. "Apply the Constitution and let the Judicial Committee interpret it." Many matters of an administrative and creative character had to be disposed of in the next few years which had nothing to do with politics or party warfare. He stood firmly for non-party government. "To me the welfare and interests of this great Western country are and always have been more important than the success or convenience of any political party and, if that statement should be questioned, I will refer to a public career of nearly eighteen years in these Territories, during which I have guarded their interests, done their work and fought for their rights as honestly, capably, and courageously as I knew how."

The Conservative Convention followed and the Provincial Rights party emerged with Mr. Haultain as Leader. During the succeeding months he struggled hard against varied difficulties. Speeches were delivered in September at Oxbow, Manor, and other places; in October at Wapella, Moosomin, etc.; in November at Prince Albert, Blumenfeld, Arcola, Stoughton, Forget, Battleford, Lloydminster and other places; in December at Saskatoon, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Indian Head and Regina. He had some assistance but not the full measure of speakers and organization which the Government possessed. Upon this point the Toronto *Globe's* Regina correspondent wrote on Nov. 23rd: "Mr. Haultain is waging a strenuous fight. He has the brunt of the entire campaign upon his shoulders and that means a great deal in any Province. In this immense land it means that one man is utterly incapable of coping with the task. The Leader of the Provincial Rights party has done effective work in some portions of the country but there is no way in which he can be sure that his efforts are being followed up locally. It may be said that Mr. Haultain's party has little or no organization except in the comparatively large centres." Yet it was very hopeful of victory —as indeed was the other side.

Special efforts were made by Mr. Haultain to retain his Liberal support of the past and obtain more. He was said to have twelve Liberals on his own Election Committee; in another constituency there were stated to be 11 Liberals and 6 Conservatives on the Local Committee; in the Province generally he had four Liberals running as candidates. Speaking at Moosomin on Oct.

18th, Mr. Haultain referred to the control of Immigration and Lands question. Other Provinces had this control and used it beneficially. He claimed that Saskatchewan, with its own Immigration policy, would be more interested in peopling the lands than could any Government at Ottawa. It would also have something to say as to the class of immigrants. "Could not this matter be better and more economically administered from Regina, where all the circumstances were within easy touch, than it could in offices over a thousand miles away?" The increase in value in these lands was also an advantage the Province should get. Of course, the Dominion Government claimed that it was giving compensating privileges by way of a subsidy in cash; but why did it capitalize 25,000,000 acres at $1.50 per acre when, he claimed, the Province was entitled to capitalization of double that number of acres and at a much higher price per acre? The Province was also entitled to compensation for a portion of the 35,000,000 acres of the public domain which had been given to railroads by the Dominion Government. The claim of the Provincial Rights party was: "Give us our lands and in a short time our revenue will be double what the Federal Government is now paying us." He summed up his School policy as follows: "Assert the freedom of the Province; then let the Province say what kind of Education laws it will have. We demand equal rights with the other Provinces and legal tests of all contentious questions."

On Nov. 14th, during a meeting at Blumenfeld, Mr. Haultain spoke of the Separate Schools in a way which was reported by the Regina *Leader* as involving a positive declaration that he had created the present system and would never abolish the Separate Schools. The report was promptly and personally denied as "absolutely unfounded and untrue" but the *Leader* would not accept the denial and published a sworn statement by two German Roman Catholics to the effect that they had heard the words in question used. Speaking at Arcola on Nov. 21st, Mr. Haultain said, upon this subject, that the present school system was satisfactory but that the Province should have complete control over it. "I believe in a National School system," said he, "the function and mission of the schools being to mould and assimilate all families making the prairie their home. Is it fair for one denomination to be especially picked out for recognition?"

About this time Mr. R. L. Richardson, of the Winnipeg *Tribune*, a one-time Liberal M.P., issued a Manifesto declaring Mr. Haultain to be in danger of defeat because he had not "played the part of a traitor" and "joined the Quebec conspiracy to fetter his beloved Province"; describing him as driving over the bleak plains by day and night, an average of 80 miles a day, and speaking two or three times in the 24 hours. He quoted from an interview with the Provincial Rights Leader in which he was alleged to have said: "Our opponents won't fight in the open. I like a fair fight but we have the dice loaded against us." Mr. Richard-

son went on to eulogize his friend as "a real man, a genuine statesman, a man of calm courage, sterling integrity and unflinching honour." He was, however, in danger of defeat. "He needs money and he needs workers. He is a poor man himself and most of his candidates are men of little means." According to the writer the real danger lay in "the horde of Dominion officials, homestead inspectors, land office agents, land guides, interpreters, and many others who, after accomplishing their work in Alberta, have been let loose in Saskatchewan." After denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier Mr. Richardson concluded with a strong appeal for aid in effecting the triumph of Frederick Haultain. The Archbishop Langevin intervention followed.

Speaking at Moose Jaw on Dec. 7th, Mr. Haultain welcomed the coming construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and declared his C.P.R. policy to involve taxation of all that Company's property in the Province and thus to force the issue of exemption into the Courts. At Weyburn, on Dec. 4th, he had quoted from Mr. Walter Scott's speech at Ottawa on Mar. 25th, 1901, declaring that "entire equality is the only sure guarantee of the permanency of the Confederation structure." This, said Mr. Haultain, was the belief of the Provincial Rights party to-day. He described the Premier as having an arrangement with the Ottawa Premier, as Archbishop Langevin had with the Papal Delegate, for the perpetuation of Separate Schools in the new Provinces and denounced Mr. Scott as "a traitor to the West." The result of this "conspiracy" would be future regulations strengthening the Roman Catholic position and the Separate Schools themselves unless the speaker were returned to power. His speech concluded with a strong appeal, under the conditions now developing, for "a rigid national school system" with the absolute separation of Church and State.

Archbishop Langevin's Intervention in the Contest

The sensation of the campaign was unquestionably the action of the Archbishop of St. Boniface (Manitoba) in asking support for Mr. Premier Scott. This ecclesiastic had always been considered a Conservative in his personal politics, or as one Liberal journal described him, a reactionary. He was a strong believer in Separate Schools and a vigorous opponent of the Manitoba School policy both before and after the Laurier-Greenway compromise. From the commencement of the Saskatchewan contest it was obvious that Roman Catholics would experience a tendency to support the Government—the controversies of the immediate past at Ottawa and Mr. Haultain's strong national school utterances in Ontario making this apparently inevitable. But the result did not, after a while, seem to be so certain as it had at first seemed. The old-time Premier had, no doubt, still a warm place in many Catholic hearts. On Oct. 29th, therefore, a letter was read in the pulpits of certain portions of the new Province lying within the Archdiocese of St. Boniface. It contained

a Memorandum describing in the following terms the alleged grievances of Western Catholics against Mr. Haultain:

1. He has taken away from us the control of our schools through the Catholic Section which he abolished in 1892.
2. He has taken away from us our Catholic books.
3. He has positively refused to appoint a Catholic Inspector, notwithstanding the earnest request of the Archbishop of St. Boniface, seconded by the venerable Bishop of St. Albert.
4. He has been most exacting and unfair toward Catholic teachers coming from England or different parts of Canada; the result is that in several Catholic centres the children do not know how to read or write.
5. He has opposed publicly the continuation of the actual Separate School system when the question of the organization of the new Provinces came up and he has declared that his first action if he should come back to power, would be to abolish the clause in the law conserving a system of Separate Neutral Schools in the two new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.' We also know the fiery speeches he has made in Ontario appealing to the worst prejudices of race and creed, denouncing His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, in awful terms, and boasting, if anything remains to Catholics, as far as Separate Schools are concerned, it is against his will.
6. In view of these facts how can Catholics, reasonably and conscientiously, give their vote in favour of Haultain and of the candidates who recognize him as their chief and their leader, whom they are bound to follow and obey? The Catholics should, then, unite and vote for those who are in favour of the actual system of Separate Schools, though these schools are neutral, because it is a partial recognition of their rights as free citizens of this country. Now is the time to show that we are a factor in public affairs. Let us unite, then, and cast our votes for the leaders who favour Separate Schools, and their followers.

After this document was made public Mr. Haultain issued an Address to the people of the Province, dated Nov. 27th, and containing certain correspondence which had passed between himself and His Grace of St. Boniface in connection with the subject. He commenced by the direct declaration that this Memorandum made it clear that "the Educational Clauses of the Autonomy Bill are the result of a conspiracy, conceived at Ottawa, against the rights and liberties of the Province and now being aided and abetted by Mr. Walter Scott and his political associates." In order to indicate the motive and object of this alleged scheme he quoted the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. R. W. Scott in connection with that measure and their expressions as to the necessity of encouraging the Separate School system. The correspondence was then given and included, in the first place, a letter from himself to the Archbishop, dated at Regina, Nov. 14th, 1905, and stating that he had been informed of the reading in certain churches of a circular letter from His Grace containing a series of charges against himself. These charges were being used by his political opponents and he therefore asked to have a copy furnished him so that he could deal publicly therewith.

The Archbishop replied, three days later, referring in a vague way to some precedent promises of Mr. Haultain to himself and

then continued: "The Catholics cannot but resent, dear Sir, your unwarranted appeals to racial and religious prejudices, and your threats. We are tempted to believe that you do not care very much for the support of our people who believe in their acquired School rights, according to the constitution." No reference was made to the circular letter or to the subject of Mr. Haultain s request. The latter wrote again on Nov. 20th calling attention to the fact that he was still without a copy of the specific charges asked for and which he had only seen, casually, and for a brief space. In view of the Archbishop's course in throwing his influence and commands upon one side in a political contest Mr. Haultain claimed that an explanation of so extreme an action was due to the electors as well as to himself. The main reasons for attack, as far as he could remember the summary, seemed to be his establishment and enforcement, when Territorial Premier, of the law and regulations now in force. Then he went on to say: "These main principles of our School law, Mr. Scott announces that he is pledged to maintain. Under these circumstances, then, it would be interesting to know why Your Grace is appealing to the members of your Church to vote for the man who is pledged to maintain this system and against the man who made it."

In the absence of any other definite reason for this action he could only infer something not consistent with Mr. Scott's declaration that he would maintain the present system intact. To this letter there was no reply and Mr. Haultain proceeded to state in his Manifesto that he had since received an authentic copy of the Memorandum which he then gave with the Archbishop's signature attached. It afterwards appeared that this signature was only upon the private letter enclosing the document to his priests. Mr. Haultain pointed out what he claimed to be the power of regulation remaining in the Provincial Government and which could be utilized by a Government upon friendly or subservient terms with the Roman Catholic Church. "The Commissioner of Education may, to-morrow, if he pleases, recommend new regulations granting separate text-books to Separate Schools. He may, if he pleases, appoint Roman Catholic Inspectors for Roman Catholic Schools. He may further provide by regulation for a different qualification for Separate School teachers, and he may further establish Separate Roman Catholic Normal Schools, Separate teachers' institutes, Separate kindergartens, and Separate deaf, dumb and blind institutions which, then, under the terms of the Autonomy Bill must receive proportionate assistance from the public funds."

The present system was the result of administration and could, he contended, be changed in the same way. "The Autonomy Bill does not perpetuate or guarantee the national character of our school system; it only guarantees the separation principle." Mr. Haultain concluded with a straight statement of personal policy in this connection: "After an open declaration of war it will be

folly to allow the enemy any vantage ground for further aggression. As the matter now stands it is clear to me that the only safety for our educational system lies in once and for all establishing it on an absolutely national basis, with equal rights to all and special privileges to none." This Address, of course, changed the whole political situation. It stiffened the fibre of supporters in both camps, made the Roman Catholic support for the Scott Government practically solid and probably won for Mr. Haultain a certain amount of independent sympathy which he would not otherwise have obtained.

Two replies were immediately forthcoming. The Archbishop of St. Boniface told the Manitoba *Free Press* on Dec. 2nd that he had only exercised the right of free speech accorded to any Protestant minister or Orange lodge in this country and that he had considered it his duty to communicate his opinion to those entrusted to his care. As to the conspiracy charges he said: "I never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Scott, nor did I ever write to him or have any understanding with him. How could I then make a compact with him? In politics I know nothing outside of the Imperial pledges, which are founded on principles guaranteeing the individual liberty of every British subject the world over." Under the same date Mr. Scott wrote to Mr. Haultain absolutely denying any understanding with the Archbishop of either a direct or indirect nature; reiterating the pledges of the Liberal Convention of Aug. 16th as to Government control of Schools and the repeated statements of Hon. Mr. Calder, Minister of Education, as to the maintenance of the existing system; declaring Mr. Haultain guilty of wilful slander in the charges made; and enclosing a statement from each of his colleagues denying any understanding whatever, or of any kind, with the Archbishop. His declaration of future Educational policy was explicit:

> In my own behalf and in behalf of the Government and the Liberal party I have solemnly and emphatically given the public pledge that no regulation will be altered or anything done which will in any degree tend to destroy or modify the purely national character of our schools, separate or public. I have pledged myself and the Liberal Government and party to maintain absolute public control of every school and to continue the system of uniform text-books, uniform training and qualification of teachers and uniform inspection of every separate and public school alike.

Progress and Result of the Campaign

Apart from the share of the two Leaders in the contest there were some interesting incidents and occurrences. The Premier was greatly aided in his campaign by his Minister of Education, Mr. J. A. Calder, who spoke throughout the Province on the School question; by his other colleagues, Messrs. J. H. Lamont and W. R. Motherwell; by Hon. F. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, who spoke at various points on behalf of the Government; by Senator T. O. Davis, ex-Chief Justice T. H. Maguire, P. Talbot, M.P.,

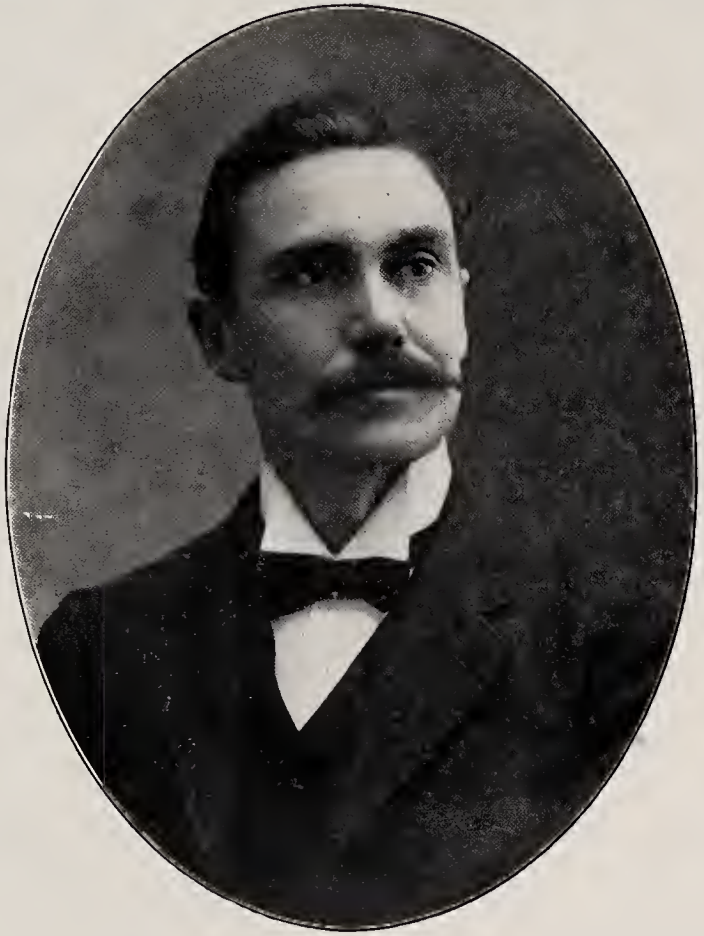
and many others. Mr. Haultain was supported on the platform by Mr. R. L. Richardson, ex-M.P., of Winnipeg, and Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, President of the Farmers' Association of Ontario; and by local speakers such as Messrs. James McKay, of Prince Albert, W. B. Willoughby, of Moose Jaw, and Dr. T. A. Patrick, of Yorkton.

Under date of Oct. 23rd the Hon. Mr. Calder wrote to the *North-West Baptist*, of Winnipeg, replying to eleven charges of a somewhat excitable character brought by that journal against the Educational policy and opinion of the Scott Government. The reply consisted of a series of cool and collected statements* of which the following was perhaps the most important in this general connection: "In the Province of Saskatchewan no change can be made in our School system or in the regulation governing schools, without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, which is directly responsible to the Provincial Assembly and the people. The Liberal party and the present Government have declared in favour of maintaining the present system in its entirety. Mr. Scott from the public platform has made the pledge to the people of the country that his Government will do nothing that will in the slightest degree modify our present really National system of full state-controlled schools."

The Liberal press and speakers endeavoured to make a point against Mr. Haultain out of his remark in the letter addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the Autonomy debates in Parliament (March 11th) that: "I must also state my opinion that the dividing line between the two Provinces should have been placed at least seventy-five miles farther east." The Regina *Leader* printed a map showing that this would have taken one-fifth of its territory away from Saskatchewan and, consequently, reduced its land subsidy by the same amount. Mr. Haultain was, of course, dealing with the general question as to the necessity of having two Provinces at all. Another charge against him was the refusal in 1903 of $250,000 which the Dominion Government offered to the Territories on condition of its being charged to capital account. Under the terms of the Autonomy Act the new Provinces would have been that much ahead. The reply to this was that the Liberals in the Legislature, numbering 17 out of 35, approved of this policy at the time and that no protest had since been made—until the present elections.

In connection with the subsidy allowance of $1.50 per acre for 25,000,000 acres of land it was claimed by Mr. Haultain's friends (Regina *West*, Nov. 22nd) that there was, approximately, 100,000,000 acres of public lands in Saskatchewan; that a recent sale at High River netted $230,000 at public auction for 23,000 acres; that, at another sale, $350,000 was received for 24,000 acres; that the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company had recently

* NOTE.—See Manitoba *Free Press* of Oct. 27th and the Toronto *Orange Sentinel* of Oct. 26th.



The Hon. Walter Scott, M.L.A.
Member of the House of Commons, 1900-5.
Appointed Prime Minister of the New Province of Saskatchewan, 1905.

Mr. Frederick W. G. Haultain, B.A., K.C., M.L.A.
Premier of the Territories, 1898-1905.
Elected Leader of the Provincial Rights Party in Saskatchewan, 1905.

sold 1,000,000 acres at $6.00 per acre; that, therefore, the Province was losing heavily by the Lands arrangement of the Autonomy Act. Meanwhile, the Regina *West* (Cons.) was quoting with much satisfaction eulogies of Mr. Haultain, three years before this time, from the Regina *Leader* (Lib.), Mr. Scott's personal organ. The Opposition press also utilized to the full a speech of the Provincial Premier in the House of Commons on Mar. 25th, 1901, which appeared to present the policy and views now maintained by Mr. Haultain—absolute Provincial equality and possession of land, timber and minerals. The speeches of Mr. J. T. Brown and Mr. J. K. McInnis, of the Regina *Standard,* also attracted considerable attention in the campaign as presenting the opinions of hitherto staunch Liberals.

One of the curious incidents of the campaign was a charge made by Mr. Lockie Wilson, a stump speaker for Mr. Haultain, that at a meeting at Indian Head on Nov. 4th, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell had used a document, in his speech, which had been abstracted from the pocket of Mr. Wilson's overcoat. The Commissioner of Agriculture's explanation was that he put on the wrong overcoat by mistake; that the personal papers in the pockets had not been touched; and that he had simply used a bit of printed campaign literature which, in his speech, he had referred to as picked up in another man's coat which he had accidentally used. Slight as it was the incident caused many columns of comment and controversy. The charges of partisanship against the C.P.R. were very freely made by the Liberals and their press especially attacked Messrs. J. S. Dennis and W. Pearce, of Calgary, in this connection. Mr. W. Whyte, of Winnipeg, the Western official in charge of the Railway, strongly denied the allegations and an interview was given prominence in the *Free Press* explaining the policy of the Railway in this respect. Speaking at Regina on Dec. 1st, the Hon. F. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, criticized the Opposition proposal regarding the projected Hudson's Bay Railway and added:*

> The endorsement of the Haultain proposal would mean the relief of the Dominion Government from the construction of that railway so far as the people of Saskatchewan were concerned or would mean that the prospect of a railway to the Bay would be indefinitely postponed. The Scott Government realizes the desirability of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, but it also recognizes that past and present Dominion Governments have accepted that as a Dominion responsibility and they propose to hold the Dominion to it. Sectional and special interests no doubt held back the late Federal Government from pushing the Hudson's Bay Railway and from giving the West any measure of relief from railway monopoly during fifteen long and weary years. But no such interests have held back the present Government from giving the fullest possible railway facilities on lines running east and west, nor would they hold it back from giving in due time the additional facilities that the circumstances call for on lines running north and south whether

* NOTE.—Manitoba *Free Press* Report, December 5th, 1905.

those lines have their terminals on the Hudson's Bay on the north, or connect with the Hill system at the international boundary line to the south.

On Dec. 7th, Mr. McInnis sprang an election sensation by charging in his paper, the Regina *Standard,* that, during October, Mr. Walter Scott had tried to bribe his support in the contest by an offer of $12,000 for a certain property worth about $2,000. The statement was a sworn declaration and published in the form of an open letter. The Premier at once obtained a warrant for the arrest of the Editor of the paper on a charge of criminal libel. Speaking at Moose Jaw on Dec. 8th, Mr. Scott characterized the charge as an infamous falsehood and as one more proof of the desperation of the party represented by Mr. McInnis. The arrest was effected and bail accepted. On Dec. 9th, Mr. McInnis published in his paper portions of a "private and confidential" letter received from Mr. Scott during the Autonomy crisis at Ottawa when the two men were political friends and associates. In the published part the present Premier—under date of Meh. 14th—expressed his opinion that the Autonomy affair had been "bungled almost unpardonably" and proceeded as follows:

> It was impossible to evade the issue. To leave the subject wholly within the Provincial control was bound to be objected to by Roman Catholics because they were bound to look then to very quickly see the last vestige of their Separate School disappear. Laurier had induced Quebec to swallow twice—in 1896 and again in 1899 over the South Africa business. Neither Manitoba nor Ontario thanked him very emphatically on either occasion. In the present case the hierarchy would have too much reason behind their contention. I don't for a moment think that the case for the Separate School is legally or constitutionally binding, but morally the case is pretty strong ; and in my view it would simply be going beyond all reason to expect Laurier to induce Quebec to swallow a third time with the weight of the moral argument so strongly against him.

As to the original Clause, it would, as Mr. Sifton had contended, "without question remove the Separate Schools from regulation." He hoped for a workable result and the eventual acceptance of a Clause satisfactory to the Western members. The portions omitted from Mr. McInnis' publication of the letter included an argument that as there was no intention of abolishing the existing Separate Schools and, as the system was now quite satisfactory, there could be no serious objection to its perpetuation. At the same time, there was danger, as Manitoba showed, that some day an agitation might force the abolition of existing privileges in this respect and it was, therefore, better to settle the matter now and avoid future disturbance to the serious detriment of the country. Mr. Scott at once made the complete correspondence public and, meanwhile, met his opponent and critie in debate at Wolseley on Dec. 9th.

As the campaign approached its close charges of sectarianism

were freely used against the Provincial Rights candidates while their friends, on the other hand, in more than one case declared the issue to be "Haultain or Langevin." On Dec. 11th Mr. Haultain and Mr. Scott addressed a joint mass-meeting in Regina amidst signs of great public interest. The following was the standing appeal of the Regina *West* (Cons.): "A vote for a Haultain candidate is a vote for the possession of our public lands; is a vote for National Schools; is a vote against C.P.R. exemption; is a vote for unrestricted railway construction; all of which mean full Provincial Rights." The elections took place on Dec. 13th with results which were not definitely known for days but of which the following is a final and official return:

District.	Member.	Politics.
Batoche	William Grant	Liberal.
Battleford	A. Champagne	"
Cannington	A. D. Stewart	"
Grenfell	A. W. Argue, M.D.	Prov'l Rights.
Humboldt	D. B. Neely, M.D.	Liberal.
Kinistino	(Not Reported)	
Lumsden	Hon. Walter Scott	Liberal.
Maple Creek	D. J. Wylie	Prov'l Rights.
Moose Jaw	J. A. Sheppard	Liberal.
Moose Jaw	J. H. Wellington	Prov'l Rights.
Moosomin	D. D. Ellis, M.D.	" "
Prince Albert	W. D. Tyerman, M.D.	Liberal.
Prince Albert City	Hon. J. H. Lamont	"
Qu'Appelle, North	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	"
Qu'Appelle, South	F. W. G. Haultain	Prov'l Rights.
Redberry	George Langley	Liberal.
Regina City	F. J. Bole	"
Regina, South	Hon. J. A. Calder	"
Rosthern	Gerhard Ens	"
Saltcoats	Thomas McNutt	"
Saskatoon	W. C. Sutherland	"
Souris	J. T. Brown	Prov'l Rights.
Whitewood	A. B. Gillis	" "
Wolseley	William Elliott	" "
Yorkton	T. H. Garry	Liberal.

Omitting Kinistino, this gave the Scott Government a majority of 8 in a House of 24 members. The delay in obtaining returns was due in part to the great distances and, in part, to the Territorial law, still applicable for this first Provincial Election and under which voters' lists were dispensed with and blank ballot papers used. Though a protest could be made against any voter he was still allowed to vote and his ballot was put in a sealed envelope in the ballot-box for future investigation. As these reserved ballots were very numerous upon this occasion, and upon both sides, they might be expected to change the result in many cases. Hence the uncertainty for a time. All the Ministers were re-elected—the Premier by a large majority, Mr. Lamont by a very small one. Mr. Haultain had a large majority in Qu'Appelle South while Mr. Brown's vote in Souris was considered a substantial victory by the Provincial Righters. Some portions of

Kinistino were so remote and inaccessible that the riding was given Dec. 27th as its voting day.

Mr. D. B. Neely had been elected by acclamation for Humboldt. In Regina City the challenged votes were said to have been manipulated and Mr. H. W. Laird claimed to be actually elected. However, this was not proved, and Mr. J. F. Bole was declared elected on Dec. 27th by three votes. In Prince Albert the Liberals claimed that there was a Conservative plot to waylay three ballot-boxes from an isolated point and Mounted Police were sent to protect them. It was afterwards claimed by the Conservatives, with apparent justice, that the ballots in these boxes had never really been polled but were placed there by the deputy returning officers. Comments upon the result were varied. Mr. Oliver (*Free Press,* Dec. 24th), Minister of the Interior, who had spoken at many places in the Province, declared that "a deliberate and continuous attempt" had been made "to arouse class and religious prejudice." Other Liberal leaders took the same ground. The principal Conservative explanation of the result was in allegations of systematic corruption, the work of Federal office-holders and the misuse of naturalization papers.

IV.—PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES

Ontario Politics and the Policy of the Whitney Government

Echoes of the general election and the retirement of the Ross Government continued to be heard in Ontario for some time after the event which had overturned an Administration of practically 32 years' standing. The new Ministers were banqueted and entertained in every direction: Dr. Reaume at a Windsor Reception on Feb. 11th and Colonel Matheson at Perth on Feb. 18th; Mr. Monteith at a banquet in Tavistock on April 14th and the Premier at a Borden Club affair in Toronto on April 17th; Dr. Reaume at a Windsor Board of Trade banquet on April 24th. Mr. St. John, the prospective Speaker, was given a banquet at Weston on Feb. 16th and another at Toronto Junction on Mar. 31st. In Ottawa, on Jan. 28th, a letter was made public from Mr. P. D. Ross, the defeated Conservative candidate, declining responsibility for the party patronage in that City and asking the local Conservative Association to assume it. An incident of some note was the general appreciation expressed of Mr. John Dryden's administration of the Department of Agriculture in the late Government. He issued an address in February to the constituents whom he had represented for 25 years thanking those who had continued to be his supporters in the late contest and intimating his retirement from public life. Speaking in Toronto, on Feb. 14th, the Hon. Mr. Monteith referred to his own appointment in succession to Mr. Dryden. "The policy of the Department over which he had been called to preside would be a progressive one. He was singularly fortunate, or unfortunate, in following such a man as Hon. John Dryden, who had done so much for agriculture in Ontario. He trusted that when his successor came on the scene the same might be said of his work."

There was some talk as to Leadership of the Opposition, should Mr. Ross retire, and there were rumours all through the year of the latter's appointment to other posts—first to the Senate of Canada with a possible position in the Dominion Government and secondly to the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia. The latter story was emphatically denied by him. Messrs. G. P. Graham, A. G. McKay and T. H. Preston were the favourites of gossip for the leadership should a vacancy occur. Meanwhile the ex-Premier, who had gone to Jamaica on Feb. 22nd for a few weeks' rest, returned to Toronto on April 17th and re-assumed the active duties of his position. It may be added here that on Dec. 28th of this year a number of leading Liberals waited upon Mr. Ross at his residence and presented him with

an illuminated Address and a cheque for $35,000. Senator Cox made the presentation, which had been in preparation for two or three years, and the document which he read, signed by himself as Chairman and Mr. S. Casey Wood as Secretary, described the gift as emanating from personal and political friends, in appreciation of the ex-Premier's services as a public man to his country and Province; and as a special tribute to his educational policy and personal eloquence. "Your rise from a public schoolmaster in Ontario to be a member of Parliament and then Premier of your own Province was due to your own ability and capacity for hard and honest work, and your career has been viewed with pride and affection by your political friends." In the course of his reply Mr. Ross made the following references:

> As Minister of Education my ambition was to place our school system in all its departments in the very front of the school systems of the world, and as Premier, later, I was anxious to give such an impetus to the development of the natural resources of the Province as would increase the comfort and happiness of the whole people and, at the same time, maintain for Ontario her position and rank among the other Provinces of the Dominion.

From the day when Mr. Whitney assumed office there was much curiosity as to the practical working policy of the new Government. The preceding pledges of its members had been general rather than specific and it remained to be seen how the principles would be applied. On Feb. 17th the Premier's first deputation—members of the Dominion Grange Convention—was received. It asked for the Government's adoption of the essential features of the Pettypiece railway taxation policy; protested against the Federal proposal to increase import duties; urged that no more land be granted to railway corporations, subsidies to railway promoters, or bounties to iron manufacturers; favoured Federal operation of trunk telephone lines in order to facilitate municipal control of telephones, and a Dominion law limiting the speed of trains at unprotected crossings; and asked for a secret Provincial ballot and the personal registration of voters. Upon the two points which came especially within his province the Premier in his reply was explicit:

> He had been trying for eighteen years to secure a free ballot and he hoped that after the approaching bye-elections they would never again have a numbered ballot in Ontario. On the views expressed regarding registration of voters, the question was whether difficulties might not arise in carrying out anything of that kind. For instance, farmers' sons would be put to great inconvenience if they were compelled to register. But he believed some such system would eliminate a considerable part of a class from which the majority of undesirable voters came. . . . As to bonuses and grants of lands to railways, there was no doubt the time had come when the desirability or undesirability of continuing them should be considered. He could repeat what he had said many times previously, that the time had come when the Province should not, except in special cases and for special reasons, give any subsidy. He did not say they would never do this, but he distinctly disapproved of the principle.

On March 8th, some 200 men, entitled under the Act of 1901 to military land grants of 160 acres, and representing the veterans of 1866, 1870 and South Africa, waited upon the Premier and asked for a mitigation of certain difficulties they had encountered in locating their claims. They also requested a patent for their lands clear of all conditions relative to settlement duties. Mr. Whitney, in his reply, described the motives of the late Government in this connection as good but its practice as bad. He was very favourable to the requests made. "They must bear in mind, of course, that there were thousands of veterans, and it would take some time to make surveys of all the land required, but he hoped the Government might be able to mitigate the difficulties complained of." A Lord's Day Alliance deputation on Mar. 17th asked for the enactment of a law prohibiting the operation on Sunday of all electric railways, other than those enjoying special legislation, and for some action regarding Sunday labour throughout the Province. While recognizing the importance of the subject the Premier would do no more than promise consideration until pending appeals to the Privy Council were disposed of. A Lumbermen's delegation on April 6th was large and representative of important interests. It asked a series of regulations along the following lines and was promised consideration:

1. Government inspectors should examine and report upon the adaptability of localities in timber license districts, and unless at least 40 per cent. of a township is suitable for actual cultivation, such lands should not be open for settlement under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act and, if already opened, should be withdrawn.
2. Instead of receiving a location certificate the intending settler should merely be allowed to enter upon the lands for the purpose of clearing and cultivating the two or more acres prescribed by the regulations, and building the house and residing upon the land in accordance with the regulations.
3. At the expiration of six months, and upon furnishing the Crown Lands Department with valid proof of residence and compliance with the regulations the settler should receive his location. It should further be provided that he should not be allowed to cut timber except in the actual process of clearing for cultivation prior to the issue of the patent.
4. That the rights of licensees to cut timber other than pine, where the same is included in the license, shall not cease upon the location, but be suspended from the time of location, to be revived on abandonment or failure of the locatee to comply with the regulations.
5. That twelve months' notice be given of the intention to open for settlement lands covered by timber license, no location on any lands included in licenses sold at the sale of 1903 to be granted until the expiration of the period allowed for the taking off of the pine timber. That the reports of licensees, when adverse to applications for locations, be given due consideration before the same are granted.
6. That in view of the enormous loss of timber by fire the Dominion and Provincial Governments give greater attention to the mistake that had been made in opening up for settlement lands unsuitable for agricultural purposes, but adapted for the growth and production of timber.

In connection with the precedent announcement of the Ross Government that a grant of $10,000 would be given to the Ottawa University (Catholic) because of its disastrous fire of a year

before, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Order-in-Council to that effect, it was stated in April that the Whitney Government would make good the promised contribution. A Labour delegation, 200 strong, waited upon the Premier and his colleagues on April 23rd and asked, specifically and vigorously, for legislation compelling all manufacturers to furnish information regarding their business to the Provincial Bureau of Labour. A protest was also presented as to the alleged carelessness of Factory Inspectors. The Premier would give no definite pledge in the former respect but promised inquiry into the latter matter and active steps if the charges should prove true. Early in May it was announced that no more islands in Lake Temagami—there were 1,300 of them in that beautiful summer resort—would be sold by the Government but that leases for a term of years, under specific regulations, would be granted. On May 3rd, a deputation of women from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Barrie, and Pembroke, headed by Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Thornley and Dr. Stowe-Gullen, waited upon the Government and asked for an extension of the municipal franchise to all women on the same basis as it was now granted to widows and spinsters. Mr. Whitney in replying was decidedly non-committal. He recognized the good work done by women, believed they had no rights distinct from those of men or *vice versa,* thought the nation would never rise to a higher level than its homes, and declared the men of the country to be "anxious to do everything for the full fruition of women's powers."

Certain expected changes in the Government were foreshadowed in the Legislature on May 11th when the Premier introduced a measure changing the designation of Commissioner of Crown Lands to that of Minister of Lands and Mines and that of Commissioner of Public Works to Minister of Public Works. It also created a new Department of the Government to be designated President of the Council. Mr. Whitney explained that it had been found impossible to divorce the work of a Mines Department from that of Crown Lands as he had expected to be able to do. The two would therefore be combined, with a Minister taken from the region known as New Ontario, in which the chief interests of the new Department centred. As to the Presidency of the Council it was intended to be a special office to be held by himself and his successors in the position of Prime Minister. The legislation passed in due course and on May 30th the Hon. J. P. Whitney assumed the post of President of the Council, the Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., became Attorney-General and Mr. Frank Cochrane, of Sudbury, was sworn in as Minister of Lands and Mines. It was understood that Mr. C. Lamarche, M.L.A. for West Nipissing, would resign his seat in favour of Mr. Cochrane, who was not in the Legislature. The new Minister was a hardware merchant and largely interested in the mining and lumbering concerns of the northern country. In 1902, he was the Conservative

candidate in West Nipissing but had been defeated. Although deeply interested in party affairs this had been his only public essay in the political field.

Opposition criticism of the appointment was offered on the ground of inexperience, while Conservative approval of Mr. Cochrane's knowledge of local interests and requirements in New Ontario was met by the allegation that his personal interests in land and mines might preclude impartiality. The new Minister was elected by acclamation on June 13th. An important matter of policy came up in the Railway Committee of the Legislature on May 20th. The York Radial Railway Bill was being considered and, especially, a clause granting some of its collateral lines a perpetual franchise through the ratification of an agreement between the Township of Scarboro', the County of York and the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited. Considerable criticism had been aroused and it was understood that both the Premier and Hon. Mr. Hendrie, Chairman of the Committee, were opposed to the arrangement. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and others favoured the policy, however, and matters were at a stage of deadlock when Mr. Whitney appeared and addressed the Committee in terms rarely heard within the walls of the Legislature:

> For a dozen years the practice has been in operation for men to come to the Legislature with measures of far-reaching importance, near the end of the Session. They may enter into preliminaries before, but the conclusion and the matters of real importance are left till the last. If this Government remains in power this practice will be stopped. I have not seen the provisions of this Bill until within the last hour. The Government has been given no time to look into them properly. The promoters of the Bill did not draw our attention to it. We know nothing about it, and, knowing nothing, are not prepared to endorse it. One thing is certain; if the Bill contains a provision for a perpetual franchise, as is stated, this Government will never consent to it. I have told the promoters so this morning. I have asked them to let the Bill stand till next year and I was told by one of them that they declined. If they continue in such an unreasonable course the Government will move in the House to strike out the Bill.

The Premier then withdrew and after discussion the Committee decided not to go on with it by a vote of 9 to 8—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt voting with the Liberal minority. There was a chorus of approval in the press as to this action and the strong ground taken by Mr. Whitney. The *News* described it as an important event in the history of the Province. "If this course is steadily maintained it will put an end to a great and growing abuse, the shifting of responsibility to Committees, and the disposal of questions of public importance without the safeguards provided by our system of government." The usually hostile *Star,* of May 26th, referred to the Premier's success in his first Session and to this incident as his most notable performance and one of a "domineering" character. "But Mr. Whitney's decisive action

and blunt words caught the popular fancy. He appears to have set out with the purpose of living up to the ideal of his campaign poet, who in the general elections sang of him as one who is 'Bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be bold.' "

In an interview at Montreal on July 27th, Mr. Whitney denied the rumour that he had any intention of entering Federal politics. "The Conservatives already have the best man available for the leadership." Speaking of certain press paragraphs as to the Lieut.-Governor and the Administration the Premier, on Aug. 26th, repudiated the statements as absolutely without foundation. "The relations between the Lieut.-Governor and the present Ontario Government have been simply ideal, and on no subject whatever has there occurred or arisen any difference, or shadow of difference, between the Lieut.-Governor and his advisers." On Aug. 28th, an Order-in-Council was passed withdrawing the lands in the Townships of Coleman, Buck, Lorrain and Hudson—the Cobalt and the Temiskaming district—from sale or lease under the Mines Act; so as to enable the Government to take certain steps in the public interest in connection with the recent discoveries of rich silver-cobalt ores in that region.

In this respect Mr. Whitney spoke frankly to a Farmers' deputation which waited upon him on Sept. 6th: "The District has been withdrawn, and we hope shortly to be able to decide on certain rules and regulations which will enable the people of Ontario to get something as well as the man up there. It may not be called a royalty, but in some way they will be compelled to pay a tax or a royalty or whatever you choose to call it. We intend to be governed by the opinion of mining men. The ordinary prospector should be protected as against the speculator or syndicate, whether from this side or a foreign country." The delegation also asked for the taxation of railways, the abolition of the bonus system, a royalty on minerals, control of electric power rates and the conservation of forests. "So long as the Government is in power," said the Premier, "refraining from the grant of subsidies will be a matter of policy." There might be small and special cases of aid but certainly no land grant would be given. The railways should, he thought, be taxed equitably. As to water powers the Government was awaiting further information. He did not believe in the Referendum idea. "It cannot be worked under the British system because it is entirely antagonistic to the principle of responsible government."

Early in September a change of policy regarding County Councils was announced in a circular letter from the Minister of Agriculture to those concerned. After referring to preceding legislation and Mr. Whitney's electoral promise of amendment, if returned to power, Mr. Monteith went on to outline the proposals of the Government for submission to the next Session of the House: "It is proposed that, beginning with 1907, County

Councils shall consist of Reeves and such Deputy Reeves as may, on further consideration, be decided upon. It is proposed to make the number of Councillors less than in the Councils prior to 1897 but, most important, to restore the direct connection formerly existing between County Councils and Township Councils." An interesting incident occurred on Oct. 4th in connection with the trial at Cobourg Assizes of a damage suit brought by a man named Bickle against local Conservatives who were alleged to have made statements to the Government which caused his dismissal from an appointment at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto. The Premier was called to testify as to matters discussed in this connection by the Cabinet and declined on the following grounds—in which he was upheld by the Court:

> In the first place, as I understand the law, I am entitled to decline to answer on two grounds—first, on the ground of mere convenience. That ground I specifically decline to take; but on the ground of privilege, as being a matter of State, I decline, with great positiveness, to answer any question, for the reason that I may have had or may yet have to advise the Lieutenant-Governor with relation to not only Mr. Bickle, but with regard to other people, and as I now understand the position of the law, or the effect of decisions during a long course of years, I decline to answer any question with relation to consideration of any appointment to office.

A banquet was given at Montreal, on Oct. 10th, to Mr. Premier Whitney by the Jacques Cartier Club in recognition of his having kept his promise regarding the appointment of a French-Canadian to the Cabinet. Dr. Reaume and the Hon. J. J. Foy accompanied him. A large number of leading Conservatives were present and many were the warm and even enthusiastic words said of the guest of the evening—the political victor in Ontario. After a tribute to the pioneer and the politician whose surnames were represented in the designation of the Club, Mr. Whitney asked if he was there simply as a man who kept his word. To the cheers which followed he expressed some dissent: "In the most ordinary matters it has come to be accepted as an axiom, for which there is no contradiction, that honesty is the best policy. Eliminate entirely, if you choose, the moral view, and you will be told by successful men who have not bothered themselves too much as to whether certain action is right, that from the lowest and most material standpoint honesty is the best policy." A long review of Ontario politics followed including a vividly unpleasant picture of corruption incidents and the Gamey case; a description of the Coalition proposals and the general condition of the two parties. The policy of his party in Dominion and Provincial matters, alike, was described as (1) the maintenance of British connection as the chief corner-stone of the fabric; (2) the realization of the axiom that the privileges of all creeds and nationalities should be conserved; (3) that the Government should be earnest and industrious and astute in

developing and extending the material interests of the people. He paid tribute to Conservative political history, to past party leaders, and to Mr. R. L. Borden in particular. Speeches were also made by Hon. Dr. Reaume, Hon. Mr. Foy, Mr. I. B. Lucas, M.L.A., Mr. L. T. Marechal and others.

A deputation from the Women's National Council asked the Government on Nov. 3rd for better provision for the insane pending admission in Asylums; for a law to compel relatives to support their aged and infirm poor; for the application of certain clauses of the Shops Act in Offices; and for the establishment of an institution for the custody of feeble-minded women, of whom there were some 900 in the Province. The Premier intimated that practical steps would probably be taken along all these lines though not, in some cases, more than tentative ones at first. An important incident of public policy was the completion in November by the Minister of Mines of an Indian Treaty (No. 9). Negotiated with the Dominion Government it dealt with 90,000 square miles of country lying north of the Height of Land. By its terms the Indians were to receive $8.00 per head the first year and $4.00 afterwards and each family of five a reserve of one square mile. Investigation had determined that only about 1,600 Indians were in the territory in question and 106 square miles had been so far allotted under this arrangement. The Province was to pay the per capita grants while the Dominion bore the original expenses of survey, etc.

Speaking at Windsor, on Nov. 7th, according to a report in the Toronto *Star,* Hon. Dr. Reaume made an interesting statement in another connection. It was a reference to the French "Parti-Nationale" recently started in a local branch. "As a political party, I do not think it will be recognized, but as a national party, to revere St. John the Baptist, just as the Irish do St Patrick, I think it a splendid idea. I am heartily in favour of the teaching of French in the Public Schools, for what language could be more useful in Canada? The diplomatic and political language of the Dominion is as much French as English. The official documents are printed in both languages." In Toronto on Nov. 20th the Minister of Education gave some hints as to the Government's opinion of certain matters within his purview: "The educational system of Ontario, instead of being well-nigh perfect had many defects, which could only be remedied by a thorough upheaval of the system. The great schools of England had become such by the individuality of men who, by force of character, brought them up to their present standard. Unless we teach individuality among teachers we are never going to have success. The question is, how are we going to inculcate this? We need better training of teachers in order that their good character may permeate the classes they are teaching."

Another Labour deputation waited upon the Premier on Dec. 7th and asked (1) that children under 14 years of age be

prohibited from working in offices, stores, canning factories, etc.; (2) that open cars bought or constructed in future, and used by street railway companies, be provided with an aisle for the purpose of enabling conductors to perform their duties; (3) that the possession of certificates by engineers operating stationary engines be made compulsory; (4) that there be an equalization of assessment on vacant lands in cities; (5) that officers of the Crown be prohibited from acting for both the Government and private corporations; (6) that in the interest of health the removal of old paper, etc., from walls be made compulsory before new coverings are put on. Consideration was promised.

Meanwhile, Mr. R. R. Gamey had been kept more or less before the public. On Feb. 15th the Kingston Conservative Association passed a Resolution asking for a thorough Legislative inquiry into the truth of the transactions between him and Mr. Stratton. At a Toronto banquet to Hon. Dr. Pyne, on Mar. 16th, Mr. Gamey proclaimed his independence and held himself free to criticize the Government if it did not take hold of the question of New Ontario development in a practical way. Addressing the Centre Toronto Convention on April 7th he said: "I appreciate the opinions of the masses far more than those of the classes. There are men among the classes, some in the Conservative party and some out of it, who seem to feel that to some extent they will use me to get what advantage they can politically. But when it comes to what reward I am to get—because, after all, we are all somewhat selfish—when it comes to that point some of the classes are not so much guided by merit, and have not such warm friendship for me as the masses and our friend Dr. Beattie Nesbitt." On April 17th a most enthusiastic Conservative entertainment was given at Whitby and addressed by Mr. Gamey and Mr. E. A. Dunlop, M.L.A. The former's reception was the event of the evening. He addressed an Orange mass-meeting at Kincardine on July 12th and on Aug. 4th told the Toronto *World* that he was opposed to a mining royalty because for every mine that yields paying ore there are a hundred that have to be abandoned as worthless. "If the Government shares the profit it ought to share the loss." He believed that a policy of selling the immense and valuable timber limits adjoining Cobalt properties in the Township of Coleman would net the Treasury a million dollars. So far as the Legislature could clear him of censure in the Stratton negotiations of a preceding period it did by Resolution.

On Sept. 6th the Liberals gathered in Toronto at a meeting of the General Reform Association of Ontario. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., President, was in the chair and amongst the speakers were Sir William Mulock, Hon. George W. Ross, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., Senator McHugh and Hon. George P. Graham. The expenditures of the Association from Nov. 9th, 1904 to Sept. 1st, 1905—including the Election period—were given as

$8,011.76 with a balance of $2,786.24 in hand. A permanent constitution was adopted and officers elected as follows: President, Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, N. A. Belcourt, M.P., Ottawa; W. S. Calvert, M.P., Strathroy; Dr. M. James, Mattawa; Treasurer, Mr. P. C. Larkin, Toronto; General Secretary, Mr. F. G. Inwood, Toronto; Executive Committee—the officers above named and Messrs. C. M. Bowman, M.L.A., Southampton; James Chisholm, Hamilton; George P. Graham, M.L.A., Brockville; D. J. McDougal, M.L.A., Ottawa, and Lieut.-Col. A. T. Thompson, Ottawa. An interesting semi-political incident occurred on Nov. 5th when a statue of Sir Oliver Mowat was unveiled in Queen's Park, Toronto, by His Honour W. Mortimer Clark. The Lieut.-Governor, in his address, gave the following concise reference to the late Premier and his own predecessor: "During his whole long life of political activity he merited in a singular degree the confidence of the people. It was not merely his prominence, legally and politically, and his statesmanlike ability, which gave him his position and his hold upon the people. It was owing more than all these to his character; to the well-founded belief which the people of this Province had in his integrity and uprightness of character." The tribute offered by Mr. Ross was eloquent in an eminent degree. What Sir Oliver Mowat left as a legacy to Canada it was difficult to estimate but the greatest element was not his fame—it was, to quote Lord Beaconsfield, "the contemplation of his character."

No public man ever touched so many strings of social order, of useful administration, of the multitudinous rights of citizenship, as Sir Oliver Mowat. Some may have played their part on a more conspicuous stage, and, under a wider horizon, they may have helped to lay the foundations of greater institutions and to project vaster schemes for the development of commerce and the natural resources of the country; but even these, large-minded as they were, and with a statesmanship worthy of all praise, did not possess the genius for legislation which he possessed, nor that profound appreciation of the daily wants of citizenship in its highest sense which characterized his long, unselfish career.

There were some electoral incidents following the results of Jan. 25th which must be recorded. The recount in West Huron, where the result was claimed to be doubtful, gave Mr. M. G. Cameron a majority of two which was afterwards reduced, on appeal, to one. On Sept. 14th, the petition against Mr. H. W. Kennedy, the Liberal member for Port Arthur, was dismissed. On Oct. 7th the petitions against the sitting members for South Norfolk, North Norfolk, West Huron, Monck, South Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, and the cross petitions, were dismissed by Justices Teetzel and Magee. In Kingston, where the reputation of that constituency for strenuous and not always clean fighting was maintained, matters were not so easily disposed of. A long petition charging corrupt acts was presented against Mr. E. J. B. Pense and an equally elaborate counter petition against Mr. D. M.

McIntyre, the Conservative candidate. On Nov. 1st, at the trial of the case, many charges were dismissed but two dealing with the hiring of cabs were held to be proven. Mr. Justice Street declared that the evidence had shown "a most shocking state of affairs," and Mr. Justice Teetzel said that, so far as the inquiry had gone, "there were very strong indications that there was a lavish expenditure of money on both sides." In the final decision on Nov. 27th Mr. Pense was unseated on the charge of agents having hired cabs at exorbitant prices.*

The First Session of the New Legislature

The public inauguration of the new *régime* in Ontario took place on Mar. 22nd when the 11th Legislature of the Province was formally opened. For the first time in the Provincial history of 32 years a Conservative Government directed proceedings and, amid a blaze of electricity and the roar of cannon, welcomed the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Chamber. The first action taken was the election of Speaker and, upon motion of the Premier, seconded by Mr. Richard Harcourt, who acted as Leader of the Opposition during the absence of Mr. Ross in Jamaica, the unanimous choice of the House was Mr. Joseph Wesley St. John, M.A. His Honour, Mr. Mortimer Clark, then read the Speech from the Throne in which reference was made to the bountiful harvest of the past season and the steadily growing enterprise and increasing activities of the people; to the departure of the Earl and Countess of Minto and the arrival of Earl Grey as Governor-General; to the practical completion and actual operation of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; to the extraordinary possibilities of electric power and the necessity of a careful husbanding of Niagara Falls and other power resources; to the Report of the Commission on Railway Taxation and the desirability of giving the subject early attention; to promised legislation in connection with Forest Reserves, the designation of certain Departments and the creation of a new one; to the County Councils reform and the establishment of a secret ballot. Upon the matter of extending Provincial boundaries to Hudson's Bay His Honour mentioned the raising of the question by Manitoba and proceeded as follows:

> My Ministers at once put themselves in communication with the Federal Government, and respectfully urged that before the details of any such division of territory should be decided upon, or even considered, the Government of this Province should be allowed to submit for consideration, with reference to such proposed division, its claims to that portion of the territory which the Province might fairly urge should be allotted to it. I am pleased to inform you that a satisfactory answer has been received from the Premier of Canada, and that we are now, perhaps, entitled to hope and expect that a very large portion of the vast territory lying north of the present northern boundary of Ontario, believed to be rich in minerals and extending to the southerly and westerly shores of Hudson's Bay, will be included within the boundaries of our Province.

* NOTE.—The election did not take place until 1906, when Mr. Pense was successful in holding the seat.

The Address was moved on the following day by Messrs. W. H. Hoyle and J. P. Downey. The former referred to the recent electoral result as "a victory of the whole people"; approved the Temiskaming Railway application of government ownership and thought a still wider application of the principle desirable; favoured the construction of that road to James Bay; paid a tribute to the late Hardy Government for having initiated the Forest Reserves policy which had given the Province a permanent public forest domain of 7,061,120 acres; advocated a general Provincial system of re-forestation as in Saxony; urged the appointment of a Minister of Mines and denounced the numbered ballot, of which the days were now numbered, as having done much to keep the Conservatives out of power; and hoped for earnest and vigorous steps in the development of the vast virgin areas of the rich timberland of Northern Ontario.

Mr. Downey dealt with the relief of the people from political uncertainty and turmoil; declared the present system of electing County Councils unsatisfactory and favoured the Government proposal to restore the old system of electing representatives from each township; described New Ontario as comprising 211,000 square miles of area, or 135,000,000 acres, as including wonderfully rich natural resources, and as possessing an excellent climate; urged the Government to devote attention to the protection of the prospector in the mining regions and to see to it that no mines were held unless developed and worked; favoured a fair system of railway taxation and praised the projected abolition of the "iniquitous numbered ballot"; paid a high personal tribute to the self-sacrifice, public honesty, and sanity of judgment, shown in the past career of the new Prime Minister.

Speaking for the Opposition on Mar. 28th, Mr. T. H. Preston referred to the historic victories of Liberalism for popular freedom; declared the party to be undismayed by its recent defeat and as ready as ever to fight the battles of the people; described the Conservative victory as due to a combination of whiskey and water; reviewed the alleged contradictory attitude of the Conservatives towards questions such as railway taxation, Niagara Power and Succession duties, when in Opposition and in power; described a one-time proposal of the new Provincial Secretary to grade the Succession duties as a policy which would have cut them in half; declared the policy of extending Ontario's boundaries to be by no means a new matter and described negotiations of both the Hardy and Ross Governments with the Federal authorities; traced the historic evolution of the numbered ballot, did not believe that its secrecy had been violated, and described it as a guard against forgery and useful for a scrutiny; regretted the absence of reference to any proposed Labour legislation and hoped that the policy of not issuing liquor licenses in unorganized districts would be given a trial.

Various other speeches were made in the next few days. Dr

Smellie wanted Woman Suffrage and the abolition of "frills and fads," such as Nature Study, from the Educational system. Another Conservative, Dr. Lewis, deprecated the spoils system but declared that if the present Government followed the Ottawa precedent of 1896 it would turn out most of the office-holders. "The policy should be that men who were offensive partisans and had consequently neglected their duties—and their names were legion—would have to go. There was no danger to honest civil servants who had done and were doing their duty." Dr. Nixon spoke strongly as to the school book monopoly and declared that if it were not abolished he would drop out of Ontario politics. In Halton, there were no complaints, he said, about office holders. The late Government's appointees were honest and capable officials. Mr. C. N. Smith of Sault Ste. Marie (Liberal) spoke at length, on Mar. 29th, with New Ontario as his subject. Development in that direction was the only way in which the Province could hold its own with the progress of Manitoba and the North-West. Let the farmers and their sons who proposed to migrate westwards take up the fine agricultural lands of the North instead! He urged drastic measures to prevent the sale of liquor in the lumber construction camps and the appointment of either Mr. Gamey or Mr. W. R. Smyth to the proposed new post of Minister of Mines. He also wanted a number of mining registration offices in New Ontario, more liberal grants for colonization roads, the giving of timber and minerals on locations to the settlers and favoured an increased salary to the Premier and his Ministers.

On Mar. 30th Mr. Richard Harcourt for the Opposition and Mr. Whitney for the Government closed the debate on the Address which then passed without division. The former deprecated debates on the Address as more or less useless; claimed the Liberal party in England, Australia and Canada to be the parents of beneficial Labour legislation; declared that the party in Ontario had "never countenanced, condoned, justified, sanctioned or permitted" wrong-doing in elections; described Liberalism as beaten but not dejected, vanquished but not repressed; reviewed preceding Liberal legislation along the lines of Provincial boundaries, electric power development, succession duties, export duty on saw-logs, and forest reserves; urged the speedy extension of the Temiskaming Railway to James Bay and an increase in the aid to Counties for the construction of permanent roadways; suggested that the inspection of factories should be given to the Department of Public Works, the management of Forest reserves be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and a plan be devised to give every County town a hospital.

The Premier was brief in his reply. He gave the credit for initiating the saw-logs policy to the late Andrew Miscampbell and denounced the Ross Government for electoral corruption and extravagance and undue love of office. As to the Liquor question his Government intended to enforce the Liquor Act, irrespective

of whether or not the liquor or temperance interests were pleased. Where defects were found which prevented its enforcement they would be remedied, so that the law could be enforced. "The Government would punish by direct dismissal any commissioner or inspector who was found to even hesitate in the enforcement of the law." He described himself as proud of his Cabinet; declared that there was no record of official or private correspondence or of verbal negotiation by the late Government in regard to the boundary extension to Hudson's Bay; and reiterated his statement that the late victory at the polls was largely a non-party one though, had the Province divided on strictly party lines, the Government would, in any case, have had a Conservative majority of about 15.

Following this came the Budget debate in which much of the same ground was gone over. The strictly financial conditions are described elsewhere. In Mr. Gamey's somewhat important speech of April 13th he took strong exception to the late Government's policy of disposing of timber lands by the square mile; instead of by the thousand feet as was done in the United States and other countries. Had this been the policy of the past twenty years the Provincial revenues would have been richer by several millions. He also urged that in future the agricultural sections of New Ontario and those mainly valuable for timber be ascertained and dealt with separately. He denounced the system under which an alleged sum of $5,000,000 had been taken out of his part of the Province in five years by timber bonuses and included in the Government's ordinary expenditure. He vigorously criticized the late Government's alleged policy of giving away thousands of acres and hundreds of square miles in that country without proper safeguard for public rights and instanced the Montreal River concession and that of the Spanish River in which great horse-power privileges and timber resources had been granted in practical perpetuity. He objected to the tying up of railway lands and the permitting of renewal licenses to timber limits to the exclusion of settlers' rights. He wanted Assay offices at Sudbury and other places and a bonus on nickel refined in Ontario together with some encouragement to the smelting of zinc ores and refining of copper ores. Of the former there were millions of tons in the Province; of the latter an area of 13,000,000 acres of copper-bearing land.

Mr. Ross made his first speech in the House on May 4th, as Opposition Leader, and on May 10th Mr. Gamey brought up his long-expected motion regarding the affair of 1903. In moving his Resolution the member for Manitoulin spoke with some force and skill. He did not analyze the Judges' Report of 1903* but denounced it as containing "not only mistakes but absolute falsehoods and prejudices of the worst possible kind." He referred

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 126-148.

to his hundred or so speeches delivered throughout the Province, declared the question one of the great issues of the campaign of 1904-5 and accepted the result as a verdict of the people on appeal from the verdict of the Judges. If the Opposition desired further evidence in the case he could supply it. His Resolution, which follows, was stated to be a personal one about which he had not consulted the Government:

That the Resolution of this House passed on the 26th day of June, 1903, adopting the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and investigate the charges of bribery set forth in the statement made to the Legislative Assembly on the 11th day of March by Robert R. Gamey, member-elect for the District of Manitoulin ; thanking the Commissioners for their just and impartial conduct in the matters referred to them ; and regretting that it has become the duty of the House to place on record an expression of censure of the conduct of the Member for Manitoulin in connection with the matters forming the subject of the investigation—be rescinded and expunged from the Journals of this House.

Mr. Harcourt followed, describing the subject-matter of the motion as one of the most regrettable episodes in the public life of the Province. The action proposed was so unusual that there was only one similar case in Canadian history—that of W. L. Mackenzie. At considerable length he defended the Commissioners, Sir John Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge, and declared that if the Resolution passed it would practically be not only a refusal by the House to thank those gentlemen for their services but be a reflection upon their justice and impartiality. "Who in the House would vote for such a motion? Who but the Attorney-General should seek to preserve the honour and unsullied ermine of the Judges of this Province?" In his personal experience throughout the elections he had not found Mr. Gamey's name or charges an issue. No useful purpose could be gained by excising the motion. "It was a fact in history written down in the memories of the people, and to take such action would be a deliberate slight upon two honoured members of the Judiciary of Canada." The Premier, in replying, criticized Mr. Harcourt for not dealing with the merits of the case. It was, he contended, the late Government which had degraded the Judiciary by employing its members in a partisan issue instead of leaving the whole matter to a Legislative Committee as the then Opposition urged. There were, in his opinion, many mis-statements and omissions in the Commissioners' Report. As to Mr. Gamey he had fought his fight like a man.

He took his own part against the legion of perjurers and scoundrels who had for days and weeks followed him, endeavouring to seduce him from the paths of rectitude, and if in some instances they were able to cause him to slip a little, was it any wonder when, with all the combined forces of evil and wickedness against him, that you should find perhaps an occurrence or two which might be open to criticism ? I wonder that my Hon. friend came through as well as he did. Mention was

made of precedents. Suppose there were no precedents. Is it ever too late to right a wrong? If Mr. Gamey deserved the vote put on the Journals of this House he deserved to have been expelled from the House, and Hon. gentlemen who were responsible for it either deliberately refrained from doing that which self-respecting men who were guardians of the public honour must have known to be their duty, or else they were afraid to do so.

The Resolution carried by a vote of 60 to 21. In the Legislature, on May 19th, the Premier made an important announcement as to future railway policy. "It was the intention of the Government to give no more railway grants. The time had arrived for the stopping of grants in either acreages or money." Some exceptions in New Ontario there might be but they would be few. The legislation of the Session, which was prorogued on May 25th after considering over 200 measures and passing 134 Bills, was upon the whole satisfactory to the public. The aid to Toronto University and the promotion of a great public Hospital were the central features of this legislation but there were minor matters of some importance—amongst them the abolition of the numbered ballot; the Provincial Secretary's measure for more efficient enforcement of the License laws; and the Ontario Government Stock Bill accepting the Imperial legislation under which Trust Funds could be invested in Ontario (or other Colonial) securities upon the following conditions:

1. Provision by legislation for the payment of any sum which might become payable to stockholders under any judgment in the United Kingdom.
2. Satisfying the Imperial Treasury that adequate funds (as and when required) will be made available in the United Kingdom to meet such judgment; and
3. Placing on record a formal expression of their opinion that any of their legislation "which appears to the Imperial Government to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock, to the injury of the stockholder, or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock, would properly be disallowed."

A Resolution was also passed authorizing the Government "to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding $7,000,000 for any or all of the purposes following: for the public service; for works carried on by Commissioners on behalf of the Province; for redemption of Treasury bills issued by the Province; for covering any debt of the Province on open account; for paying any floating indebtedness of the Province; and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature." The Succession Duties Act was amended so as not to apply to any estate of less than $10,000 and in other respects. More important, still, perhaps, were certain declarations of Government policy. The refusal to ratify the Niagara Falls Power contract and the promised appointment of a Royal Commission in that connection; the statement that there would be no more perpetual franchise grants to corporations; the Treasurer's promise that expenditures would be kept within the receipts; were

the chief of these. There was some criticism of the Government for not helping Ottawa in its attempt to defeat the purposes of a local electric monopoly; some expressed disappointment at no action being taken as to the Conmee Bill; some criticism regarding the importation of an American Accountant to investigate book-keeping methods; some allegations of a partial introduction of the spoils system. But these charges were not very seriously or severely pressed during the Session.

The License Question and the Government

The policy of the Whitney Government was a License and not a Prohibitory policy. In Mr. Whitney's own words during the Referendum discussions his purpose would be (1) to decrease the number of licenses; (2) to maintain intact the restrictions of the law; (3) to remove commissioners and inspectors from party influences; (4) to enforce the law honestly and fully. When it came into power the new Government found that some 275 License Commissioners had to be appointed under conditions in which it was exceedingly difficult to select non-partisans. The License law itself was full of anomalies and contradictions and restrictions which often interfered with its obvious intent. The Board of License Commissioners in each electoral district was appointed for a year, and the position was honorary, though it had become a recognized portion of the party patronage in the ridings. So with the License Inspector, receiving a salary of $500 or $600, and not removable except for cause.

On Feb. 24th, a deputation from the Dominion Alliance for the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and the Royal Templars of Temperance, waited upon the new Premier and the Government. Headed by Messrs. G. F. Marter and F. S. Spence the specific request of the bodies represented was that the Government should approve and pass a measure abolishing the bar-room, the treating system, and drinking in Clubs. Rev. Dr. Carman, Mr. J. A. Austin and Ald. Emerson Coatsworth also spoke. The Premier, in his reply, did not promise much but said that the Government was in a receptive mood and ready to hear what could be proposed. "I may say that, as far as we have been able to touch upon it, or to give it consideration, we have done so as to the best manner to carry out, for the moment at any rate, the provisions of the existing law. I do not profess to have any more public virtue than my neighbours or political opponents, but I do say this, that the election statement—not pledges or promises, for I was never called upon to make any, and I am proud to be able to stand before you and say that such statements made by me are, I consider, as binding as pledges—which I reiterate here to-day will be made good and the law as it is at present will be carried out properly and as it was intended to be carried out. If we fail in that, we will receive that condemnation which we deserve to receive. As time goes on we shall be able to give this and other matters our careful thought, which, with suggestions

from all sources which seem to be good, we will be glad to embody in any amendments we consider desirable." There could, however, be no legislation at the next Session. In the Legislature, when it met, Mr. Whitney on Mar. 30th, was more explicit:

> The License Act, irrespective of whether the liquor people or temperance people will be pleased or not, will be enforced. We do not believe or expect that this law, any more than any other, can be enforced without showing defects. We expect to find defects and we will do what lies within our limited capacity to remedy these so that they will not mark the administration of the law in the future. Whatever law the people place on the statute book that law we will consider it our duty to enforce, and we will never be drawn into any other course than one of industriously using every effort to enforce it. As to the Commissioners, we desire that they shall be men in whom the community will have confidence, and we will hold the men themselves and the men who recommend them responsible for the enforcement of this law. We will punish by direct and unhesitating action the Commissioner who is found to be hesitant in his enforcement of this law.

On Mar. 20th, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, sent a letter to all License Commissioners and Inspectors as to their future policy in office. They were first informed that, in the consideration of applications for Licenses, "in no case must they allow political considerations to influence their decisions." Patronage Committees were advised that licenses obtained as a result of their pressure "would be discontinued at the earliest opportunity." Applicants who were personally the most desirable and whose hotels were the best managed and appointed should always be preferred. "In many Counties there are places called hotels which are merely drinking places, the bar being the first consideration and accommodation for man and beast but secondary. Make the licensees of such places live up to the requirements or refuse their licenses. Make them keep hotel!"

Following these utterances new Commissioners and Inspectors throughout the Province were gradually appointed to fill vacancies, made as a result of alleged partisan administration or work for the late Government. On April 14th eighteen Inspectors were appointed in this way. Speaking in the House upon this point, on April 19th, Mr. Hanna said that while all the License Inspectors had not been removed, probably a majority of them had. "It was felt that the appointees of the Government could be held responsible to a greater extent than those not so appointed. The Government was not only pledged to a strict enforcement of the law, but was prepared to take full responsibility for that enforcement. It had, as far as possible, followed the plan of appointing men nominated by members and candidates, who were responsible for naming the best possible men." Mr. T. H. Preston criticized this statement as incompatible with the Government's pledge to remove the License administration from politics. Mr. G. P. Graham asked why the Government was not carrying out the policy proposed in 1896, when in Opposition, of Boards of

License Commissioners composed in each case of the County Judge, the Warden, or Mayor, and one Government appointee?

The Premier's reply was that the Government was responsible for the policy of these men and must appoint whom it thought best. He added that "any Commissioner showing any partisanship will be at once removed." The Provincial Secretary's Bill to amend the License Act, which he presented to the House on May 12th, prohibited absolutely the sale of liquor to persons under 21 years of age; increased the cost of a license transfer to one-half the cost of the license; and provided that when prosecutions were directed by the License Department against violators of the law the whole of the fine imposed should go to the Department and not to the municipalities. Replying to a deputation on the same day Mr. Hanna expressed, with emphasis, the Government's disinclination to increase the number of licenses in either New or Old Ontario. Special officers were already at work in the new districts of Northern Ontario to prevent illicit liquor selling.

Meantime, charges of partisan administration of License affairs were made from time to time by the Opposition press. On June 26th, *The Globe* stated that only 15 Inspectors remained out of 102 appointed by the late Government. All the new appointees were declared to have received their positions as rewards for partisan work. Writing in this connection to *The News,* on Mar. 30th, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, of the Methodist Church Temperance Committee, expressed confidence in the good faith and strong intentions of the Provincial Secretary to carry out the Government's declared policy; approved of many of the Boards of Commissioners lately appointed; but regretted that in quite a number of other cases the Provincial Secretary was being very badly advised. Political influences were being brought to bear for the appointment of utterly unsuitable men, and he had heard of a strong movement looking to the submission of all applications for licenses, as well as for appointments to License Act positions, to party Patronage Committees. He hoped that this was not the case, and urged the appointment to office of men who stood for the limitation of the liquor traffic and the strict enforcement of the law. In West Kent the Department had a good deal of trouble and, in May, had to conduct an investigation into the alleged conduct of two members of the License Board who were said to have been willing to accept bribes in connection with license renewals.

The whole question of appointments in this connection was one of party politics. The Conservatives contended, and had done so for years, that the License officials had become simply a part of the alleged Liberal machine throughout the Province; the other party claimed, to quote *The Globe* of June 27th, that "almost all the dismissed License Inspectors have faithfully discharged their duties in the public interest." The position of the

Temperance interests was represented, as a matter of policy, in the views of the deputation already referred to. Their expressed opinions were the result of the Dominion Alliance Convention which met in Toronto on Feb. 23rd with President G. F. Marter in the chair. In his address the President introduced an interesting echo of the late elections: "The Alliance had adopted a platform and had submitted it to both parties. By the Liberal Convention, it was thrown out. What became of it at the Conservative Conference, besides being received, he did not know. Messrs. Graham and McKay, young men that they were, had made the great mistake of their lives. He could respect a man who said that the platform was wrong, but he could not respect the man who had said that if he adopted the platform he would be defeated. The Resolution of the Conservative Conference was brief, but it was comprehensive. It might include anything and everything. It might even include the Alliance platform, as being a well-directed effort 'to promote temperance and moral reform.'" The Report of the Executive of the Alliance declared that the platforms of both parties had been disappointing but that the Liberal action had been especially so. It concluded with the following expression of opinion: "It is generally admitted that the overthrow of the Government party was partly due to the failure of the Liberal Government to carry out the pledges that had been made, and the action of the Liberal Convention in receding from the advanced position taken by the Government." The close of the year, in this connection, was marked by a vigorous Local Option campaign in many counties, which was very largely successful, and in a Toronto By-law submitting to the people a proposed reduction of hotel licenses to 120 and of shop licenses to 40 which was defeated at the polls early in 1906.

The event of the year in Toronto, in this respect, was the appointment and policy of the new License Commissioners—Mr. J. W. Flavelle (Chairman), Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson, and Mr. J. A. Murray—who were appointed on April 3rd. They issued an elaborate statement on April 26th in which severe criticisms were offered regarding many local hotels as being mere drinking places, despite technical obedience to the law's requirements. Others were entirely under the control of brewers and wholesale dealers in liquor through the holding of heavy mortgages, the purchase of the lease, or acquisition of the property. It was stated that at least 25 places in Toronto were carried on as practically saloons, or bars, and nothing else. At the same time if all existing licensed houses were compelled to live up to the hotel requirements of the law the supply would be greater than the demand. The Commissioners also drew attention to the large amount of drinking by women at many of these places. In a formal communication to License-holders they took the following position:

The law does not permit nor contemplate saloon licenses. Many of the present houses are neither more nor less than saloons, with the proprietors resident on the premises. The law must be amended to permit saloon licenses, or houses conducted as above will cease. It is the purpose of the Commissioners to require strict observance of the law under which the licenses are granted. There can be no violation of the law, either in relation to Saturday night, Sunday, or any other day, without those who thus violate it suffering the consequences, if detected.

The Inspectors report that a common offence is the sale of liquor to men and women who are drunk. We ask your co-operation in the prevention of this offence, which, if persisted in, will certainly lead to the conviction of the offenders. The Inspectors report difficulty in getting into some houses after seven o'clock Saturday evening and during Sunday, without delay that is plainly occasioned by a desire to remove evidences of violation of the law before they are admitted. Such obstruction in the future to the Inspectors in the prosecution of their duty, on the part of any license-holder will be found unwise and mistaken.

Such an outspoken declaration of policy created wide discussion during ensuing months and partly explains the sensation in local politics which occurred when it was suddenly announced on Nov. 28th that the three Commissioners had resigned, with a document made public over their own signatures, declaring that they had done so because of the Provincial Government's interference with what they deemed the right to control the appointment, or dismissal, of their local Inspectors. They accepted office, according to this statement, as a public duty "on the personal assurance of the Premier and the written statement of the Provincial Secretary that the Government desired a fair, fearless and non-partisan administration of the License Act." The Chief Inspector, Mr. T. A. Hastings, they had found an efficient official and with no indication of partisan conduct in his duties, despite the charges made against him by Conservative political workers. He had been retained in office by the Government for nine months and now, without consulting the Board, had suddenly been dismissed. The explanation concluded with the following strong words:

The course followed seems to have been designed by men inflamed with passion for office, or for dispensing patronage, who determined to get rid of Commissioners who refused to play the part of hired men, subject to the dictation of party followers. The Government by their action have approved of this course, hence the usefulness of the present Commissioners is at an end. They accepted at full value the statements made by the Premier and his responsible Minister, the Provincial Secretary, that they desired an honest, non-partisan enforcement of the License Act, and, as no other administration would be possible while the office was held by the present Board, they step aside to permit the Government to secure a Board in accordance with their present policy.

With Mr. Hastings had gone his assistants, Mr. A. E. Hacker and Mr. J. J. McConvey. Their successors were Mr. W. L. Purvis, Chief License Inspector and Messrs. R. S. Burrows and M. J. Spencer. The comments in the press were along the lines of a very general belief in the public mind that, in this case, the Government had given way to the aggressive action of party

workers under the leadership of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. This ground the Liberals assumed strongly with many statements about the spoils system, etc. The prominence of the members of the Board, and especially Mr. Flavelle's previous active support of the Government through his paper, *The News,* added zest to the comments.

The appointments of Inspectors took place on Nov. 27th, the retirement of the Commissioners on the 28th and the Premier on the succeeding day explained the Government's position. He and his Minister were amazed at the action of the Commissioners. Many other Inspectors throughout the Province had been dismissed without consulting the local Commissioners and the present action had been taken for good reasons after a prolonged trial had been given those concerned. The change was necessary in the public interest and it had been made. "The astonishing feature of the hub-bub is the ground taken, apparently, by the Commissioners that they should have been consulted, and that the change is a reflection upon them. They are no more responsible for the acts of Inspectors than the Inspectors are responsible for the acts of the Commissioners. Otherwise the Government would be obliged to appear before the Commissioners and lay before them the reasons which prompted the Government in desiring a change and ask permission to make the change. This would not be responsible government." On Dec. 1st Mr. Hanna stated to the press that he had advised the Commissioners on Nov. 25th that he proposed to dismiss these officials and two days later came a note stating that his action was considered a "direct reflection" upon the work of the Board.

The comments upon this incident were not altogether complimentary. *The Telegram* (Ind.) described the action of the Government as "striking the flag to the spoilsmen"; *The News* severely criticized the Government in a series of articles and editorials and cartoons describing Dr. Beattie Nesbitt as a sort of "Tammany Boss," winning a great victory for the spoils system; *The Globe* referred to "the significant and rapidly increasing signs of weakness shown by the Provincial Government"; *The World* took the ground that only the Government could be responsible for appointments and that while the Commissioners might properly have resigned, if they could not get on with the new Inspectors, they had no right to demand or expect control over their appointment; *The Pioneer,* Mr. F. S. Spence's paper, criticized it as a foolish move on the part of the Government, an injury to the Temperance cause which had stood to gain by the policy of the late Commissioners, and a step in the wrong direction at a time when public confidence in Mr. Whitney had been steadily growing.

The Christian Guardian regretted greatly that the good work being done by the Commissioners was now checked by an action which no self-respecting men could accept. It was "a reversion

to that spoils system which is the curse of politics," and the action had shaken public confidence in the Government's administration of the liquor laws. The Rev. Dr. Carman wrote a vigorous letter (Dec. 6th), denouncing the action of the Government and praising the Commissioners for resigning, while Mr. W. R. Brock, ex-M.P., described the latter's action as "hasty and ill-considered." On Dec. 7th a new Board of Commissioners was appointed composed of Mr. W. K. McNaught, President of the National Exhibition Association (Chairman), Mr. D. M. Defoe, and Dr. R. J. Wilson. All three were well-known Conservatives. On Dec. 23rd they issued a statement of policy very similar in terms to that of their predecessors

The Ontario Government and the Office-holders

Aside from the question of License-holders and officials perhaps the most unpleasant or difficult problem facing the new Government in Ontario was how to deal with the crowd of party workers who had been accumulating services, and perhaps promises, during so many years of Opposition. They pressed upon the Government from every side and applications poured in covering every conceivable position or vacancy from, in many cases, deserving men as well as good party friends. If, in these circumstances, the Government should succeed in keeping the Civil Service reasonably free of unnecessary dismissals, and the general public service throughout the Province equally so, it would be doing much for clean government. That this was upon the whole done in the months succeeding its accession to office was apparent although there no doubt were some exceptions and there was some occasional outcry—as in the Toronto License Commissioners matter. In Toronto, alone, the public service involved salaries of some $300,000 a year in amount and the positions were almost entirely filled by men of Liberal antecedents, and opinion, and appointment. How far the officials had kept free of party action after appointment was a matter of political contention. The Conservatives claimed that they had been in most cases active partisans; the Liberals denied the allegation.

As a matter of fact hardly any of the prominent officials were removed or asked to resign. Minor changes no doubt took place but from the little that was said, specifically, in the Legislature by the Opposition it is obvious that they must have been few and unimportant. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hamilton resigned his post of Inspector of Vital Statistics; Dr. M. McKay retired from various public posts in Renfrew County; Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., retired from the post of Government Director of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company; Dougald Brown, Sheriff of Elgin, was relieved of his office; Mr. W. N. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer, resigned; Messrs. Robert Christie and James Noxon, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, resigned, and Dr. E. T. McNicholl, of the Cobourg Asylum, was dismissed; Dr. S. P. May, Inspector of Public Libraries, met a similar fate. These

were the most important changes that took place and not all of them were for politieal reasons. The Commission to Justiees of the Peaee was withdrawn and a new list of large proportions issued in which, of eourse, the majority were Conservatives, but a substantial minority Liberals. Some diseussion took plaee in the Legislature on May 3rd as to the alleged partisan eonduet of Mr. S. T. Bastedo, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, but nothing was done during the year. The ehief party appointments to offiee in Toronto were those of Mr. James Claney, ex-M.P., as Provincial Auditor, on Sept. 1st, in suecession to Mr. C. H. Sproule who beeame Assistant Provineial Treasurer, and Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt, for many years Conservative organizer, who in November was appointed Inspeetor of Publie Libraries in suceession to Dr. May.

Meanwhile, there was much diseussion of this general subject —more than appeared on the surfaee. The Liberals exercised their legitimate right of publie eritieism in claiming that the Government was developing a new spoils system and in some cases they demanded Dominion retaliation. The action of the Federal Government in 1896 was addueed as an illustration of the opposite poliey and *The News* (Ind.) took the ground that upon that oeeasion the Liberal Government had aeted with moderation. On Aug. 3rd, it declared that, already, the Whitney Government had gone beyond the Ottawa preeedent of 1896, or of any other in Canadian history, in its application of the spoils principle. The Conservative answer to this was a partial list of the Dominion offieials dismissed from July 1, 1896 to Mar. 9, 1897 and the statement that, published in an offieial return, it looked like a city direetory. In the Railway Department alone, in six months, there were 223 dismissals. According to figures quoted in *The Mail and Empire* of Dec. 21st, there were 345 dismissals during that period in the Post Office, 74 in the Customs Department, 47 in the Marine Department, 63 in that of Public Works, and 169 in the other Departments at Ottawa. The Conservative workers objected very strongly to the Provincial Government's policy of not making any general elearanee of offieials. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was the ehief ehampion of the Toronto men and at various ward meetings in that eity strong language was used against the Government for not taking better eare of its friends. Some party papers also joined in the cry and the London *Free Press* and Belleville *Intelligencer*, in partieular, demanded a general removal of Liberal office-holders.

Niagara Falls Power Development and Franchises

One of the important new questions of 1905 and the preceding year was the development of Niagara Falls as a souree of eleetric power for all kinds of interests on both sides of the International boundary —railways, municipalities, manufacturing establishments, mills and varied projeets. Toronto, London, Brantford, and other points in Ontario were greatly

concerned in the matter while the problem of the rights granted to Power Companies, or to be granted, and the condition of the Falls from a scenic point of view when all the proposed privileges were in operation, compelled the attention of the Provincial Government and Legislature. The rights given to municipalities in connection with the development of electric energy was also a prominent subject of discussion, while the forthcoming Report of the Ontario Power Commission in this connection was a subject of speculation in some quarters. According to Ontario legislation passed in 1904 municipalities jointly and singly were permitted:

> To secure the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of all necessary works, plant, machinery, and appliances for the development, generation, transmission, transformation, distribution and supply of electrical and other power and energy, including heat and light for their own corporate use . . . and for the use of such persons, firms and corporations as may desire the same. To appoint a Commission consisting of one electrical engineer . . . and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons, who shall be business or professional men of good repute, to report upon the mode and cost of exercising the aforesaid powers.

The total power available at Niagara Falls, according to United States engineers, is about 5,500,000 horse-power and at the beginning of 1905 three Canadian and two American Companies were under charter and in operation, or in an advanced stage of construction—including the Canadian Niagara Power Company, 100,000 horse-power; the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, 125,000 horse-power; the Ontario Power Company, 250,000 horse-power; the American Niagara Falls Power Company and the Niagara Falls (U.S.) Hydraulic Company with about 300,000 horse-power between them. Apart from Niagara Falls the *Canadian Electrical News,* early in the year, estimated Canadian hydro-electric power in use at 228,225 horse-power, or second only to the United States. Such concerns as the Shawinigan Power Company of Quebec had a very considerable development and, it may be said, incidentally, this Company contracted with the Montreal Power Company to supply power at a uniform rate of $15 per horse-power, a distance of 89 miles from the point of development.

The *Canadian Municipal Journal* of February, 1905, estimated that under organized management and production the Ontario consumers of power, now developed and sold, might be saved $3,000,000 a year which, capitalized at 4 per cent., would represent a value of $75,000,000. The Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park—Messrs. J. W. Langmuir (Chairman), Geo. H. Wilkes, James Bampfield, A. W. Campbell, and Robert Jaffray—in their Report for the year 1904 gave a history of the franchises granted by them under Ontario legislation for the development of the water-power of the Falls and stated that, to date, they had received $364,777 from the three

Canadian concerns above mentioned. In connection with the request of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited, to be allowed to develop another 100,000 horse-power the Commission on Nov. 11th, 1904, presented to the Ontario Government certain considerations which seem to be of permanent importance.

1. Seeing that three franchises have already been granted for the withdrawal of water from the Niagara River for the development of approximately 375,000 electrical horse-power, and a further franchise for 100,000 horse-power, to be drawn from the Chippewa River, making an aggregate development already authorized of, possibly, 475,000 horse-power, it rests with the Government to decide whether as a matter of public policy any further concessions shall be granted at the present time. The points to be considered are :

(a) The franchises already granted to three separate corporations for such a large aggregate development should for the present be sufficient to induce effective competition in the supply of electrical energy, and until the extent of the demand there will be for its use in Ontario is definitely known.

(b) If such demand in the near future appears to require further development additional concessions can be granted in good time to meet it.

(c) If the methods, adopted by the various companies, for disposing of electrical power at Niagara and throughout the Province by transmission are satisfactory, both in respect to efficiency of service and price, the Government will then be in a position to decide whether the public interests will be better served by granting further corporate franchises, or in otherwise dealing with the development and sale.

(d) If a greatly increased demand arises in the future for electrical power, doubtless the value of franchises for the use of Niagara River water will be largely increased and better terms will be secured for any additional concessions that may be hereafter granted.

(e) If franchises are granted, which are likely to be, on the American side of the River, involving the withdrawal of a large volume of water from the River, thus seriously affecting the existing levels, it may become necessary in the protection of Ontario interests to have equal or greater withdrawals of water on the Canadian side of the River or that an International Agreement should be arrived at for a defined limitation of such withdrawals.

2. It should also be borne in mind that the granting of new power franchises in the Park or the enlargement of the existing licenses, as now asked for by the Electrical Development Company, will necessitate the construction of buildings on the shore of the River, which constructions may cause an undue defacement of the Park and water views which, if possible, should be avoided.

If these general principles could be satisfactorily met the Commission was in favour of granting the request. After prolonged negotiation a draft agreement was come to on Jan. 9, 1905, by which at least one-half of the additional power thus generated was to be reserved for the use of municipalities, subject to settlement of terms of delivery and price by the Government of the Province. The arrangement was not, however, formally ratified before the Ross Government went out of power. On the 19th of January, Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Vice-President and General Manager of the Electrical Development Company, who with Mr. William Mackenzie and Sir H. M. Pellatt, was the originator of an enterprise having a capital stock of $6,000,000 and financial

backing of an entirely Canadian character, delivered an elaborate address upon the general subject before the Empire Club of Toronto.

He made the interesting statement that the computed age of the Niagara River is 32,000 years; that about 8,000 years ago the waters of the Huron Basin were discharged by way of Niagara instead of along the Ottawa Valley; that in another 5,000 years the drainage of the Great Lakes would be diverted into the Mississippi by way of Chicago; that about 80 per cent. of the available water at present ran over the Canadian Fall; that the recession of this Fall was at the rate of three to five feet per annum; that the quantity of water passing over Niagara Falls was about 1,000,000 tons per hour; that the amount of power represented was estimated at from 6,750,000 horse-power up to 16,800,000 horse-power; and that Sir W. Siemens was the first to propose, in 1877, the use of electricity as a feasible agent for converting into serviceable power the majestic but squandered energy of the Falls. His succeeding speech gave the history of the movement for generating power from the franchise given the Canadian Niagara Power Company in 1892 and that granted the Ontario Power Company in 1899—both operating with United States capital—to the one obtained by his own Company on Jan. 29th, 1903. An elaborate description of the Works undertaken and constructed by all three concerns was also given.

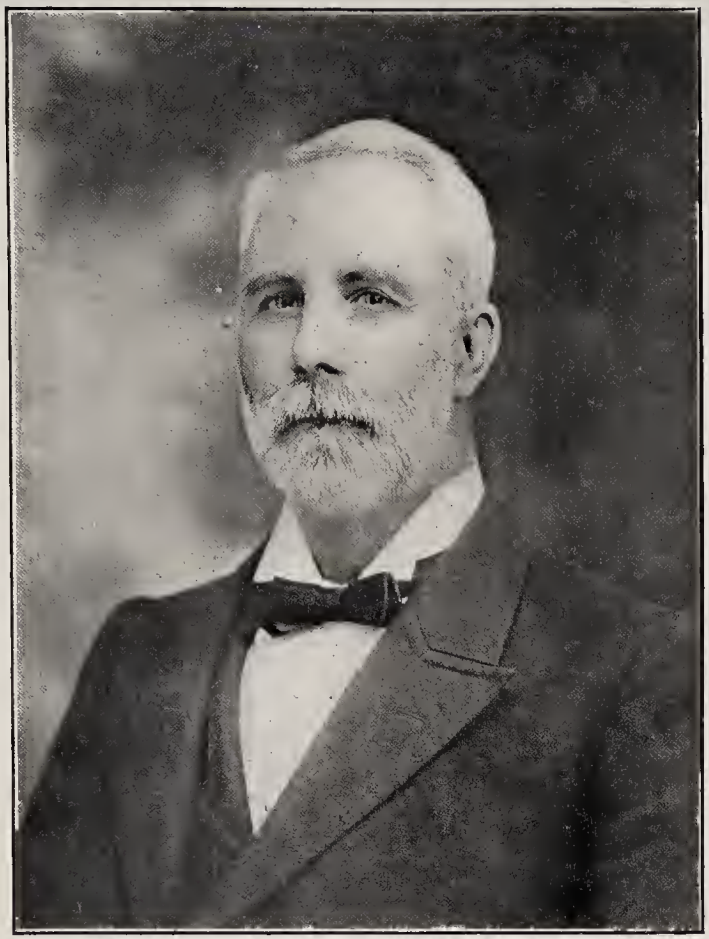
Meanwhile, the general subject was coming up for Legislative discussion. At Albany, N.Y., the State Legislature in February discussed a proposal for joint action upon the part of the United States and British Governments for the preservation of Niagara Falls from further waste and the diversion of its waters. The Ontario Legislature discussed the matter on May 9th and listened to an important speech by the Hon. Adam Beck who entered elaborately into the problem from a public standpoint. He estimated that the development of the commercial, manufacturing and transportation interests was going on so rapidly that it would not be long before the power consumers within the area supplied by Niagara Falls would require the whole authorized development of 475,000 horse-power at a steam valuation of about $17,000,000. Under present arrangements, authorized by the late Provincial Government, the maximum annual rental coming to the Province would be only $307,500 and at present was merely $60,000 per annum. He then quoted the provisions intended in the present agreements to protect the public and declared them not worth the paper they were written upon.

As an illustration of the possibilities of monopoly in this connection he referred to the absorption by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company of seven subsidiary concerns and the immediate heavy increase in lighting rates and the price of power. Mr. Beck then described methods under which, he alleged, these Power Companies developed their concessions. "The promoters

get the capital stock for nothing, the total cost of acquiring and developing the property being borne by the proceeds of the bond issue." Thus the obligation of the three Niagara Power concerns, with their total capital stock of $14,000,000 at a five per cent. dividend, would amount to $700,000 or a charge of $6.00 per horse-power upon the development of 120,000 horse-power. An ultimate and probable dividend of 10 per cent. would involve a charge upon the consumers of $12 per horse-power. He estimated the profits of the promoters of the Electrical Development Company at $3,000,000 already. The Government objected to a ratification of the agreement with this Company on (1) the ground of the latter being under no real obligation to develop the power specified; (2) that the engineering argument of the Company was invalid; (3) that the benefits to be derived by municipalities under its terms were visionary or inadequate; (4) the broad ground of public interest:

> It is unquestionable that the commercial use of the great power resources of Niagara Falls is going to exercise an extraordinary influence upon the economic development of the Province of Ontario. The rapid strides made in the last few years in the application of electricity to commercial purposes have been such that no random snapshot disposition of any such valuable powers as this agreement proposed to convey can be made without the gravest considerations. It is not the sufficiency or insufficiency of the option price of $5,000 per annum until one-half of the development authorized by the first agreement is made; and $10,000 per annum from that time until power is developed and sold under the terms of the supplementary agreement; and from that time $15,000 per annum for the remainder of the term of the agreement; nor is it the sufficiency or insufficiency of the annual rentals, which have been fixed at $1.00 per horse-power for the second 10,000 and 75c. per horse-power for the next 10,000 and 50c. per horse-power for the remaining 95,000 horse-power. It is the broad question of determining in a rational way the kind and degree of protection that should be accorded the commercial and consuming public of the Province in connection with the utilization of these great sources of wealth.

Mr. Beck concluded by intimating that the Government would not ratify the agreement or grant any additional franchise at present but that it would appoint a Commission to inquire into the matter. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that the Electrical Development Company had, originally, invested their money in this project when the matter was an experiment. He eulogized the management of the Park Commissioners and admitted the great desirability of cheap power for the people. The late Government, he claimed, had guarded against monopoly by permitting the establishment of three competing Companies and there was no probability of their combining, or if they did so, there was no evidence that such action would affect public interests. "I am exceedingly sorry that the Government has come to the conclusion to cancel the agreement," continued Mr. Ross. He thought it was an excellent agreement, and denied that it was made in the face of any political pressure—it being under con-



MR. J. S. LARKE.

Canadian Commercial Agent in New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand. Visited Canada in 1905.

MR. FREDERIC NICHOLLS.

Vice-President and Managing-Director of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited.

sideration as far back as June or July of last year. The Hon. J. J. Foy argued that there was politics in the agreement because it was not effected until January, when the Government was in the midst of the general elections. It had not been cancelled by the present Government because it was, in any case, subject to ratification by the Legislature. The general views of Mr. Whitney upon this subject may be given by quoting his speech in the House on April 19th as follows:

> The water-power at Niagara should be as free as air and, more than that, I say on behalf of the Government, that the water-power all over this country shall not in future be made the sport and prey of capitalists, and shall not be treated as anything else but as a valuable asset of the people of Ontario, whose trustees the Government of this Province are.

Following these debates Mr. Adam Beck spoke upon the subject at several places in the Province with "cheap power" as his policy. The Electrical Development Company issued, in May, an elaborate reply to the Government's contention, signed by Colonel Pellatt and Mr. Nicholls and contending (1) that the arrangement with the late Government was a purely business one and the prolonged discussion due to their feeling that the giving of 50 per cent. of their generated power to the municipalities without control of the price was an unfair condition; (2) that they had only desired the right to use the surplus water within their concession, available to no one but themselves in any case; (3) that being a purely Canadian Company they should, at least, have been treated as fairly as American Companies which had larger concessions than they were given; (4) that they were expending $5,000,000 in this Canadian enterprise and therefore deserved consideration at the hands of the Government.

On July 5th, it was announced that the expected Commission of Inquiry had been appointed and would comprise the Hon. Adam Beck (Chairman), Mr. George Pattinson, M.L.A. for South Waterloo, a manufacturer, and Mr. P. W. Ellis, of Toronto, also a manufacturer. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, as it was termed, met for the first time on July 12th and appointed Mr. Cecil B. Smith, of the Temiskaming Railway, as its engineering expert. The Order-in-Council appointing the Commission instructed that body to (1) inquire into the present and probable demand for hydraulic and electric power in the Province of Ontario; (2) ascertain the location, capacity and capital cost of development of the various water-powers within Provincial jurisdiction and which might be required to supply present and probable needs; (3) ascertain the rates or prices that would require to be charged to various classes of consumers of hydraulic or electrical power; (4) inquire into the possible saving to consumers by rates or prices applied as the result of this investigation; (5) ascertain the cash capital cost of hydraulic and electrical power undertakings of existing Ontario Companies.

One of the elements of interest in the general discussion of these matters, during the year, was the vigorous attack directed by the Toronto *World* from time to time against the promoters of these Power Companies and the insistent charge that they were of a monopolistic character and, therefore, a menace to the public welfare. Little was said in the press as to the enterprise and risks of the men who put their money into the projects. On Sept. 11th, this paper claimed that four-fifths or 1,600,000 of the population of Ontario was within the electrical energy area of the Falls; that there was enough of this energy to light every house and barn in the Province, within 200 miles of the Falls, at a cost of about $6.00 a year to each building; that electrical energy would soon be available for heating buildings at a moderate cost; that power could be supplied to work every farm within this area and save enormous sums while doing away with agricultural drudgery; that there was more than enough power to drive all the factories of this region besides doing the other duties mentioned; and to also run all the railway trains and trolley lines crossing the peninsula of Ontario.

Ontario Railway Policy and Taxation

One of the first results of the change of Government was a change in the *personnel* of the Commission in charge of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The members at the beginning of the year were Messrs. Robert Jaffray, President of *The Globe* Printing Company (Chairman), and Messrs. Edward Gurney, M. J. O'Brien, B. W. Folger and F. E. Leonard, each receiving an honorarium of $1,000 per annum. On Feb. 14th, Mr. Jaffray sent in his resignation; Mr. Gurney did so also after being offered re-appointment and the Chairmanship of the Board. A new Commission of three members was announced on Mar. 13th, composed of Mr. Cecil B. Smith, C.E., of Toronto (Chairman), Mr. Denis Murphy, K.C., ex-M.L.A., of Ottawa, and Mr. Jacob L. Engleheart, of Petrolia. In May the annual Report was published showing that in the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, the expenditure on the Railway had been $2,484,245 with a total expenditure from the commencement of construction amounting to $4,485,317. The land grant to which the Railway was entitled was about 6,250 square miles, restricted to the Nipissing District. In view of the nature of much of this country the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works recommended that the area of selection be enlarged.

In the Autumn, and as a result of investigations in Europe, the Chairman of the Commission recommended to the Government that the first section of the Railway should be operated by electricity. The annual Report of the Department of Public Works was made public in May and showed that the road was then open for traffic from North Bay to New Liskeard—a distance of 113 miles. A contract had also been entered into for further extension northerly, some hundred miles, to connect with the projected

Grand Trunk Pacific and 25 miles of steel had already been laid. Another railway matter which created discussion during the year was the 1904 grant of $2,000 and 6,000 acres of land per mile, by the Ross Government, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to build a branch of 200 miles from the main line to Port Arthur. Speaking to *The News,* on July 20th, Mr. Whitney scored this legislation severely and declared that if he could have had his way "not a cent, not an acre of land" would have been granted. The Legislature could, he added, rescind the measure at its next Session. Until the Company located its lands, he also pointed out, a district 36 miles broad and 200 miles long was closed to settlement. On these lands the G.T.P. was given, in addition to the minerals, all the timber excepting pine.

Meanwhile, on April 1st, the Report of the Ontario Commission on Railway Taxation, appointed by the late Government on May 20th, 1904, was submitted to the Lieut.-Governor. Signed by Messrs. H. J. Pettypiece (Chairman), Mr. Archibald Blue and Prof. Adam Shortt, Commissioners, it described the result of investigations in ten States of the American Union and of the general condition in Canada. In several of the neighbouring States the Commission found that corporations were considerably overtaxed in proportion to the taxation of private property. "It being possible to get at the total earnings of the corporations and to make an arbitrary determination, in the first place, as to what is net profit and in the second place, as to the proper percentage at which it should be capitalized, the *ad valorem* value may be fixed at a very high sum. Thus, in several States the railroad assessment alone amounts to one-sixth or one-seventh of the total property of the State."

They declared the cost of production, or construction, or the value of physical property, to be an entirely inadequate basis for railway taxation; as also was the case with market values or the selling price of a road. The taxation of the stocks and bonds of a railway was described as equivalent to the taxation of the capitalized value of the earnings of the railway, but various difficulties in the Ontario application of a tax in that form were pointed out. It would prove "a very unequal and unsatisfactory basis of taxation." There remained only the earning power of the railway as a standard of valuation and a basis for taxation. The first question to consider in this connection was whether net or gross earnings should be taken as a basis. The former was opposed by the Commissioners. "It is utterly impossible to determine in a permanent and satisfactory manner and for all the varieties of corporations what is and what is not to be included under net earnings." In Great Britain the effort had been practically abandoned. Gross earnings were approved of as a basis. "As the normal percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings, accepted by the railroad men and tax commissioners alike, lies between 65 and 70 per cent., the average might be taken at

66⅔ per cent., which harmonizes fairly well, alike with the actual returns of the regular roads operating in Ontario, and with the average for the whole Dominion. On this basis a tax of three per cent. on gross receipts would be equivalent to a tax of nine per cent. on net receipts and, calculating at three per cent. the tax which would be levied upon Ontario roads, we get the average tax per mile as given in the third column" of the following table:

Railways in Ontario.	Mileage.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Percentage of Operating Expenses.	Tax per Mile, 3 per cent.
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	91	$4,728	49	$141
Bay of Quinte	72	3,114	60	93
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie	45	989	65	29
Canada Atlantic System	458	4,602	63	138
Canada Southern	382	17,553	98	526
Canadian Northern System	1,236	1,981	64	59
Canadian Pacific System	7,439	5,965	63	178
Central Ontario	134	1,423	67	42
Grand Trunk System	3,139	7,999	67	240
Kingston and Pembroke	112	1,632	85	49
Lake Erie and Detroit River	222	3,675	73	110
Ottawa and New York	56	1,807	92	54
Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific	35	549	95	16
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	87	6,243	64	187
Total for Canada	18,987	5,059	70	151

The Commissioners argued at length against excessive taxation of railways as an injury to the people, to investors and to business interests. But "the flexibilitiy of the gross earnings system enables it to follow the capacity of the corporations to pay taxes, and justice requires, more completely in the case of corporations which have only a legal and economic existence than in the case of private individuals, who are seldom taxed to the full measure of their capacity, that taxation should follow the relative earning power of these enterprises. . . . Apart from its merits as a simple, practicable and flexible form of taxation, the tax on gross receipts has this further great advantage over other forms of taxation, that all the facts and all the processes connected with its operation are matters of public record. Thus, the railroads, on the one hand, and the government and the public, on the other, may know exactly the basis of valuation, the rate of tax, and the relative contributions of taxpayers in proportion to their business."

As to the application of the taxation between Provincial and Municipal authorities the Commissioners observed that: "On the basis of gross earnings the Province would be able to determine the whole of the taxes which the railroads and similar corporations should pay within its borders. The portion to be assessed upon real estate within each municipality would be determined, locally, as at present. Then, by deducting from the total Provincial taxes of each corporation, the portion to be paid in the various municipalities, the difference would represent the share of the Provincial Treasury." A Provincial Board of Taxation

was recommended for the purpose of supervising the taxation of corporations in the Province, including electric railways, telegraph, express, and sleeping car companies; and the following basis for applying the tax upon railways was approved:

(a) The receipts from all traffic between terminals in Ontario to be assigned entirely to Ontario.

(b) The receipts from traffic between terminals, one of which is within Ontario and the other in some other Province or State to be assigned to Ontario in the proportion which the mileage of the traffic in Ontario bears to the mileage of the whole traffic.

(c) Receipts from traffic passing through Ontario, between terminals, neither of which is in Ontario, to be assigned to Ontario in the proportion of the mileage of the traffic in Ontario to the whole mileage of the traffic. In this case some allowance might be made for terminal charges.

University of Toronto and Educational Affairs

A most important item of policy in the programme of the new Government was its generous treatment of the Provincial University. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, the expenses of the University of Toronto had been $193,113, to which the Government contributed $76,630. The original principle under which the Government shared in these expenses had been the meeting of the annual deficit; then it undertook the maintenance of the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Mineralogy and Geology. The deficits, however, still continued. The total scholarship funds of the University at the date mentioned amounted to $83,232; the unproductive lands which it owned were estimated at a value of $754,402; the productive and leased lands were valued at $502,458; the total fees paid by students in the last fiscal year were $59,850. On May 8th, a deputation of University alumni headed by Messrs. John King, K.C., Eric N. Armour and Dr. Smale, waited upon the Premier and asked for a special Committee of Inquiry with authority to investigate methods of University administration elsewhere, to inquire into the defects of the existing system at Toronto, and to formulate suggestions as to reform. Mr. Whitney stated that this was, substantially, the policy and intention of the Government. He thought that the government of the University and its affairs could be greatly simplified.

On May 17th, the Premier introduced in the Legislature his measure looking to a strong and radical treatment of the entire University situation. He gave a history of the University and its affairs, traced the recent record of continuous deficits, referred to his own past advocacy of the placing of the institution upon a sound financial basis, and declared the Government to be now carrying out the pledges made when in Opposition. In addition to the amounts voted to the University proper it was proposed to improve and entirely change the relations between the Toronto General Hospital and the Medical Faculty of the University. There was no doubt as to the necessity for action of some kind.

The deficit in 1901 was $742; in 1902, $9,610; in 1903, $14,669; in 1904, $30,207; in 1905 (estimated) $46,090. A new Physics Building was needed for which $180,000 was available, and $45,000 to be provided by the Government; the projected wing of the Science Building would cost $50,000; the proposed Convocation Hall would require at least $150,000—of which $50,000 had been already raised by subscription; additions to the Women's residence would cost $15,000 and 4 Men's residences were to be built costing $40,000 each—the Government contributing a total of $50,000 to the latter. The direct grants by the Government, including the new Hospital, would total up to $465,000 and the total proposed expenditure under the terms of the Bill would be $1,615,000. As to the Hospital Mr. Whitney added:

> The original proposition had been that the Government and the City of Toronto each grant $100,000, the Hospital being rebuilt on its present site. The former Premier had concurred in this suggestion, and had promised a grant of $100,000. It was now considered advisable that a new site should be secured, which would suit the convenience of the Faculty and the students, and if this was done it would mean an expenditure of $1,000,000. Of this, the Government would be asked to give $250,000, while it would also be asked to consent to the borrowing of $50,000 from the endowment fund for the purchasing of a site. The total proposed expenditures dealt with by the Bill would be $1,600,000, and of this sum the direct grants by the Government would amount to $465,000. While this was a large sum, it would at once put the University beyond the danger of embarrassment.

The Premier concluded by saying that he understood the Minister of Education had written assurances of $250,000 to be forthcoming at once if this measure was approved by the Legislature. Mr. Richard Harcourt, in following upon behalf of the Opposition, referred to his belief that the public schools would be benefited by any increase in the efficiency of the University. The 600 University-trained teachers in the secondary schools was a sufficient proof of this fact. He claimed credit for the late Government in the initiation of the Physics and Science and Convocation Buildings; while the Hospital scheme had been discussed but not decided. He did not seriously criticize or oppose the proposed legislation. "The step now taken by the Government was an automatic one, following on the line of evolution inaugurated by the previous Administration." His last word was the hope that partisan feeling would be avoided in dealing with the question. By aiding the University they could best aid the other two great branches of the tree of education—the secondary and public schools.

The discussion was continued on the following day when the late Premier contended that residences were not an essential feature of University life. The German and Scotch Universities had none and neither had McGill's, nor Queen's, nor the State institutions across the border. Only students of University College and not those of affiliated institutions should be allowed in residence. Special legislation in this general connection gave the

Trustees of the University a 30-year grant of $30,000 per year for building purposes as well as the proceeds ($180,000) of the sale of the old Parliament Buildings site on Front Street, Toronto. This policy was very generally approved by the public and the Premier's Bill in due course became law. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association, on June 8th, unanimously expressed its earnest appreciation of the Government's action and expressed the belief that the completed scheme would put the finances of the institution on "an efficient, secure and permanent basis," and that the policy indicated was "wise and courageous statesmanship" on the part of the Government. Following the first announcement of this policy the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, on May 18th, issued a statement signed by Mr. J. W. Flavelle as Chairman and by Messrs. Thomas Urquhart (Mayor), M. J. Haney, Peter C. Larkin and Cawthra Mulock, describing preceding negotiations in the matter and the condition of Hospital affairs. The Government's action meant a contribution of $300,000; they hoped the City would grant $200,000 more; and looked to the citizens for the $800,000 which would still be required. The final success of the project would be eminently satisfactory:

> The public wards will be available for the Medical Faculty of Toronto University for educational purposes and for the moderate expenditure of $300,000 the Province will have secured for its Provincial Medical School all the necessary advantages which they would secure in a direct ownership of hospital establishments costing $1,300,000 in land, buildings and equipment, and a yearly income of $25,000. The City will enjoy the advantages of a modern, well-equipped hospital, capable of performing, to the highest degree of efficiency, the service necessary for the comfort of the sick and suffering.

The City's grant of $200,000 was voted by the City Council on July 10th without providing for any vote by the people. Following this action was a strong and sustained effort by a Citizens' Committee to raise the further sum required. Mr. Cawthra Mulock contributed $100,000 to this end as did Senator George A. Cox. Mr. Timothy Eaton subscribed $50,000; Messrs. E. B. Osler, M.P., E. R. Wood and J. W. Flavelle $25,000 each, and other citizens in proportion. At the close of the year, inclusive of the Government's contribution, there was a promised total of over $1,000,000 out of the $1,500,000 which would be required. On Nov. 14th a Committee was appointed to deal with questions of constitution, site, and architect and, on the last day of 1905, Mayor Urquhart started a special Citizens' Fund of $100 subscriptions.

Meanwhile, the general condition of the University had become an object of Provincial interest. Rumours of trouble and complaints as to internal management came to a head on Jan. 20th in the appointment of a Senate Committee to inquire into certain charges of favouritism, etc., against President Loudon and Professor J. C. McLennan. It was composed of Chief Justice Sir

W. R. Meredith (Chairman), Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Justice Street, Rev. Dr. T. C. S. Macklem and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C. The Report of the Commission was submitted to the University Senate on May 19th, described the President as over-burdened with work, and held both him and Professor McLennan free of responsibility for any irregularities which may have occurred. The following recommendations were made:

1. That the President be relieved of the position of Professor of Physics.
2. That an additional officer be appointed to look after financial details.
3. That the President's hands be strengthened by a clear definition of his duties and powers.
4. That provision be made for a larger personal supervision of the various departments.
5. That the President be allowed to exercise more real power.

On June 5th a Committee of Alumni, with Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., as Chairman, presented to the Toronto Association a Report recommending (1) centralization of government in a central body, preferably the present Board of Trustees; (2) reduction in the number (72) of the Senate membership; (3) the Provincial authorities to give the greater part of their power into the hands of the new Board of Trustees and all minor bodies in the University to report to it. The Toronto *Globe* had, meanwhile, been presenting a variety of keen criticisms of University management and the existing system of control. An increase in the authority and responsibility of the President was steadily urged; legislation giving him, under the Minister of Education, full power in all matters of Professorial appointment, advancement and removal; simplification of organization and centralization of power; separation of the duties of President and Professor and clear definition of the duties of the former position. On Mar. 14th, the Liberal organ handled the assumed situation without gloves:

The chronic complaints of undergraduates, the cross-purposes and antagonisms in the professorial staff, the semi-paralysis of University life, and the indifferentism towards the institution which characterizes the great body of the graduates are but symptoms of a deep-seated disease which must be diagnosed before it can be dealt with effectively. The educational deficiencies of the Provincial University may be the inevitable result of academic inbreeding which produces intellectual sterility, or of nepotism, or of political interference, or of confessedly inadequate salaries. Or these and other causes may have combined in producing the result. But these causes could not have operated had there not been a weak or ineffective administration, and the deficiencies they have brought about cannot now be removed unless the administration is made adequate, direct and strong.

On Oct. 2nd, the composition of the promised University Commission was announced as including Mr. J. W. Flavelle (Chairman), Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Byron E. Walker, D.C.L., the Rev. D. B. Macdonald, M.A., the Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., and Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun,

M.A. (Secretary). The terms of the Order-in-Council defining the scope of the inquiry were as follows: "(1) To consider and report a scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now managed and governed; (2) to consider and report a scheme for the management and government of University College, including its relations to and connection with the said University of Toronto; (3) to consider and report upon the advisability of the incorporation of the School of Practical Science with the University of Toronto; (4) to consider and report such changes as in the opinion of the Commissioners should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several colleges affiliated or federated therewith, having regard to the provisions of the Federation Act; (5) to make such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of any of the subjects indicated as in the opinion of the said Commissioners may be desirable" Two days later the Premier issued a statement to the effect that the Commission would not investigate past conditions but simply devise and formulate a new system of government and management for the institution. In connection with some current rumours he emphasized a reference to the members of the Commission as having been appointed without any thought of Church or denominational representation. The appointments, it may be added, were exceedingly well received by the press and the public.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC INCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

Jan. 16.—The resignation of Mr. R. J. Fleming, ex-Mayor of Toronto, as Commissioner of Assessment and Property, is accepted by the City Council. He retires to assume the post of General Manager of the Toronto Street Railway.

Jan. 20.—Mr. W. E. H. Carter resigns his position as Secretary and Inspector of the Bureau of Mines.

Jan. 20.—According to the Brantford *Expositor* the following are the figures of railway taxation involved in the Municipal Taxation Bill passed at the preceding Session of the Legislature:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Bay of Quinte Railway	$ 356	$ 1,005
Thousand Islands Railway	31	90
Kingston and Pembroke	513	3,090
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie	225	675
Central Ontario	673	4,050
Canada Southern	1,910	11,460
Ottawa and New York	275	875
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	95	285
Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Detroit	98	300
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	418	1,260
Lake Erie and Detroit	1,111	6,660
Canadian Northern	1,767	7,060
Grand Trunk	13,275	82,980
Canadian Pacific	12,020	60,230
Canada Atlantic	1,947	10,300
Nosbonsing and Nipissing	27	75
	$34,741	$190,395

Jan. 21.—It is stated that the volume of fines collected in Ontario by the License Inspectors shows a steady increase—$11,876 in 1901-2 ; $16,559 in 1902-3 ; $20,465 in 1903-4.

Feb. 14.—The Conservative Association of Kingston passes the following Resolution : "Whereas, there is a feeling in the minds of the people of Ontario that the investigation into what is known as the Gamey-Stratton-Ross transaction was by no means thorough, and only a thorough investigation will be satisfactory to the honest electorate so as to get at the whole truth in regard to the matter, it is hereby resolved that the present Administration be requested to take such steps, by a Committee of the House or otherwise, as will ensure a complete disclosure of all the facts and circumstances connected with the same."

Feb. 22.—The Ontario Alliance for the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic passes the following Resolution for the consideration of Mr. Whitney's new Government : "That this Convention reaffirms its demand for effective temperance legislation against the liquor traffic, meaning by effective legislation a measure abolishing the bar-room and the treating system, and drinking in clubs, and imposing upon the liquor traffic such other restrictions as will most effectively curtail its operation and remedy its evils. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Provincial Government and urge the promotion of the legislation above set out."

Mar. 14.—The announcement is made of the retirement of Commander F. C. Law, R.N., who has held the position of Official Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario since 1874 and through the Crawford, Macdonald, Robinson, Campbell, Kirkpatrick and Mowat Governorships.

Mar. 15.—The Grand Jury at Belleville presents a true bill against F. J. Reilly, charged with complicity in the bogus ballot-box frauds of 1904, and he is afterwards convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Mar. 18.—Speaking of the appointment of Mr. L. E. C. Thorne, an American expert Accountant, to examine the book-keeping methods of the various Departments, the Hon. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, states that the Government is not trying to dig up scandals. The object is to apply the latest methods to the study of the expenditures, etc., of the Departments. Mr. Thorne had no political affiliations and, it was thought, could treat the matter from a purely business standpoint.

Mar. 29.—At an Opposition Caucus Messrs. C. M. Bowman and J. B. Tudhope are elected Chief and Assistant Whip, respectively, for the Party in the Legislature.

April 5.—In response to the request of a large delegation, headed by Mr. W. J. Gage, and asking Government aid to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptive Poor, Mr. Whitney promises as large a contribution as the finances of the Province will warrant.

April 7.—Mr. F. R. Latchford, K.C., lately Attorney-General of Ontario, is presented by the Reform Association of Renfrew with an Address and a Cabinet of Silver.

May 9.—The much and long-discussed Toronto Junction Pool-room is raided by the Police under instructions from the Attorney-General's Department and 11 men arrested.

May 17.—The announced verdict of Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Teetzel in a trial arising out of the *Minnie M.* case at Sault Ste. Marie declares that the law provides no penalty for transportation of voters by water ; finds Patrick Galvin, William Coyne and "Lack" Kennedy guilty of corrupt practices ; and fines each $300 on the various counts and costs of the prosecution.

May 27.—The annual Report of the Commission of Public Works shows the following Provincial expenditure along certain lines from Confederation (July 1, 1867) to Dec. 31, 1904 :

Asylums	$ 4,774,584 48
Penal Institutions	1,356,979 02
Educational Institutions	1,791,329 68
Agricultural Institutions	709,257 51
Buildings for Administration of Justice	459,938 26
Parliament and Departmental Buildings and Government House	1,776,474 75
Improvement of Navigation	1,010,493 50
Works for the improvement of Transportation	204,033 68
Drainage works, expenditures and advances to municipalities	418,161 85
Miscellaneous expenditures	54,590 07
Colonization and mining roads	4,059,464 44
Aid to railways, (actual) cash expended	7,456,173 01
Grand total	$24,071,480 25

June 6.—At the annual Meeting of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, Messrs. W. H. Beatty, A. Monro Grier, K.C., W. H. Brouse, W. B. Rankine and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., are elected Directors, with Mr. Beatty as President and Mr. Monro Grier as Secretary.

June 8.—The Toronto University Alumni Association elects as its officers for 1905-6 : Hon. President, Dr. James Loudon ; President, Dr. R. A. Reeve ; Vice-Presidents, Dr. I. H. Cameron, Toronto ; Thorne McDougall, Ottawa ; E. P. Davis, K.C., Vancouver ; James Fisher, Winnipeg ; Judge Dean, Lindsay ; Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope ; John Somerville, Owen Sound ; and as Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. McLennan.

July 22.—It is announced that Dr. J. N. E. Brown has been appointed Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital.

July 26.—Speaking of the License policy of the Conservative party and Government, the Hon. W. J. Hanna says at Newmarket : "The Government believed that the present Act was in keeping with the sentiment of the people of the Province, and that to legislate in advance of the sentiment of the people would be simply to attempt to revive a dead body by a galvanic battery. It would be futile. It was in the interests of the right-thinking temperance people to co-operate with the Government for the strict enforcement of the Act. It was also in the interests of the people engaged in the liquor trade."

Aug. 2.—Mr. D'Arcy Hinds, President of the Toronto Young Men's Conservative Club, assumes his position as Judgment Clerk at Osgoode Hall, Toronto—an Ontario Government appointment.

Aug. 5.—The retirement is announced of Mr. James Daly, Police Magistrate of Napanee, after 18 years' service. He it was who tried the case in which Mr. Whitney's "hot scotch" had so much publicity.

Sept. 1.—By Order-in-Council Mr. W. N. Anderson, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, retires from office and is succeeded by Mr. C. H. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, who, in turn, is replaced by Mr. James Clancy, EX-M.P.

Sept. 8.—Dr. Chas. K. Clarke is appointed to the position of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane ; Dr. Charles E. Hickey is appointed in the charge of the similar institution at Cobourg ; Dr. Edward Ryan, President of the Conservative Association at Kingston, is appointed Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Asylum; Dr. J. J. Williams is appointed Superintendent of the Hospital for Epileptics at Woodstock ; Mr. Samuel A. Armstrong, of Sarnia, and Mr.

Edmund R. Rogers, of Toronto Junction, are appointed Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province.

Oct. 7.—It is announced that Mr. Charles Lamarche, who resigned his seat for East Nipissing in favour of Hon. F. Cochrane, has been appointed Police Magistrate of Mattawa and Registrar of Deeds for the County, in succession to Mr. John Loughrin, dismissed for active partisanship.

Oct. 20.—It is announced that Hon. J. S. Hendrie, M.L.A., member of the Government without Portfolio, has asked the Government to allow the Hamilton Bridge Company, of which he is head, to withdraw their accepted tenders for two bridges. He explains that the tenders were made without his knowledge and accepted without his intervention. "As there seems to be a doubt about my position, I have asked that my Company's tenders be withdrawn and that the Government call for new tenders. Personally, I think it a hardship that only those shareholders in companies that supply material for public works should be ineligible as members of the Legislature, while the shareholders of companies that supply light, fuel, power, groceries, printing, railway supplies, engines, cars, lumber, etc., should be eligible. If the law making people shareholders dealing with public works ineligible as members of the House is right, the law making persons who may be interested in these other contracts eligible is wrong."

Nov. 1.—Samuel Harryett, the Magistrate connected with the fraudulent Ballot-box incident in West Hastings, is tried before Chief Justice Meredith and acquitted. The libel action in the same connection brought by Mr. E. Guss Porter, M.P., against the Proprietor of the *Daily Ontario* is adjusted by the latter publishing an apology.

Dec. 29.—It is announced that the Ontario Government will grant gratuities to a number of retiring public servants, including Commander F. C. Law, R.N., Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, James Noxon and Dr. Christie.

The Crisis in the Quebec Government

The year 1905 opened amidst conditions of great political uncertainty in Quebec. The Administration of Hon. S. N. Parent had been in office since Oct. 3rd, 1900, with the nominal support of a very large majority of the Legislature and a victory at the polls, in 1904, which had almost wiped the Provincial Conservative party out of existence. Disintegrating influences had, however, developed from within and grave discontents had caused the threatened retirement of Messrs. Lomer Gouin, Adelard Turgeon and W. A. Weir from the Government; as well as a pronounced personal and public fued between the Prime Minister and Senators Choquette and Legris—leaders in the Dominion Liberal party of the Province. On Feb. 2nd, the long-pending Cabinet crisis was precipitated by the swearing in of Mr. Dominique Monet, M.L.A. for Napierville, as Minister without Portfolio. This gentleman was a prominent Nationalist and an alleged friend and associate of Senator Legris, who had brought charges against Mr. Premier Parent of the most grave character. Moreover, he had himself spoken in a hostile manner of the Premier's administration of the Crown Lands Department during the late Elections.

On the day following his appointment Messrs. Gouin, Tur-

geon and Weir resigned because, it was alleged, of the undignified nature of such a selection as that of Mr. Monet; while the Premier's friends declared that the action was really a plot to overthrow Mr. Parent for selfish personal ends. The Toronto *Globe's* correspondent went so far as to call it a conspiracy and to dwell, at length, upon the confidence which the English-speaking people in Quebec felt in the "sterling integrity and business ability" of the Premier. The latter was also stated at this time to be ill and anxious to leave for the South but as unable to do so while this troubled situation lasted. The dominating elements in the situation seem to have been Mr. Parent's inability to hold his own as a speaker, coupled with a somewhat dictatorial manner and method of administration, and a personal inability to hold his following together. The letter of retirement addressed to Mr. Parent, signed by the three Ministers, dated Feb. 3rd, and made public some months afterwards, adduced various reasons. One was "your determination to govern the Province without taking the advice of your colleagues"—as in the hasty dissolution of the Legislature a few months before, in the Premier's sanction in the elections to certain individual candidates of disputed standing and the swearing in of Mr. Monet without consultation or notification to the Premier's colleagues. Other reasons were as follows:

> Your refusal or your neglect to give effect to the Lands law passed last Session; the result of the elections in most of the counties in which you directly intervened; your dilatoriness in proceeding with the suits which we asked you to institute to save the honour of the Government, and your own; the wish you expressed to not be at your post during the Session which opens on Thursday next; the feeling of uneasiness which prevails among the public for which you are alone responsible; convinces us that you do not possess the confidence of the electors of this Province.

The Premier's reply to this letter, dated Feb. 15th, denied or explained these charges in a general way and one which might have been satisfactory amongst friends but could hardly be deemed so when personal antagonisms had been aroused. There ensued a period of uncertainty and keen controversy within the ranks of the Liberal party. The retiring Ministers were said to have a following of fifty in the Legislature and the leading Liberals of Montreal testified their approval of the action taken by them in various ways. The situation was further complicated by the fact of Senator P. A. Choquette, the Premier's most vigorous critic, being the Federal leader and organizer in his own district of Quebec City; by the Dominion Solicitor-General (Mr. Lemieux) being a law partner of Mr. Gouin's; and by the general mix-up of Federal and Provincial politicians, and personal undercurrents, within the party. An enthusiastic welcome to Montreal was tendered to Mr. Gouin on Feb. 4th and addresses

given by a number of Liberal politieians who hailed him as the coming Premier of Quebec.

Following this the Lieut.-Governor granted his Premier a month's delay in the calling of the Legislature so as to give him time for the re-organization of the Ministry. On the one hand this was deelared to be a victory for Mr. Parent. On the other it was widely maintained that the Premier would merely take some formal aetion to maintain his *prestige* before the Legislature and then retire—probably into the Grand Trunk Paeifie Commission. The most energetie friends in the Legislature of the late Ministers, at this juneture, were Messrs. Philippe Roy, Godfroi Langlois, A. Bergevin, and J. B. B. Prevost. The Premier had strong supporters in Messrs. F. X. Dupuis and Maurice Perrault. Messrs. Camille Piché, M.P., and Honore Gervais, M.P., of Montreal, were two prominent Federal politicians supporting Mr. Gouin. As illustrating the bitterness of the inter-party eonfliet it may be said that *The Globe's* Quebec eorrespondent, already quoted, hinted on Feb. 5th at the Premier's disinelination to subsidize the Quebee and Lake Huron Railway—of whieh Mr. Turgeon was President—as one of the reasons for the retirement of the Ministers. To this paper, on the following day, Senator Choquette sent a despatch of vigorous remonstranee against its support of Mr. Parent, eritieizing ineidentally the organ's defence of "the rasealities of some Liberals who have disgraeed your own grand Provinee." Meanwhile, the Conservative press was rejoicing over the dispute, prophetically premising further disintegration and, in some cases, deseribing this eondition as a proof of the political wisdom of Mr. E. J. Flynn in withdrawing his party from the Provineial election eontest of the preeeding year.

The Premier called a eaucus of his followers in the Legislature—so far as he knew them—for Feb. 8th and the late Ministers retaliated by calling one composed of their friends for the same evening. During this day the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Senator Dandurand, as representatives of the Federal Government, were in Quebec upon a mission of eoneiliation, but without apparent effect. In their efforts they were greatly aided by Hon. J. C. MeCorkill, the Provineial Treasurer, who still remained in the Ministry. Fifty-two Liberal members were announced as having attended the Gouin-Turgeon eaueus of whom 25 also went to the Prime Minister's meeting, at whieh the total attendanee was 37. Speaking to a Montreal *Star* reporter on Feb. 9th, Mr. W. A. Weir deelared that reconciliation was impossible and the Premier utterly discredited. He eould not possibly earry on his Government another Session. Upon the same date and in the same paper, Mr. Monet strongly denied the charge of having ever severely criticized Mr. Parent; though he admitted having held that a thorough investigation into the Crown Lands administration was neeessary. He eontinued as follows:

I will frankly admit that I preferred Mr. Gouin as a leader to Mr. Parent. Mr. Gouin was my friend, and I had much admiration for him. I was somewhat surprised in the early days of January, when Mr. Parent offered a place in his Cabinet. He assured me that the charges against him were absolutely false, and, after pointing out that he had met my views on the calling of Parliament, stated that he would court the fullest and freest investigation of the administration of his Department. I did not accept at once but asked for some weeks to consider the proposition. I heard from several friends in the meantime. A Montreal friend of Mr. Gouin went so far as to wire me that I would dishonour myself by entering the Ministry at the time. I wired in reply, asking how I, a friend of Mr. Gouin, could be dishonoured in entering a Cabinet of which Mr. Gouin remained a part? I received assurances from several people, intimates of Mr. Gouin, that if I helped them to defeat Mr. Parent, I would receive a portfolio in a re-organized Government under Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon. I was not then such a bug-bear that they could not sit in the House with me, or around the same Council table. Finally, I consented to enter the Parent Cabinet and, then, the trouble started.

On Feb. 11th, Senators Beique and Dandurand expressed themselves in favour of Mr. Gouin as Premier and, on the same day, Mr. Premier Parent paid a visit to Ottawa and Mr. Monet at the same time stated publicly that he would resign if the late Ministers would accept Mr. Parent as Leader of the party. On the following day Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon visited Ottawa. In the conferences which took place at the capital it was said that Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, earnestly supported the Premier's position and that Mr. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, as vigorously took the part of Mr. Gouin. During the next few weeks there were innumerable rumours and counter rumours. On Feb. 13th, Mr. Monet repeated his charge as to being offered a place in Mr. Gouin's Ministry, though it was vigorously denied by all the ex-Ministers. Mr. Godfroi Langlois said to the Montreal *Herald* of Feb. 14th that: "The only explanation of Mr. Monet's statement that I can think of is a conversation I, myself, had with him when it was proposed he should enter the Parent Cabinet. I tried to dissuade him from doing so, and told him it would be more honourable for him to wait and take a portfolio in the Gouin Cabinet, which would inevitably be formed later on. That, however, was not an offer, and I had not been authorized to make any such offer." Whether Mr. Parent would continue the fight, or resign, or ask for a dissolution, or be given one, were the constant queries of the succeeding weeks. According to the press despatches from friendly sources the Premier had every intention of fighting to the last ditch; according to the other side he was simply waiting a suitable opportunity to resign. Frequent references were made to his ill-health. *Le Canada,* of Feb. 14th, had the following statement as to the situation at that date:

We persist in maintaining that at the caucus in the Chateau Frontenac forty-four members declared their adhesion to the Ministers who had resigned and three members who were unable to attend sent mes-

sages approving of the action taken by those Ministers. In addition we state in the most absolute manner that at least three members who up to a few days ago had not desired to pronounce themselves on the present crisis have declared in the presence of witnesses that they would give their hearty support to the three Ministers who had resigned. Fifty members out of seventy-four! Does that not make a respectable majority and, as it is the majority that rules in a democratic country, we believe Hon. Mr. Parent will accede to the wishes of the majority.

Meanwhile, it was generally understood that Sir L. A. Jetté, the Lieut.-Governor, had been trying to conciliate the rival factions and, on Feb. 22nd, apparently as a result of his action, a meeting was held in Montreal of some 18 members of the Legislature, of differing views in this connection, and a satisfactory conclusion was said to have been arrived at. No details were, however, given. On Mar. 1st, a reconstruction of the Government was announced with Hon. S. N. Parent as Premier and Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries; Hon. Horace Archambeault, K.C., Attorney-General; Hon. Dominique Monet, Acting-Minister of Colonization and Public Works; Hon. A. Robitaille, Provincial Secretary; Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer; and a new Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Nemese Garneau, M.L.C. The Legislature met on the following day and the Premier presented to the House of Assembly a carefully written statement as to the charges made by Senators Legris and Choquette and containing the promise of a Committee with wide powers. A Committee was eventually selected and a Report submitted declaring the charges untrue. It was accepted by the House on Mar. 16th upon a strict party vote of 49 to 7 and as the apparent result of some arrangement between the Liberal divisions.

Three days later Mr. Premier Parent presented his resignation to the Lieut.-Governor and Mr. Lomer Gouin, K.C., was called upon to form a Government. A man of ability, eloquence, and personal popularity, Mr. Gouin was 44 years of age. He had been a law partner and son-in-law of the late Honore Mercier, ex-Premier, and a member of the Legislature since 1897. In the House (Mar 20th) the news was received amidst various expressions of respect for Mr. Parent. The Hon. Mr. McCorkill described him as having performed his official duties with "signal ability and zeal." He had raised the credit and name of the Province. If he had been given his own personal wish Mr. Parent "would have resigned a year ago." He left the Premiership now with an honourable record of duty well and faithfully performed. "Early and late was he to be found at his work and it was a common remark with bankers, lumbermen and other prominent citizens, that his word was as good as his bond." Messrs. Alfred Girard, O. C. F. Delage, J. H. Kelly and Maurice Perrault followed in a similar strain. The new Cabinet was completed and sworn in on Mar. 23rd as follows:

THE HON. LOMER GOUIN, K.C., M.L.A.

Appointed Prime Minister and Attorney-General of Quebec, 1905.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. Lomer Gouin.
Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries	Hon. Adelard Turgeon.
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. John Charles McCorkill.
Provincial Secretary	Hon. Louis Rodolphe Roy.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Louis Jules Allard.
Minister of Agriculture	*Hon. Auguste Tessier.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. William Alexander Weir.

Mr. Archambeault retired from the Government but retained the Presidency of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Louis Sylvestre, M.L.C., resigned and the new Minister of Public Works was appointed to his seat in the Legislative Council. On July 3rd, following, as a result of certain changes in the law relating to the Departments of the Government, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon became Minister of Crown Lands and Forests and Mr. Jean B. B. Prevost was appointed Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The new Government was generally praised by the Liberal press. The Montreal *Herald* (Mar. 25th) described it as a Cabinet of young, strong, vigorous men and eulogized the new Premier as one who had "won his way to the front by sheer mentality. He is studious, sober, far-seeing, prudent."

Mr. Gouin comes to the helm at Quebec at a time when every Canadian Province is filled with the impulse of development. The West is, perhaps, setting the pace. Ontario is going determinedly at the development of her great hinterland. Quebec is in the same way of progress, and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific sets the hour in which the beginning must be made. The outlook is inviting, but there are elements of danger in it which a prudent statesman must have ever before him. Mr. Gouin's record and reputation warrant the expectation that he will meet the situation as it should be met, and that the work of his administration will redound to his country's honour and his own fame.

The Charges against Hon. S. N. Parent

Whether the controversy between Senators Choquette and Legris on the one side and Mr. S. N. Parent on the other commenced as a personal or a semi-political matter would be hard to say or to prove. That both elements were mixed up in it is probable and that it helped in bringing about Mr. Parent's retirement from the Premiership and Mr. Gouin's accession thereto is certain. So far as the public was concerned the trouble began with a speech by Senator J. H. Legris at Ste. Therese on Nov. 21st, 1904.† In it the Premier was denounced as having ruined the Liberal party in the Province, practised brigandage in his Department of Crown Lands, and mal-administered the general affairs of Quebec. In subsequent speeches or statements Senator Legris, with Senator P. A. Choquette's endorsation, charged the Premier with nepotism, with having entered politics a poor man and being now a rich one, with various acts of political corruption, with favouritism in the sale of timber limits. Following the first formulation of these charges Mr. Parent instituted actions for damages against

* NOTE.—Not sworn in until the 24th.

† NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 325-6.

Senators Legris and Choquette. To the Toronto *Globe's* correspondent on Feb. 15th, 1905, he made the following statement:

> I immediately instituted actions for damages against Senator Legris and Senator Choquette and others who repeated the false accusations, and if the cases have been delayed in Court I am not to blame. Senator Choquette has had recourse to every means in his power to have the suit settled, and he has succeeded in having the proceedings postponed, not me. I can bring a dozen of witnesses to prove that he has used every possible means to this end, which is the reason why the case was not before the Court long before this. I gave him to understand through friends that I didn't want his money, and would be willing to forgive by settling the case if he would publicly apologize for his uncalled-for libel. but this he would not consent to; no doubt, he could not stoop to the humiliation. Even yesterday before the case came up in Court Senator Choquette endeavoured to have it delayed for a week, but I would not consent; and, lastly, when my counsel, Mr. Taschereau, moved for a bill of particulars, the defendant's counsel requested twelve days' delay. Now if Senator Choquette, who called me a robber, was able to prove his charge, why was he not ready to go on with the suit? The fact is he has no proof, and what is more, I defy him or any other man alive to show a black spot in the administration of my Department. I say this in defence of my honour, in defence of my political career, and in defence of my children.

In the Legislature, on Mar. 2nd, the Premier read a document recapitulating the charges against him, announcing the proposed appointment of a Committee of Inquiry and making the following formal declaration: " (1) I have never received for my personal profit, or for the profit of anybody, one cent of the revenue from the public domain; (2) I never had any knowledge of the least fraud which might have been committed by officials of the Department of which I had charge." On the succeeding day Mr. P. E. Leblanc, on behalf of the Opposition, moved the immediate appointment of a Committee of Investigation into a long list of charges which he read as having been made by Senators Legris and Choquette. After considerable discussion this move was met by an Amendment presented by Mr. Alfred Girard asking for a Special Committee of the House to inquire into any accusations that might be made before it by the two Senators in person. This was unanimously agreed to on Mar. 8th after speeches from Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon, Weir, McCorkill and others, approving the proposed action, and its acceptance by the Premier. This Committee was composed as follows: Messrs. Carter, Decarie, Delage, Girard, Kelly, Roy (St. John), Tellier, Giard, Dupuis, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), MacKenzie, Allard, Roy (Kamouraska), Tessier (Three Rivers), and Marchildon.

Meanwhile, in the Annual Report of his Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, for the year ending June 30th, 1904, and dated Feb. 1st, 1905, the Premier had referred to the total revenue of $1,360,885 for the year as exceeding by $300,000 the highest record preceding his time of administration. He gave elaborate figures to indicate the progress made in this respect—the revenue in preceding terms of seven years each being as follows: 1870-76,

$3,855,780, or a yearly average of $550,825; 1877-83, $4,085,-210, or a yearly average of $583,601; 1884-90, $5,424,646, or a yearly average of $774,949; 1891-7, $6,112,473, or a yearly average of $873,210; 1898-1904, $9,002,016, or a yearly average of $1,286,002. In 1867-72, also, the average price per square mile received for timber limits was $11.29; in the years from 1873 to 1897 it was $48.06; during 1898-1904 it was $88.92.

On Feb. 8th, Senators Legris and Choquette filed vigorous and denunciatory pleas in Court against the actions for damages brought by the Premier. These documents recapitulated a series of political and personal incidents in the quarrel; re-asserted the truth of the charges which had been made; specified certain positions of financial importance to which the Premier had appointed relatives who were said to have enriched themselves therein; declared that M. P. Davis, Contractor for the Quebec Bridge Company of which Mr. Parent was President, had been allowed to acquire for speculative purposes large tracts of land which he had sold at great profit through public improvements made by the Premier's influence; and denounced his personal qualities of speech and manner. In this connection the Premier filed a declaration before the Legislative Committee of Inquiry on Mar. 10th that if his accusers would appear before the Committee and formally proffer these charges he would forego his action against them in the Courts. The Committee at once advised the Senators of this offer and adjourned to await their response. The Senators had attended on the previous day, it may be added, and claimed that specific charges presented to the Committee might prejudice their positions before the Courts. On Mar. 13th, the Committee again met and formally called upon Senators Legris and Choquette to present their charges. They were not present and did not respond in any way to the Premier's offer and challenge and the Committee's opportunity. Mr. Parent, however, submitted sworn declarations from the officials in his Department as to various matters involved in the published allegations and the Committee then proceeded to prepare its Report. The document was submitted to the House on Mar. 14th and, with the following conclusions, was adopted by a strict party vote of 49 to 7:

1st.—That the accusations of Senator Legris and of Senator Choquette, as contained in Mr. Leblanc's Declaration are false.

2nd.—That in the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries the administration of public business has always been conducted by Hon. S. N. Parent and his officers with integrity and honesty and that no act of favouritism or of partiality, such as charged, was committed.

In terminating, your Committee expresses its regret that Senators Legris and Choquette did not come to sustain the position they had taken before the public against Hon. Mr. Parent and his Department; seeing the facilities which were offered them to furnish their proofs if they had any to offer.

Following this the dispute dragged its way through the Courts; various obstacles arising, from time to time, to block the

progress of Mr. Parent's actions against the two Senators. On Nov. 16th, the hearing in the Superior Court at Quebec of the case against Senator Choquette was again postponed by a sworn statement from the latter that Mr. Parent had, some time before, consented to a settlement with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., who appeared for Mr. Parent, read a telegram from the Minister of Justice, denying this statement on behalf of the Prime Minister. Mr. Parent stated that he had expressed his willingness to settle upon a basis of public withdrawal and apology and none other.

On Dec. 15th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeared in Court and testified in the matter. It seemed from the Prime Minister's evidence that he had been several times asked by Senator Choquette to interfere in the matter; that the latter had promised to abide by any settlement which he might effect; that he had twice seen Mr. Parent, who had insisted upon an apology, for the sake of his reputation, though he cared nothing for the money part of the action. He swore that Mr. Parent's appointment as Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Board was not directly or indirectly conditional upon the settlement of the present case—as had been affirmed by the Senator under oath. After Sir Wilfrid's evidence Senator Choquette withdrew his plea of settlement and the case proceeded on its merits. It was still pending at the close of the year, together with the case against Mr. Legris.

The Session of the Quebec Legislature

The first Session of the 11th Legislature of Quebec was opened on Mar. 2nd by Lieut.-Governor Sir L. A. Jetté. Upon motion of Mr. Premier Parent a new Speaker was first elected in the person of Mr. Auguste Tessier, member of the House since 1889. The Lieut.-Governor then read the Speech from the Throne which referred to the departure of Lord Minto and the coming of Earl Grey with the continued assurance of "the happy policy of which the fundamental idea is a desire to assure the free administration of autonomous representative institutions in every part of the Empire"; expressed satisfaction over the financial surplus of the past fiscal year; described education, agriculture and colonization as having had the constant attention, study and care of the Government; urged the necessity of further improvements in the system of teaching and of additional educational facilities; mentioned the appointment of a Commission to revise the Provincial statutes; promised to submit certain contracts in connection with the Reformatory and Industrial Schools and the care of the Insane; and indicated a modification of the License Law. The Premier's declaration as to the charges against him followed; with the Opposition Leader's counter declaration on Mar. 3rd. Mr. J. O. Mousseau moved the Address in reply, seconded by Mr. J. H. Kelly. The latter took occasion to denounce the holding of leased public lands for speculative purposes and furnished illustrations from his own County of Bonaventure. "If, when a

limit holder has held his limit for a certain period of years, and fails to work it, and thus paralyzes a whole district or county, impedes all commercial progress and is driving the flower of our youth to other climes, then I claim that something should be done to either force him to work his limit or that it be handed over to some one else who will work it." The Address was unanimously adopted.

In presenting his counter declaration Mr. P. E. Leblanc stated that he had every reason to believe that the three Ministers who had recently retired from Mr. Parent's Cabinet had since then made a compact with the Premier by which the latter was to shortly retire and the proposed investigation be side-tracked. He, therefore, gave notice that he would move the immediate appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the charges made by Senators Choquette and Legris and named seven members to act thereon. The motion was discussed on the 7th, the Premier expressing no objection to it except to state that the charges should be specified. He denied any arrangement with the late Ministers such as Mr. Leblanc asserted and was supported by each of the former in his denial. Friends of the Premier described the Opposition Leader's Declaration as a mere sweeping of the streets and a condensation of rumours and gossip. Finally, an amendment moved by Mr. Girard added several names to Mr. Leblanc's Committee and gave it power to inquire only into the accusations which Messrs. Legris and Choquette might themselves bring before the Committee. This was unanimously carried. The matter was closed by the adoption of the Committee's Report clearing the Premier, on Mar. 16th.

On Mar. 22nd, occurred the Premier's retirement and the adjournment of the Legislature to April 25th. The re-opening ceremonies were presided over by Chief Justice A. B. Routhier, in the absence of His Honour through illness, and the first proceeding was the unanimous election of Mr. W. A. Weir, a Minister without portfolio in the late Parent and the present Gouin Governments, as Speaker in succession to the Hon. Mr. Tessier who had accepted a post in the new Government. Mr. Weir was the first English and Protestant presiding officer of the House since Confederation in 1867 and there was very general approval of the appointment. The delivery of the Budget speech followed and in the ensuing Session, which continued until May 20th, a good deal of useful legislation was passed and some pernicious schemes rejected. Amongst the important measures presented and passed by the new Government were those doubling the aid to elementary schools; repealing the Mercier law which gave a free grant of land to the parents of 12 children; the amendment of the License Law so as to increase charges upon the traffic; the creation of an additional Department of the Government; and the imposition of a further tax on corporations. A private measure was also passed prohibiting the erection of a building within two

feet of the boundary line between the Province and the United States in order to prevent certain frauds and abuses which had arisen from houses being built on both sides of the line.

One of the measures which did not pass was a proposal by Mr. Godfroi Langlois to make elective the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal. In this connection, on May 9th, the Provincial Secretary, Mr. L. R. Roy, said that there were 704 female teachers in the elementary Catholic schools of Quebec, without diplomas, and with an average salary of $89 per annum; 214 others with a salary of $75 or less; and 1,844 female teachers in the Province, with diplomas, who received $100 or less per annum. Mr. P. E. Leblanc, of the Opposition, declared that "as a Catholic he would like to see the present system which had been in existence for a long period of time continued and his children educated under the guidance of the Catholic Church." Upon almost the last day of the Session (May 19th) Mr. Premier Gouin introduced a Resolution authorizing the Government to grant an additional subsidy of $50,000 to elementary schools. He presented the views and arguments used in preceding and succeeding speeches, as to the vital importance of Education, the necessity of improving the facilities for training teachers and of increasing the amount of remuneration after being trained. These points demanded immediate attention and the Premier quoted the following figures of average salaries paid to school-mistresses, holding diplomas, and teaching in the elementary schools:

	Catholic Schools.	Protestant Schools.
1897	$ 98 00	$184 00
1898	102 00	183 00
1899	107 40	182 97
1900	111 00	152 00
1901	113 00	201 00
1902	110 00	151 00
1903	113 00	153 00
1904	118 00	161 00

The sum proposed was admittedly insufficient but it was a step in the right direction. "I will say that the day is coming, and is not very far distant, when the Government will come before the House with new demands, not only in favour of elementary schools, but also in favour of special schools, so that our young people may be given a better training in the arts of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce." As to exactly how the money would be distributed the Premier had not yet decided and mentioned various suggestions which had been made. The Government would do the best that was possible and, in the meantime, he urged the members to interest themselves in their local schools and to get the people more and more concerned in the vital subject of public instruction. The Government proposal was accepted by the House with unanimity.

Another item of legislation was the imposition of a special tax upon navigation and steamship companies doing business in the Province and upon all telegraph companies, trust companies, or trust and safe deposit companies. Navigation companies were to pay one-tenth of one per cent. upon paid-up capital to $500,000, and $25 for each $100,000 or fraction of that sum over the capital specified; $50 for each place of business in Montreal or Quebec; and $25 for each office elsewhere in the Province. Commercial travellers, for a person, firm or corporation having no place of business in Canada, were to pay $300 for licenses to sell within the Province. Telegraph companies were to pay $1,000—excepting wireless companies up to 1st of July, 1906. Trust companies were to pay one-fifth of one per cent. upon the amount of paid-up capital to $1,000,000 and $25 for each additional $100,000 or fraction thereof over that sum; together with a place of business tax similar to that of the navigation companies. When the principal place of business was beyond the Province some modification of these terms might be allowed but never a less tax than one-fifth of one per cent. upon the capital employed in the Province. Presented by the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, on May 20th, the Resolutions were rapidly put through the House and passed in the form of a Bill.

A measure imposing a tax of two cents per $100, par value, on the sale, transfer or assignment of shares, bonds, debentures or debenture stock was also passed. Special attention was directed to this measure by the raising of doubts as to its legality as well as by the protests of the stock-broking interests of Montreal. Mr. R. Wilson Smith, of Montreal, was a vigorous critic of this legislation and, on May 25th, spoke to *The Herald* as follows: "It is an indirect tax beyond a doubt. It might be all right to come out and tax the stock broker, if you did it all round and did not discriminate. But this new Act collects money from the stock broker which is ultimately to be paid by some one else—the seller of the stock. That is indirect taxation, if anything. But besides that, it is a stamp tax. It is levied in advance. The Quebec Government takes upon itself to print and sell a stamp and to declare that a deed of transfer shall not be valid without having that stamp upon it. This is absolutely unprecedented for a Province of the Dominion. There is nothing in the British North America Act giving it any such power." The legal opinion of Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., formerly Treasurer of the Province, was asked and in a careful statement he supported this contention that the Act involved an indirect tax and was, therefore, *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. It may be added here that a number of charters granted during the Session to insurance, investment and trust companies authorizing them to do business outside the Province were stated to be *ultra vires* and the Provincial Government was so advised by the Federal authorities in November of the same year.

The change in the Twelve Children Act, as it was popularly called, aroused some interest. The first result of the land grant had been that the claimants sold their lands to speculators in timber to the detriment of regular settlement and timber dealers. Under the Parent amendment of the preceding year, giving an option of a $50 bonus, nearly 4,000 claims had been presented and the Government evidently thought that the time had come for the premium to cease although undertaking to meet all the applications to date. A dramatic incident of the Session was the opposition of the Speaker to the proposed measure amending the incorporation Act of the Laurentian Water and Power Company. It was a highly contentious measure and was claimed to be against the interests of the people of Argenteuil. Mr. Speaker Weir had given a series of decisions which had the effect of postponing consideration of the matter to another Session and, in the course of the discussion, he discarded his robes of office and from the floor of the House denounced the proposed Bill as "a fraud upon public rights." Upon the same day (May 18th) the frequent adulteration of maple sugar and syrup was discussed though no action was taken and a keen debate also took place upon the Federal legislation allowing rural Judges to reside in Quebec or Montreal. There was a very general opinion expressed that they should be compelled to live in their own districts.

The changes in the License Law proposed by the Hon. Mr. McCorkill constituted an important measure. It passed on May 19th with a division of 5 against to 49 in favour. By its terms Montreal licenses were graded upwards from $400, if the annual value or rent of the premises were $500 or less, to $1,500 when the annual value or rent was $25,000 or more. Club licenses in Montreal were placed at $400, in Quebec at $200, in other cities at $125, and elsewhere in the Province at $100. Wholesale and retail licenses were similarly graded from $550 down to $200. Commercial travellers' liquor selling licenses were placed at $350 in cities, $250 in towns, and $200 elsewhere. Billiard table licenses were to run from $60 for one table in a city to $25 in the Province generally. Bowling alley licenses were placed at $25 in cities and $10 in towns; and Loan offices were to be charged $200 in Montreal, $150 in Quebec, and $50 elsewhere. Upon each transfer of a license charges were graded in Montreal from 300 per cent. of the License duty, payable for a transfer effected within a year of the license being granted, down to $25 charged upon the death of the licensee. The amount turned upon the time of holding the license. In Quebec City the highest amount was 100 per cent. Peddlers' licenses were also charged $10 and a fee of $1 upon transfer to another person.

An interesting incident of the Session was the discussion precipitated by Mr. L. A. Taschereau on May 11th as to Dr. Guerin's retirement from the Parent Government and his question as to Irish representation in the new Cabinet. He claimed that it had

been customary to have an Irish Catholic member in the Government and urged consideration of the matter. Messrs. J. H. Kelly and M. J. Walsh also spoke; the latter declaring that the Irish Catholics were quite willing to await the proper time. The Premier in his reply said: "The Government is disposed to do for the Irish people what has been done in the past and will see that they have representation in the Cabinet." On Nov. 17th, it may be added, a large deputation waited upon Mr. Gouin in this connection and he told them that his word would be kept. The Legislature was prorogued on May 20th. It voted only seven times; the public bills considered numbered 62; the bills submitted by the Assembly numbered 165 and those by the Government 23. The Quebec bye-elections during 1905* were as follows:

Constituency.	Date.	Candidate.	Majority.
Bellechasse	April 3...	Hon. Adelard Turgeon. ..	Acclamation.
Kamouraska	April 3...	Hon. L. Rodolphe Roy ..	"
Rimouski	April 3...	Hon. Auguste Tessier....	"
Montreal, Division 2	April 3...	Hon. Lomer Gouin	2,916
Yamaska	June 20...	Edouard Ouelette.....	Acclamation.
Terrebonne	July 17...	Hon. Jean B. B. Prevost..	"
Montreal, Division 4	Oct. 7...	George W. Stephens	"
Saint Sauveur	Oct. 7...	Charles Eugene Cote.....	788
Napierville	Dec. 7...	Cyprien Dorris	354

The Quebec Conservative Convention

The Conservative party, with its small representation of seven in the Provincial Legislature, and equally small membership from Quebec in the Federal Parliament, decided during the year to hold a Convention which should embody its principles and policy in more definite form. Many hoped, also, to settle the vexed question of leadership resulting from Mr. E. J. Flynn's action in the Elections of 1904 when he withdrew the party, as far as he officially could do so, from the arena of conflict. The Convention finally met in Montreal and opened its proceedings on Dec. 12th with a delegation of several hundred present from all parts of the Province. Mr. G. N. Ducharme, President of La Banque Provinciale, presided as Chairman with Messrs. Arthur Prieur, J. H. Jacob and J. M A. Denault as Secretaries. After the organization of Committees Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., addressed the Convention and, referring to the much-discussed question of Provincial leadership for Federal purposes, stated that those who had promoted the gathering had come to the conclusion that no action should be taken. "As a Federal party there was an organization with a Leader for the whole Dominion, and he strongly deprecated any attempt to cut off the Province."

As to the leadership in Provincial affairs Mr. E. J. Flynn spoke and, with the authority of an ex-Premier and Leader in the House for many years, expressed his desire that the party

* NOTE.—All the candidates returned were Liberals, and in St. Sauveur and Napierville both candidates were of the same political complexion.

should hold itself absolutely free to act without regard to himself. "He recalled the circumstances under which the idea of a Convention arose. It was at the period when the Quebec Government, violating all the rules of political warfare, took advantage of a defeated foe and sprang elections upon them at a few days' notice. It had been decided at the time that it was useless to carry on a fruitless fight. The party was disorganized and the need for a new programme was felt. Then it had been suggested that a Convention of this kind would do much to renew the courage and group the forces of the Conservatives. The young men had taken up this idea and the present Convention was the result." The party needed a tonic and it needed a surgeon's knife. He reviewed his course in public life and was warmly cheered by the Convention upon taking his seat. The Hon. Thomas Chapais, M.L.C., also spoke and paid tribute to Mr. Flynn's public services.

Upon the following day the discussion as to the leadership matter waxed warm. Mr. Monk, Mr. J. M. Tellier, M.L.A., and Mr. P. E. Leblanc, M.L.A., opposed the immediate selection of a Leader in succession to Mr. Flynn; as did Mr. Thomas Chapais who was being urged for the position by a number of the younger men in the Convention. Finally, after speeches from Messrs. Monk, Chapais, C. P. Beaubien and L. T. Marechal, K.C., the older element prevailed and the matter was left in the hands of a Committee of representative Conservatives from different parts of the Province. A Resolution was passed conveying the thanks of the Convention and appreciation of the party to Mr. E. J. Flynn, K.C., eulogizing "the courage and brilliance which he had displayed as Provincial Leader" and expressing regret at his retirement. The Liberal Government of Quebec was also censured for its ignoring of the Irish Catholic element in the Cabinet. The Resolutions passed constituting, respectively, the platform of the Quebec Conservatives as a Federal party, and as a Provincial party, were numerous and lengthy and may be summarized as follows:

I. Provincial Conservative Platform.

1. That Education and the instruction of children belong by natural law to the heads of families but that the State should second and supplement their efforts by every possible means.

2. That the Conservative party will defend Provincial autonomy against all attacks and in the broadest sense authorized by the Constitution; that "in the minds of the Fathers of Confederation one of the guarantees of autonomy was the independent part attributed to the Lieutenant-Governors. These officials represent the Crown as directly, in the Provincial sphere, as the Governor-General in the Federal Government. The Conservative party is of the opinion that we must come back to that sane tradition; separate more and more the Provincial sphere of action from that of the central Government, and assure to the Provinces the broadest measure of autonomy compatible with the maintenance of the Federal bond."

3. That the question of increased Federal subsidies should be settled without delay along lines favourable to the Provincial claims and meet-

ing the demands made by the Conservatives of Quebec in 1883 and at later dates.

4. That there is "national urgency for the adoption of prompt and effective measures to ensure to the settler the easy purchase as well as the peaceful possession of his land," and that the administration of the public domain should be chiefly with a view to helping colonization.

5. That the administration of the public lands should aim at the prevention of frauds on the revenue; the ensurance of lumbering operations being carried on with a wise care for the future as well as the needs of the present; the maintenance of public interests in the water powers of the Province.

6. That measures should at once be adopted to ensure the manufacture on Canadian soil of timber coming from the public lands and especially of that used for the manufacture of pulp.

7. That agriculture should be better encouraged and that the municipalities should be directed, encouraged, and assisted, in the improvement of rural roads.

8. That the autonomy and prerogatives of municipalities should be guarded against Legislative encroachment; and that the electoral system of the Province should be reformed with a view to checking corruption and obtaining a more equitable representation of public opinion.

II. FEDERAL CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

1. "That the interests of the country require that minorities should be treated with full justice in the exercise of all their civil and religious rights. Any violation of rights that are founded upon the Federal constitution and upon pledges entered into by the Crown is contrary to the British institutions under which we live. These rights are inviolable."

2. That the adoption of laws for the better protection of the labouring classes is urgent; that the Department of Labour organized by the Liberal Government is costly and does not realize the objects for which it was created; that the work of prisoners, in penitentiaries and prisons, should not be placed in competition with private enterprises.

3. That the existing Immigration system should be reformed so as to assure a judicious choice of settlers and avoid unjust competition for the Canadian workman; that the Government should also adopt a system of repatriation calculated to assure the return of Canadians from the United States; that the Alien Labour law should be amended in the direction of efficiency.

4. That while the Conservative party is ready to make any necessary expenditure for the maintenance of an efficient and fully-equipped Militia it condemns the exaggerations, extravagances, and abuses, of the present Department of Militia; and especially the absence of a definite plan, the disregard of the feelings of the volunteers themselves, and the introduction of political interference in the administration of the Militia.

5. That the Tariff should be re-adjusted to meet the policy which Foreign countries adopt towards Canada; to establish a system of mutual preference between Canada and other parts of the British Empire; to facilitate trade by extension of Commercial treaties.

6. That the Government should assume control of Canadian ports, equip them with modern appliances, and make them commercially free ports, and that interior communication by land and water should be developed.

7. That farmers should have efficient protection against the competition of Foreign products in their local markets and should be given "an easy, rapid, and remunerative outlet for their products" to Foreign markets.

8. That the Temperance laws should be improved; a uniform Insolvency Act passed; and more rigorous laws be enacted against corruption and electoral frauds.

9. That the present administration and sale of Canadian public lands

is condemned as injuring settlement and creating "scandalous frauds and shameless speculations"; that the extravagance and waste of the present Ottawa Government and the rash obligations to which it has pledged the country, should be strongly censured.

Prominent Conservatives expressed pleasure, publicly, at the success of the Convention. The organization of the party was strengthened, its opinions and intentions made clear, and indications of a vigorous and efficient condition given to the public. As the first Quebec Conservative Convention since Confederation it was, of course, an experiment. Mr. Monk expressed in an interview great hope in the bringing of the young men of the party together (*Star,* Dec. 15th). "Naturally the younger and more ardent element of the party wished to see more animation in the political struggle; they want to work; they want leaders and they want a well-disciplined political organization. They expressed these views in energetic terms, but this is an excellent sign and, under our political institutions, no one would care for a party that did not want to fight." There was some dissatisfaction, also, voiced chiefly by the Quebec *Chronicle.* The Liberal press declared that the Convention found the party with a leader and left it without one; that it found the party disorganized and undisciplined and had only emphasized and increased these difficulties.

Policy and Record of the Gouin Government

On April 5th, the new Premier was welcomed by his Montreal constituents at a crowded demonstration in Montealm Hall. Mr. H. Gervais, M.P., presided and the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, M.P., and all the Provincial Ministers, except Mr. Turgeon, were present. Mr. Gouin described the first item in his policy as a continuation of the Liberal policy of economy in expenditure and reduced indebtedness. In this connection he eulogized the late Government as well as that of Mr. Marchand—both Liberal—and spoke of the increase of expenditure in recent years upon education, colonization, and agriculture, as having been maintained side by side with a generally economic administration of finances. The new Government would amplify this policy. "We must increase our revenues to meet the growing needs of the Province. Our device will still be economy and the balancing of economy with income. And, while we must have more revenue, the people have declared against higher taxation." He favoured a tax upon stock exchange transactions as one means of meeting the situation. The Government proposed to pay special attention to the forests as a permanent source of wealth and would, if necessary, establish one or more Schools of Forestry. He pointed out that the sale of timber limits was not a sale but practically a yearly lease. In future, however, great prudence would be exercised and each limit carefully examined before leasing it; while the leases would be sold by public auction under conditions preventing purchase except for the purpose of prompt exploitation of the resources involved.

In the matter of water powers the Government would probably experiment in selling these powers at auction. Under no circumstances would they be sold except for immediate development. The present Department of Forests, Mines and Fisheries was too large for efficient administration and it was proposed to create a new Department of Crown Lands. Reverting to the matter of revenue Mr. Gouin dealt with the alleged necessity and justice of a larger Federal subsidy. He criticized "the injustice of giving new Provinces better financial terms than the older ones enjoyed"; described the difference between the requirements and cost of Provincial administration in 1867, when the present subsidy was settled, and the demands of to-day; spoke of the subsidy of 80 cents per head in the Confederation Act as being now only 54 cents per head because of the increase of population; and stated that in 1868 the Federal Government returned to the Province 25 per cent. from tariff duties and excise and to-day only returned 8 per cent.

We have confidence that the Federal Ministers will recognize the soundness of Provincial claims and that they will take into account the considerable sacrifices that we have imposed and are still imposing upon ourselves in order to improve agriculture, to stimulate trade, and to enlarge the agricultural domain of this Province. If the Resolutions which were adopted by the Provincial representatives at the last Conference were accepted by the Government at Ottawa, the subsidy to the Province of Quebec would be increased in round numbers by $600,000. We do not claim this increase in Federal subsidy as an act of charity, but as a debt of justice the payment of which will permit us to meet the wants of the Province.

The main point of the Premier's pronouncement was, however, his treatment of the Educational situation. It was, he declared, the most important of Provincial problems and in it lay the solution of all other questions. "A Government's first duty is to be liberal to education so that the rising generation may have its full share of the advantages of citizenship." He laid stress upon the necessity of improving the condition and remuneration of teachers. At present there were 6,000 elementary schools in the Province almost entirely conducted by female teachers. More normal schools were needed. "In my opinion, for the proper preparation of the teacher, the first step is the formation of a proper teaching staff and it is to this end we must and will work." He also emphasized the necessity of a great Agricultural College in the Province like that of Ontario and suggested Government aid to "good road" societies as well as to agricultural societies. The Government would continue the policy of grouping colonists in settlement areas and would assist in giving these new settlers railway accommodation. "Our future policy will be, as it was last Session, the subsidizing of colonization railroads." The Government would also wage "incessant war against land speculators." As to municipal matters he made a clear statement. "I and my colleagues are

supporters of municipal as well as Provincial autonomy." Speeches followed from Messrs. Prefontaine, McCorkill, Weir and others but the Premier's was, of course, the pivotal utterance of the occasion.

On April 15th, following, the new Premier was given a party reception at the Montreal Reform Club and on the 24th he was banqueted at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Some 225 guests were present, representative of the Liberalism of the Province, with Senator Jules Tessier in the chair. The members of the Provincial Ministry, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Federal Minister of the Interior and Hon. P. A. Choquette were also present and the two latter gentlemen were amongst the speakers. In his speech Mr. Gouin laid stress upon Education. "The great political problem is more than ever the problem of public instruction. See what has been going on in Europe and specially since 1870. It is in the schools that men are formed and men make the people. The value of schools depends principally on the value of the teachers and the condition of teachers should be improved if better schools are expected." Colonization was also dealt with and the needs in this respect of Northern Quebec and the country south of the St. Lawrence. A re-adjustment of Federal subsidies was again urged.

These speeches, and especially the Educational feature, were very widely approved. The Montreal *Witness* was emphatic in its comment: "The change in the Premiership would seem to have lifted Quebec from the standards of the bookkeeper to those of the statesmen. We have seldom read anything more exhilarating than the address of Mr. Gouin at the banquet given him at Quebec. If the pledges there given by him are any index of what his course will be in fulfilment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier might well forward him his unreserved congratulations on acceding to what is practically the rulership of this great Province." A banquet given to Mr. John C. Kaine, M.L.A. for Quebec, on April 27th was notable for its congratulations to Hon. W. A. Weir, an English-Canadian, upon his election to the Speakership of the Assembly and for Senator Choquette's interesting eulogy of the leading members of the Government:

> In our new Premier we have a man of broad views and firm character, who can be relied upon to keep in the path of progress and to leave no stone unturned to promote the advancement of his Province in every possible way. In the hands of his eloquent colleague, Mr. Turgeon, we can safely look for such a wise and judicious management of our great resources in lands and forests as will elicit from them the largest possible revenue for the Province, without impairing any of the great interests involved in their exploitation; while in my friend, Mr. McCorkill, who may be termed the watch-dog of the Treasury, we have a man whose administration of the finances has been eminently successful and who can be depended upon to jealously guard them for the public benefit.

Mr. Premier Gouin again spoke at a banquet to Hon. L. J.

Allard, Minister of Agriculture, given at Pierreville on June 19th, and he was the guest of a similar function at Rigaud on July 5th. Upon this latter occasion he paraphrased Madame de Stael's statement that "America is the hope of the world" into "Canada is the hope of America." Development of Quebec's resources was essential to the Province taking its proper place in the Dominion and, of all the factors in this direction, education was the chief. "To reform a nation, one has to reform the schools, for education is the lever that moves the world. Primary education is most spoken of in connection with popular instruction, and it is this branch that ought to be improved. The Government has begun this work by doubling the grant to the schools. But secondary education must not be neglected, as to its excellence is due the efficiency of primary schools." He repeated his views as to an agricultural college and the encouragement of Forestry.

Preceding the new Premier's revival of the increased subsidy claim, and succeeding it as well, there was considerable discussion of the subject. The Hon. W. A. Weir, then a Member of the Parent Government, delivered an elaborate address at Westmount on Jan. 5th dealing with Quebec's position in the Confederation and the histrory of the original allowances to the Province. "In brief, the proposal adopted was to pay to the Province certain fixed amounts for the charges of civil government and legislation, and subsidies at the rate of eighty cents per head of the population, as determined by the Census of 1861. No matter how great the increase of population in the years to come; no matter how far from the then inhabited settlements it might extend; no matter how many highways and railways might have to be constructed or aided; no matter how many more children there might be to be educated; nor how many more court houses, prisons, hospitals or asylums to be erected in the future, nor how great the future needs of the Province in a hundred other different matters; all, everything, had to be provided for out of this Subsidy of eighty cents per head, based on the population of 1861!" He demanded a re-arrangement and declared the only alternative to be more direct taxation and this the people would not stand. The proposition before the Federal authorities was that the specific subsidies for government and legislation be increased according to a given scale, bringing them closer to the actual cost, and that the per capita subsidy, instead of being calculated on the basis of 80 cents per head of the population as it was in 1861, be reckoned on the basis of the population at each decennial census. And, moreover, that an extra subsidy, not to exceed twenty cents per capita, be paid the Province for the cost of administration of criminal justice."

After the formation of the new Government the Premier pressed this proposal in all his speeches as, in some cases, already quoted. At Batiscan, on Aug. 12th, he intimated that action was

imperative by the Federal authorities. "I love my party but I love my Province better still, and for this reason I do not hesitate to say that I am ready to make any sacrifice whatever for the welfare of Quebec." At Terrebonne, on Aug. 26th, Mr. R. Lemieux, the Federal Solicitor-General, was reported to have declared during a demonstration in honour of Hon. J. B. B. Prevost, the new Minister of Colonization, that it was unfair that the increased development of the Dominion should make the Provinces poorer and that he was in a position to say that "the day was not far distant when the Government at Ottawa would deal with the matter in a way to satisfy the Provinces." On Oct. 23rd, Mr. Premier Gouin visited Winnipeg and had an interview with the Manitoba Premier. Four days later he was in Toronto and had a similar informal meeting with the Ontario Premier. The Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 30th, in connection with these visits, discussed the matter of subsidies in a not altogether favourable way:

> It is a well-known fact that when a State raises its revenues largely by direct taxation its people are much more watchful of the proceedings of their representatives than when they are derived in the intangible ways of indirect taxation. The argument is therefore made that if the Provinces were left to work out their own financial salvation there would be much greater likelihood of vigilance on the part of the taxpayers and economy on the part of the legislators. According to the constitution of the Australian confederation three-quarters of the revenue from customs taxation is divided among the individual States, and already it is felt that the tendency is to popularize the levying of heavy duties. There is a limit to this, however, for there is a point beyond which any customs increases would tend to diminish rather than to increase the revenues.

On Dec. 11th, the Premier of Quebec was given an elaborate banquet by the Liberals of Montreal. Amongst the 500 guests were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. George W. Ross, the late Premier of Ontario and his colleague, Mr. George P. Graham, the members of the Provincial Cabinet and many Senators and members of Parliament. Mr. Honore Gervais, M.P., acted as Chairman. The Provincial Premier in his address eulogized the principle of Federalism, which he defined as follows: "I love my village more than your village; I love my Province more than your Province; I love Canada more than all." So far as Quebec was concerned, they would hardly, he contended, reach this ideal while the subsidy treatment was so unfair. Had it been believed that, for administrative purposes, the Province would have to plunge into direct taxation, the people would never have entered Confederation. He summed the whole matter up, after lengthy consideration, as follows: "The principle of the Subsidy to the Provinces is to be found in the Constitution of 1867 and it was put there to assure the working of the Local Governments without resort to direct taxation." He treated the question of Education, however, as the "most important of all the political, economic and social questions with which we have to deal." Encouragement of instruc-

tion was declared to be the leading item of the Government's policy. "As Prime Minister I make it the chief object of my Administration, the first care of my political life, the aim of all my efforts." Good teachers in the schools was the first essential and their better training would be the first element in the proposed policy of reform. School Commissioners and Trustees were also to be encouraged.

We have resolved to establish a competition between the various school municipalities of each inspection district and to grant prizes of 60, 50, 40, 35 and 30 dollars to the five municipalities of each inspection district wherein most progress shall have been made in each of the following matters :

1. Condition of the school-houses, dependencies and grounds.
2. Condition of the furniture.
3. Success of the pupils.
4. Amount of yearly salary paid to teachers.
5. Observance of the provisions of the school law and regulations.

But no municipality shall be allowed to compete which pays any of its teachers a salary under $100 or which engages teachers without diplomas.

Money, however, was required for this and other items in the Government's programme, which he described, and a vigorous appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that connection concluded an eloquent address. The latter in his speech expressed approval of the Educational policy but was not so certain as to the subsidy matter. He believed the principle of subsidies wrong. "Those who spend the money should have the responsibility of collecting it." The Provinces had no right under the Constitution to an increased subsidy though circumstances might make it possible to re-consider the matter. The address by Mr. Ross was notable for a reference to the coming time when the Premier of Canada would sit down to consult with the Premiers of the Empire as to the needs of a galaxy of nations bound together in the closest bonds. The year closed, politically, with a demonstration at Quebec on Dec. 19th, in honour of the Premier taking up his residence in that City. It may be added that Mr. Dominique Monet was, on Oct. 18th, appointed by the Federal Government Prothonotary of the District of Montreal—a most desirable position—and that at the Fish and Game Convention, opening in Montreal on Dec. 13th, the Hon. Mr. Prevost, Minister of Colonization, presided and dealt at length with the duty of protecting the caribou, the moose, the deer, the salmon, and other varieties of Provincial fish and game and with the specific reforms, in this respect, which the Government intended to carry out.

The Quebec Tax on Commercial Travellers

No item of Quebec legislation in many years created so much general outside discussion as the Act imposing a tax of $300 upon non-resident Commercial travellers doing business in the Province. Prince Edward Island had for some time been imposing a small tax of $20 and British Columbia had more

recently imposed one of $100 a year. But this was a considerable extension of the principle in a Province doing a large outside business. It was at first claimed to be an interference with inter-provincial trade and therefore unconstitutional, but as it only applied to the firms of outside countries the Dominion Government did not care to intervene. The Toronto *Globe* of July 6th took the following ground: "The constitutional validity of this and of all similar imposts is open to question. The Provinces are given in the British North America Act the right to raise revenues by 'direct taxation.' There is much doubt and uncertainty as to the meaning of this term but, so far as it has been judicially determined, it does not seem to include such imposts as that levied on commercial travellers in Quebec."

Protests came from many directions. It was pointed out that commercial men spent money lavishly when in the Province and that they should be encouraged rather than the reverse; that it was an extreme development of the protective theory and a distinct restriction of trade; that it would in the end affect the Quebec consumer chiefly because prices would be raised to meet the tax; that it practically nullified the British preference and was most unfair treatment to accord the free-trade Mother-Country; that it would, and did, result in Montreal houses sending their representatives to Ottawa to there meet and deal with travellers from other countries and thus lost to the Province the personal business brought by these commercial men. Though interpreted by the Government as not applying to Canadian firms the Resolution passed by the Legislature, and upon which the Act was based, simply taxed the license of any and every traveller not residing in the Province. Partly upon this supposition and partly for wider reasons the measure was strongly condemned by Resolution of the Commercial Travellers Association of Canada; by *Industrial Canada,* the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; by journals such as the Toronto *Globe,* the Ottawa *Free Press* and the Montreal *Witness,* which could not be charged with partisan motives; and by a Resolution of the Toronto Board of Trade, on Oct. 24th, as follows:

That the Council of this Board is on record as in favour of the freest possible trade intercourse between the Provinces and as strongly opposed to any tax on commercial travellers; And whereas the growth of the Dominion towards a larger national existence depends upon the unity of feeling between the Provinces, fostered by such freedom of intercourse and the control by the Federal Government of all matters relating to trade and commerce; And whereas it is reported that the National Government has decided to sacrifice some of the rights which belong only to it by refusing to disallow the Acts imposing such objectionable taxes passed by the Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec:

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Council it is the obvious duty of the central Government to control and protect the trade and commerce of the Dominion and that for the Dominion Government to permit Provincial legislation affecting business among the Provinces, or between any two Provinces, is a refusal to carry out a

sacred trust committed to it by the British North America Act and this Council would urge upon the Dominion Government the importance of re-considering its decision.

Speaking to *The Globe* correspondent, on Oct. 27th, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, made the point of interpretation clear. "This tax does not reach any Canadian manufacturer or wholesale house. I have seen statements in the papers likening our tax to that imposed by Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. There is all the difference in the world. Their taxes are directed against all commercial travellers, from other Provinces of Canada, as well as from other countries. Ours reaches only representatives of firms in other countries. If a firm in England or in the United States have a house in Toronto or any other city in Canada, they are exempt from paying a commercial tax, provided always the branch is a *bona-fide* one." On July 26th a large delegation waited upon the Provincial Cabinet and asked the abrogation of the law as it was driving trade away from Montreal to Toronto and other centres. A deputation representing the Montreal Board of Trade, La Chambre de Commerce and the British Agents' Association, waited upon the Government on Nov. 30th and protested in moderate terms against this tax as well as against the other terms of the Corporation Tax law. On Sept. 28th, previously, the British Agents' Association had been told by the Provincial Treasurer that he considered the principle of the law good and would not abolish it. To the press afterwards he said: "It is even possible that we may be able to give the British Agents certain advantages over Foreign competitors, but that is merely a suggestion for the present. As to the law itself, however, it is working well, to the advantage of Canadian houses, and I see no reason to disturb the principle."

Meanwhile, there had been a considerable volume of protest from Great Britain. A meeting of the Council of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 28th passed a Resolution drawing attention to the tax as unjustly restrictive of trade. It was pointed out that no country in Europe taxed British travellers so heavily and most of them not at all. The Colonial Secretary wrote to Ottawa for information, had the matter investigated by trade experts at home, and then communicated to the Dominion Government a Memorandum from the British Board of Trade to which he asked careful attention. In this document it was pointed out that the Russian tax upon Commercial travellers was only $125; that of the Congo Free State $100; that of Mexico $100; that of Uruguay $105; that of Cape Colony $125; that of British Guiana $240; that of Natal $50 and of Orange River Colony $100. This appeared to exhaust the list of such taxes. The Tariff Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce asked for representations to the Canadian Government from the Colonial Office and for consideration of the matter at the next

Colonial Conference. The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom protested against the legislation and asked for remission or reduction of the amount of the tax. Mr. W. A. McKinnon, the Canadian Commercial Agent in Bristol, wrote that many people there considered the measure an obstacle to trade. No change was made during the year, however, and it was understood that the revenue results from the measure were very good.

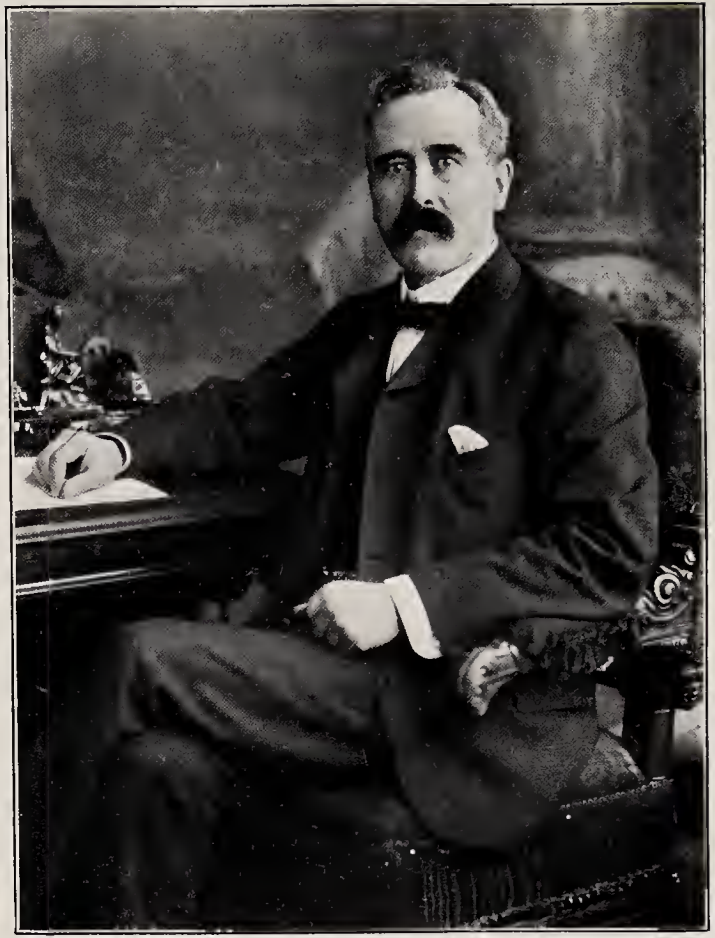
Government and Legislation in Nova Scotia

There were some important changes in the Government of Nova Scotia during 1905. On June 27th, the Hon. J. W. Longley, who had been Attorney-General of the Provinee sinee 1886, resigned to accept a place upon the Provincial Supreme Court and the Hon. Arthur Drysdale, K.C., who had been Commissioner of Works and Mines since 1901, was appointed in his place. He was succeeded by the Hon. W. T. Pipes, M.L.A., Premier of Nova Scotia in 1882-4, and since 1898 a member of the Provincial Government without portfolio. On February 3rd, it was announced that Mr. H. H. Wickwire, M.L.A. since 1894, had been appointed Minister without Portfolio. It was stated in the press at this time that the Premier, Hon. G. H. Murray, had been offered the Chairmanship of the Transcontinental Railway Commission but had declined the post. Meantime, the fourth Session of the 34th Legislature of Nova Seotia had been opened in Halifax by the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieut.-Governor, on February 9th. Mr. Edward Matthew Farrell, member of the House since 1896, was unanimously elected Speaker and the Speech from the Throne was then delivered by the Lieut.-Governor.

In it, His Honour referred to the weleome recently given Earl Grey at Halifax; to the fair degree of prosperity which had come to the Province in the past year, the steady continuance of operations in the coal mines, and the preparation for the opening of new ones; to the satisfactory progress made in the construction of the Halifax and South Western Railway and the hitherto unsuccessful efforts of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company to obtain the necessary financial support for continued construction; to the satisfactory progress of the Victoria Beach Railway and its probable early completion; to the effective operation of the new Act for protecting forests against fire, the completion of the Agricultural College at Truro, and the opening of the new Sanatorium for the treatment of Consumptives.

The Address in reply was moved by Mr. R. M. McGregor, seconded by Dr. C. P. Bissett. The former, in his speeeh, congratulated the Government upon its success in the recent bye-elections when seven members were elected to its support; referred to the monument reeently erected in honour of Joseph Howe and hoped one would be reared in honour of his great opponent, J. W. Johnston; expressed gratification at the "unprecedented prosperity" of the mining interests; dealt at some length with the

THE HON. L. RODOLPHE ROY, M.L.A.
Appointed Provincial Secretary of Quebec, 1905.



THE HON. ARTHUR DRYSDALE, K.C., M.L.A.
Appointed Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, 1905.

unfortunate condition of the farmers in the Eastern part of the Province owing to failure in the hay crop, and the great shortage in grains and roots; expressed regret at the disastrous forest fires of the past year, the havoc they had caused and the possible destruction of the timber wealth of the Province, and elimination of its lumber industry, if more were not done to remedy the evil; urged the Provincial encouragement of immigration though with the limitation that "while we want more people we do not want them so badly that we cannot afford to pick and choose."

On February 11th, Mr. C. E. Tanner, K.C., leading the Conservative Opposition of two, deprecated the eulogies of Provincial administration to which they had listened in the moving of the Address. "If the carrying on of the business of the country in the most extreme and exaggerated form of political partisanship; if giving no heed to anything except that which would contribute to the success of the party, whether it was for or not for the interests of the country; if carrying on the interests of the country with the sole object of remaining in power; if these were elements in making a great Government, then the Government of this Province was a great Government." It was, he claimed, Federal protection and not Provincial policy which had built up the coal industry. An analysis of the Provincial policy toward the Dominion Coal Company was made in order to prove that many of the local Conservative protests of the past had been justified. He referred, at length, to the lack of progress, and actual retrogression, in the agricultural interests under the present Government as shewn in the Census returns of 1891 and 1901.

As to the Agricultural College he hoped it would be more successful than the preliminary School which they had had for some 20 years. What was required was "a more practical administration of agricultural affairs." He criticized an alleged delay in construction of the Halifax and South Western Railway and the condition of the Nova Scotia Eastern Road, and claimed that different parts of the Province were not being treated alike in this projected railway construction. Re-forestation, Mr. Tanner considered one of the great questions demanding attention. More constructive management and less talk was what the Province wanted in this and other directions. Stress was also laid upon road reform as an important consideration.

Mr. Premier Murray followed. He roundly defended the Provincial Government's support of the Federal Government in the Elections of 1904. They had no apology to make for supporting the principles and policy of the latter. As to the coal industry its first impetus had been received through the Provincial Government's aid to the Whitney syndicate and the arrangement then made had been opposed by the Provincial Conservatives. Since 1893 the Dominion Coal Corporation had paid over $500,000 into the Provincial treasury. Railway construction had, he contended, been reasonably rapid, and he indicated

the difficulties with which they had been met. In the matter of immigration he seemed to think that the vital point was the retention of the existing population. A Committee of the Government would, however, discuss the matter with the Boards of Trade and see if a policy could be developed for the attraction of desirable immigrants to the Province. Extension of the coal trade into Ontario, to which some references had been made, was only possible through improved transportation facilities. In connection with Provincial industry, generally, he believed, the Government of Nova Scotia had "done all that could reasonably be expected." It certainly enjoyed the public confidence; there were no scandals or misappropriation of public money; in the matter of agriculture it was proposed to do more in the near future; and the general criticism preferred was described as "mere partisanship." The Address then passed without division.

In presenting the Crown Lands Report on Feb. 13th, the Hon. Mr. Longley referred at some length to the re-forestation question. Preservation of present resources was, in his opinion, a wiser and more practicable policy than re-forestation on any large scale. If interest could be aroused in the matter he would favour a policy of natural parks or reservations such as Ontario was carrying out. A measure presented by Mr. Longley on Feb. 23rd provided for the protection of school teachers from aggrieved parents or guardians, and conferred upon the former during school hours the same control, under the authority of the Trustees, as the ordinary individual has over his own house; and established penalties for the use of abusive or profane language by any person intruding under such conditions. It duly became law. On Feb. 24th Mr. Tanner moved the 2nd reading of a Corrupt Practices Act which was carried and the measure then referred to the Committee on Law Amendments. In it he proposed to prohibit the canvassing of employees by any employer of labour; to forbid "treating" during an election; to prohibit any person from becoming a candidate or refraining from such action as a result of promises of office, or employment; to forbid voters exhibiting or marking ballots so that their votes should be known publicly; to prohibit, within 30 days of polling, the soliciting or agreement to solicit for the commencement or construction of a public work in any specific county; to prevent within 30 days of polling the soliciting for, or undertaking to get, appointments to office; to render illegal during the same period the soliciting or promising of subsidies of any kind. The penalties proposed were moderate and the jurisdiction confined to the County Courts.

The Attorney-General in his remarks deprecated too much legislation along this line. "You could not make a people pure or moral by Act of Parliament." He rather sarcastically congratulated Mr. Tanner upon his non-partisan presentment of the subject and dealt with Conservative electoral precedents at Ottawa of an alleged different character. He argued at some length to

the effect that education of the people was better than enactments of this stringent nature and concluded with the statement that Federal corruption was five times as great as that in Provincial elections and that he did not intend to support the legislation proposed. The measure was rejected by 27 to 2. A prolonged discussion took place on Feb. 28th as to Mr. R. M. McGregor's Bill to amend the License Act. He proposed to deal with a growing resentment in many counties, now under the Scott Act, against the great increase of recent years in the shipment of intoxicating liquors into such counties from License counties. Sales by express had, in this way, grown enormously and become, he declared, a very serious evil. The object of the Bill was simply to prevent this export and import of liquor in packages from one county to another. The Government intimated that it could hardly assent to the measure, but it was given a second reading and sent to Committee. After amendment it finally passed the House but was thrown out in the Council.

Mr. M. H. Nickerson, on Mar. 1st, presented a measure for the incorporation and organization of Fishermen's Unions throughout the Province which also went into Committee for final consideration and afterwards passed. On Mar. 9th, Mr. C. E. Tanner, presented a measure providing for the Independence of Parliament by doing what he claimed to have been done in Great Britain, in the Dominion, and by other Provinces of Canada—the admission of the principle that no member of the House of Assembly, outside of the members of the Administration, should receive pay or emolument for performing Government services. The Attorney-General opposed any restriction further than the present one, which prevented salaried officials of the Government from sitting in the House and was very sarcastic in his references to the political purity of the Conservative party. "That it should be beyond the power of the Government of this Province to avail themselves occasionally of the service of members of this Legislature, in capacities in which they had special knowledge, was a proposition which he thought added nothing to the dignity of public life in this country, and would not in the slightest degree tend to lessen any of the possible evils which flowed from a partisan system of administration." In reply Mr. Tanner declared that, year by year, probably one-third of the members of the House were paid for some kind of services rendered to the Government. This, Mr. Longley afterwards denied as very greatly over-estimating the actual condition of affairs.

Mr. Tanner drew attention on Mar. 15th, to the alleged fact that certain Americans had obtained a lease for 99 years covering over half a million acres of Crown lands in the Counties of Victoria and Inverness, upon terms without limit or provision for the preservation of forests, the future of the property, the export of wood, or requiring the establishment of pulp or paper mills. He proceeded to denounce the Government policy, generally, as

to leased lands. The Hon. Mr. Longley's reply was a flat denial of some of these statements. The lease had been granted upon condition that a pulp mill should be erected. "It was the distinct policy of the Government that large leases of this description should only be given where the parties taking them proposed to manufacture lumber on a large scale, or to erect pulp and paper mills." The omission of a clause regarding the export of round timber was exceptional and was due to the nature of the timber. Some interesting figures as to Road and Bridge grants were supplied to the House on Mar. 21st by Mr. Tanner. The grants by Municipalities in the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, were stated to be $72,471 and by the Government, $43,385; the Bridge expenditures, on capital account, between 1883 and 1904 were $2,371,902, and on revenue account $117,204.

On the last day of the session—which closed on April 7th—Hon. Mr. Longley gave an informal Report as to the Howe Monument, to which the Legislature had voted $10,000 two years before. The matter had been in the hands of a Committee of which he had been Chairman, and including Sir M. B. Daly; the Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. C. C. Blackadar, of *The Recorder;* Mr. J. J. Stewart, of *The Herald;* and Mr. W. E. McLellan, of *The Chronicle.* Mr. Philippe Hébert was the sculptor and the statue had been unveiled by Major-General Sir Charles Parsons on Dec. 4th, 1904. Two measures affecting Temperance were passed—one giving the local stipendiary magistrate in counties exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving infraction of the Canada Temperance Act; and the other increasing License fees in the City of Halifax, extending the hours of sale and removing certain restrictions as to hotels situated in proximity to railways.

Acts were also passed authorizing the sale of the Halifax and Yarmouth Railway to the Halifax and South Western Company and the Government to advance $13,500 per mile for this purpose in Provincial debentures or stock bearing 3½ per cent. and with franchises and real and personal property of the undertaking as security; authorizing the similar purchase of the Middleton and Victoria Beach Railway with a similar Government advance of $10,000 per mile; authorizing the construction of a railway from St. Peter's, in Richmond County, to Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, with a cash subsidy from the Government of $5,000 per mile; enabling Municipalities to assist in supplying rural districts with seed grain under certain conditions; revising the Assessment Act and improving the Act for the Protection of Game; providing for the better protection of immigrant and orphan children; exempting Library Associations and Institutions from taxation; enabling the City of Halifax to borrow money on long and short term debentures; regulating the assessment of manufacturing industries in the Municipality of Halifax; extending the Charter and contract of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway.

Conservative Conventions and Policy in Nova Scotia

The fact of the Provincial general elections being due in the course of another year revived party interest in politics amongst the Conservatives of the Province. The Liberals seemed too strongly entrenched in power after their 23 years of Administration to be very much stirred up over the prospect of another contest. During the latter part of the year a series of public letters appeared in the Conservative press, addressed to the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of the Province, and signed "Nova Scotian," which included a vigorous and persistent attack upon the Government. The first one appeared in the *Colonial Standard* of Pictou on June 24th. Its preliminaries may be summed up in the question whether Mr. Murray had been acting the part of a Provincial statesman, or that of the mere head of a party machine? The bed-rock of the letter was the allegation that Justices of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrates were appointed on the ground of political, and not personal qualification. In the Halifax *Mail,* of three days later, the writer went further: "You have, indeed, through the Province, an army of office-holders; men who are paid by the people but who are partisans in their political interests all the time." At least 75 per cent. of Provincial officials were described as of this character, and political bridge builders and inspectors, political ferrymen, political teachers of agriculture, political road commissioners, were instanced.

On July 22nd the Government re-construction came in for criticism of a personal kind. Occasional letters followed until, on Nov. 14th, in the Halifax *Herald,* the writer fiercely attacked the Crown lands management and an alleged manipulation of 75,000 acres in Cape Breton by Mr. A. C. Ross, a prominent Liberal. On Nov. 23rd, he charged that 500,000 acres of Crown lands in the Counties of Inverness and Victoria had been granted to an American syndicate which had not, it was alleged, adhered to the terms first made and had systematically shipped the timber to United States pulp-mills. Moreover, these terms were said to have been modified from time to time and always in the interest of this North River Lumber Company. The Cape Breton charge evoked a reply from the Premier which appeared in the press of Nov. 29th:

> In April, 1898, Mr. A. C. Ross made application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for about 75,000 acres of Crown lands, being all the ungranted land in the County of Cape Breton. I had no knowledge of Mr. Ross' intention to make this application, and no knowledge of the application having been made, until some time afterwards, when it was brought to my attention by the officials in the Department of Crown Lands. I thereupon conferred with the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, now the Hon. Mr. Justice Longley, and expressed to him a strong opinion that no grant should issue upon such application. No grants were ever made upon that application and subsequently the deposits made on account thereof were refunded to Mr. Ross. In November, 1899, the Dominion Coal Company made an application for purchase, or, in the alternative, for a lease of 30,000 acres of Crown lands in Cape Breton. This application was considered by the Government.

Ultimately, after several conferences, it was decided to lease to the Company certain timber limits with the privilege of using specified timber of certain sizes. A grant of 534 acres and leases covering 10,500 acres, all told, were given without title in the land and reserving settler's rights and public rights in the Crown. "The remaining 65,000 acres included in the application were neither granted nor leased and continue open for application on the part of the public." With the publication of this letter *The Herald* printed an editorial apology: "We willingly accept Mr. Murray's statements and desire to express regret for having permitted what might be construed as reflections upon his personal integrity to be made in our columns." On Nov. 30th, "Nova Scotian" returned to the charge as to the Inverness and Victoria allegations, and on Dec. 9th, replied at length to the Premier's letter as to Cape Breton. He declared it to be not a personal reflection but a matter of Governmental responsibility and charged that for nearly a year and a half Mr. Ross had controlled these lands before selling out to the Company. The following was the case as he described it and, in view of which, *The Herald* practically withdrew its previous apology:

18th April, 1898—Mr. Ross applied for the lands.
22nd July, 1899—Mr. Ross deposited $1,000.
4th Nov., 1899—Dominion Coal Company applied for the lands.
23rd Dec., 1899—Crown Land Department makes record that Mr. Ross "has transferred all his interest in the land" to the Dominion Coal Company and directs repayment of his money.
23rd Dec., 1899—$1,000 repaid to Mr. Ross.
27th Dec., 1899—Survey of lands ordered by Attorney-General Longley.
15th Feb., 1901—$50 repaid to Mr. Ross.

Meantime, on May 2nd, a small Conference of leading Conservatives called by Mr. C. E. Tanner, K.C., was held in Halifax and attended by Messrs. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., A. B. Crosby, ex-Mayor of Halifax, A. C. Bell, ex-M.P., J. C. O'Mullin, of Halifax and others. Mr. A. L. Davison, of Middleton, was appointed Provincial organizer and a feature of the occasion was an address from Mr. W. B. Ross, K.C., who, up to the late Federal elections, had been a Liberal and was said to have been originally appointed to the Directorate of the Dominion Coal Company upon the suggestion of the Provincial Government. Speaking at Middleton on July 13th, Mr. A. C. Bell made a vigorous attack upon the Government. "To preserve its useless life the Liberal Government has invaded the fields of the County Councils and has diverted a large part of the road and bridge moneys to the hands of party workers. They are in the habit of making all Provincial appointments in such a manner as to monopolize every position for the members of their own party. So far as possible they have closed every public position to the Conservatives, and have filled those positions with men whose sole qualification is to

have been, or to be expected to prove, useful in the work of keeping Liberals in office." Candidates were nominated by the Conservatives in various constituencies in view of a possible general election, and including Cumberland, Pictou, and Colchester Counties and Cape Breton. A Provincial Conservative Convention met in Halifax, on December 14th, and passed a series of Resolutions which may be summarized as follows:

1. Condemnation of the Government's partisan methods, its secret enactment of legislation, and arbitrary and injurious action in taking the control of streets, in 1903, out of the hands of town councils; denunciation of the appointment of members of the Legislature as criminal prosecutors; advocacy of Judicial revision of voters' lists instead of revision by partisan Sheriffs removable at the pleasure of the Government; favouring a law to prevent members of the Legislature from entering into contracts with the Government, or being employed by it; urging the creation of a broader and less cumbersome system of franchise and registration of voters.

2. Urging radical changes in the Educational system: (a) In simplifying and otherwise improving the curriculum in the schools; (b) in taking greater care to avoid unnecessary changes in the matter of text-books which impose such heavy burdens upon parents; (c) in enlarging the supply of efficient teachers, by materially increasing the Government grants to common school teachers; (d) in taking steps to provide that there should be schools in those parts of the country, where so many sections are now without schools, so as to insure to every child in the Province a common school education; (e) in giving cities and incorporated towns the exclusive right to appoint school commissioners.

3. Advocating reforms in the Government treatment of Agriculture along the following lines: (a) the introduction of improved live stock; (b) the procuring of new and productive varieties of seeds; (c) the adoption of better methods in the production and marketing of products of the dairy, the orchard and the poultry yard; (d) the improvement of cultivation and the increase and preservation of the fertility of the soil.

4. Declaring that it was time for an intelligent plan of construction in the matter of railways; favouring immediate and proper encouragement to construction in eastern Nova Scotia as an imperative requirement of its extensive farming, fishing, mining and lumbering interests; declaring that the "wasteful system of road expenditure under Government Commissioners should be discontinued"; condemning the present grants as inadequate and favouring "modern methods of building, repairing and preserving roads."

5. Urging that sweeping changes in the Provincial Administration of Justice were necessary; that the Attorney-General should take steps to stop "the prostitution of the Criminal law to serve the interests of politicians and private persons"; that it was intolerable that private prosecutors, without official sanction, should be allowed to change and amend charges of murder and similar grave offences; that a rigid enforcement of Temperance laws should be insisted upon and new and effective legislation enacted; that magistrates and constables should be made more amenable to the inspection of the Attorney-General's Department.

6. "That we pledge ourselves, if returned to power, in one year thereafter, to cause a vote of the electors of the Province to be taken upon the question of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province and, if a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in favour of Prohibition, we further pledge ourselves to enact a prohibitory law at the next Session of the Legislature after such vote is taken."

7. Declaring that the Department of Mines should be re-organized and the Provincial Mining areas be systematically and completely explored; that a Government assay plant and other appliances be at once established; that a special effort should be made to revive gold mining by the reduction or abolition of the royalty and by other substantial aid; that the Government should investigate the practicability of deep metalliferous mining with generous aid in the sinking of deep experimental shafts in the gold districts ; that the Government should provide a system of special life insurance for the Miners; that the workmen of the Joggins Mines should be paid by the Government the wages due them when the operating Company went into liquidation; and that legislation be enacted protecting workmen from such losses in future.

8. Favouring hearty support in bringing before the public the magnitude and needs of the Fishing industry ; providing facilities for proper exhibits of fish at Provincial and other Fairs ; encouragng by grants and otherwise the development of the best type of fishing craft.

9. Urging the preparation of information as to the vacant lands of the Province so as to encourage settlers ; and the obtaining of special information as to the industries and capabilities of the Province generally.

10. Suggesting the audit of the Public Accounts by an officer, independent of the Government and responsible to the Legislature—his signature to be necessary to the payment of all appropriations.

11. Condemning such Acts, whether Federal or Provincial, as that recently passed at Ottawa regarding salaries, indemnities and pensions and that passed at Halifax relating to Stipendiary magistrates.

Politics and Public Affairs in New Brunswick

On Dec. 30th, 1904, Ald. Robert Maxwell, of St. John (Conservative), had been elected to the Legislature over Mr. A. O. Skinner (Liberal), by a vote of 3118 to 3011. At the same time in St. John County, Mr. James Lowell (Liberal) had defeated Mr. M. A. Agar (Conservative) by 1042 to 628. Both seats had formerly been held by the Government. In the City election there was an agreement that no money should be spent and Mr. Maxwell stood as a pronounced Prohibitionist. On Feb. 3rd the announcement was made of the appointment of Hon. F. J. Sweeney, as Surveyor-General, in the Tweedie Government, and of Mr. Wendell Phillip Jones as Solicitor-General. Both were re-elected by acclamation but, in the latter case, charges were made against the returning officer of having improperly refused the nomination papers of a would-be opponent to Mr. Jones. Nothing, however, was definitely proved though the party papers bandied charges and counter charges to and fro. Mr. Robert Murray (Liberal) was also elected by acclamation for Northumberland.

The 3rd Session of the Eleventh Legislature was opened on March 9th by Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Snowball. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the change in the Governor-Generalship; to the adverse decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the matter of Provincial representation at Ottawa and its reduction as a result of the last Census; to the average prosperity of the people during the past year but with regret at the specific depression in the Lumber

industry; to the attention given to the mining interests by his Government; to the legislation authorizing the Government to deal with the water power at Grand Falls, the preliminary steps taken for its development, the $50,000 deposit which had been made by the promoters as a guarantee, and the hope of large manufacturing industries at that point in the near future, together with a considerable distribution of electrical energy; to the progressive development of the coal areas of Queen's, Sunbury, and Kent, and the expectation of a considerable Provincial revenue therefrom; to the Government's policy of continuous pressure upon the Federal authorities in regard to increased Provincial subsidies and for a settlement of its demand for a portion of the Halifax Fisheries award; to the Commission appointed at the last Session for the consideration of Factory legislation and the measure which would now be submitted; to the investigation of the Provincial Hospital affair, which had been in progress; to the success of the Consolidated School at Kingston founded by the liberality of Sir W. C. Macdonald; to promised legislation amending the Liquor License Act, the Probate Act and Game Law, the Supreme Court Act, and the laws relating to Automobiles and Life and Accident Insurance.

The Address was moved by Mr. Isaac W. Carpenter and seconded by Mr. James Lowell. They both congratulated the Government upon its business policy in fostering the natural resources and development of the Province. Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, the Opposition Leader, was not quite so gratulatory. Referring to the proposed amendment of the Supreme Court Act, he said that $40,000 had just been spent upon a revision of the law and now, it appeared, they would have to begin all over again. The absence of reference to agriculture in the Address was, he thought, a glaring omission. The Government's dairying policy had been a failure. "I find now that the only county holding its own with respect to dairying is King's." As to Mining conditions he quoted the Attorney-General as promising in 1902 royalties of $50,000 on coal in King's County. Last year the amount collected was $700! A line of railway was to be built from Chipman to Fredericton with guaranteed bonds of $250,000. It was not yet in sight. As to the increased Subsidies and the Halifax Award matter the Government had been chasing rainbows. He favoured the encouragement of nature study and school garden work; advocated a general system of school consolidation; suggested the establishment of short courses in live-stock, judging and feeding, and in poultry raising amongst the farmers; wanted more effective organization of Farmers' Institutes and the formation of Women's Institutes in rural districts; urged greater efforts on behalf of good roads and the placing of road expenditure in charge of the Municipalities; advocated proper laws for the prevention of fires, the survey of forest areas, and a division between settlement and non-settlement lands. The Premier replied briefly on

the following day and the Address passed without division. In the course of his remarks Mr. Tweedie observed that his Government had lost one seat and won 19 since taking office in 1900; declared that the Opposition opposed everything and instanced the Highway Act as a beneficial bit of legislation which Mr. Hazen had denounced; stated that if there was anything irregular in the Carleton election, the Hon. Mr. Jones would be the first to recognize it and to resign his seat. "This Government will not be a party to any improper means of running elections, for this Province must keep its skirts clear, and not get the reputation of some of the other Provinces." On March 16th Mr. Premier Tweedie moved, seconded by Hon. L. P. Farris, a Resolution which passed unanimously and which, after recapitulating the terms of the Judicial Committee's decision and various Orders-in-Council relating to the other Provinces, proceeded as follows:

Therefore it is Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this House the earnest attention of the Government of Canada should be drawn to the effect of said Order-in-Council and Statutes, respectively, relating to the admission to the Union of British Columbia and Manitoba and it should be requested to take such action as may be necessary in order to restore the four original Provinces to the position in which they would have been but for Orders-in-Council, and legislation passed subsequently to the British North America Act, 1867, in respect to which such Provinces were not consulted and to which they were not parties. 2nd. That in the Act for the creation of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it should not be provided that the British North America Act shall apply to them as if they were in the Union originally and the rights of the original Provinces as to representation should not be affected by the creation of such new Provinces. 3rd. That in justice to the other Provinces, particularly New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which have no opportunity for enlargement of their areas, it should have been provided and should now be provided that for the purposes of representation the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, the population of which is the basis of representation, should be deemed to be as they were at the time of Confederation or that some just and equitable provision should be made to save the other original Provinces and also Prince Edward Island from loss of representation.

In this matter there was no trace of party feeling. As in Prince Edward Island everyone seemed to favour some Federal legislation or Amendment to the British North America Act which would preserve to the Province its electoral place in Confederation despite any continued reduction in its population. How this could be done was not made very clear, but the contention as to the original view was certainly strong. The St. John *Sun*, on March 20th, made the following comment in this respect: "It was undoubtedly not the intention of the founders of Confederation that any one of the original Provinces should lose any part of the representation assigned to it at Confederation. The Fathers never dreamed that Ontario would grow more slowly than Quebec. They thought it possible that the Maritime Provinces might, in some decade, fail to keep pace with Quebec, but were certain

that there would be no such diminution as five per cent. in the proportion of an increase as compared with all Canada."

During the Session the Winding Ledges question excited some renewed discussion. A Company of which Hon. John Costigan, M.P., was a member, sought incorporation at Ottawa, after failing to get it at Fredericton, for the right to construct and operate a dam at the Winding Ledges on the St. John River, in Madawaska County, from any point on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and connecting with a similar dam on the opposite side of the river. The concern also sought the privilege of holding logs coming down the river and of sorting out its own before sending the others forward. The New Brunswick lumbermen strenuously objected to the proposal on the ground of obstruction and delay to their business, while the Provincial Government opposed it because the rights sought were purely Provincial in character and because powers interfering with navigation, etc., should, they declared, be subject to their jurisdiction. A committee of St. John lumbermen was in Ottawa on March 22nd and submitted a vigorous protest. Mr. A. S. White, lately a member of the Provincial Government, had been officially appointed to join in this representation. The subject was debated in the Legislature on March 20th when the Premier declared the proposed Federal legislation to be an interference with Treaty rights and Provincial rights and the rights the Legislature had given another Company in the near neighbourhood. The Attorney-General (Mr. Pugsley) took strong ground against interference with Provincial rights:

> The British North America Act enacts that Provincial Legislatures shall have the exclusive right to incorporate companies with Province objects. The legislation now sought at Ottawa comes within this rule, and I think it very unfortunate that Parliament should seek to enact such legislation, which is liable to bring about a clash of authority. It has been held by the Judicial Committee that a railway built to the border of the State of Maine was in the exclusive power of the Legislature, it being for a Provincial object, and I submit that this is a case of the same kind.

In addressing the Private Bills Committee at Ottawa on Mar. 22nd, Mr. A. S. White laid stress upon the matter as infringing the Ashburton Treaty which provided for the free and unobstructed navigation of the St. John River. It would also allow the diversion of the logs, enable the lumber to be sawn in Maine, and thus cause the Province the loss of a large industry. A speaker for the Lumbermen declared that they owned 18,000 square miles of timber lands and had their mills at the mouth of the River and that the projected Company had as promoters men who were chiefly Americans, without Canadian interests, and backed by the Bangor and Aroostoock Railway Company, of Maine. The work of sorting the million logs coming down the River would, moreover, cause delays of at least a month

and, according to another speaker, destroy eventually two millions worth of mill property at St. John and Fredericton and throw 1,500 men out of employment. On Mar. 21st a strong Resolution of protest, moved by the Premier and seconded by the Opposition Leader, passed the New Brunswick Legislature by a vote of 34 to 2. Mr. Costigan's proposals did not pass the Federal House.

Another subject discussed in the Legislature was the position of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie, on March 23rd, referred to the bad financial condition of the Railway; to the necessity of expenditure on the road-bed, on bridge renewals, on new stock and on general repairs; and to the offer of Mr. George McAvity to take over the management if certain conditions were guaranteed, and continued: "After considerable hesitation, and a thorough audit of the books of the Company, as well as a careful examination of the road; and being satisfied that unless the advances were made, the operation of the Railway would stop; and in view of the certainty which the Government felt that it will be taken over and operated as part of the Grand Trunk Pacific system; as well as the fact that the object of assisting the road was to develop the coal areas, the property of the Province; the opinion of the Executive Council was that it would be disastrous to the public interests if the undertaking were to be allowed to collapse; and, accordingly, arrangements were made with the Bank to make the necessary advance ($30,000) upon the understanding that the requisite legislation should be asked for during the present Session."

On April 12th, Mr. Douglas Hazen took strong exception to the whole project and the policy of the Government in this connection. He stated that in 1901 the first guarantee of bonds, amounting to $250,000, had passed the House without very much criticism, the securities appearing to be ample and the object of developing the coal fields of Queen's and Sunbury a good one. In 1902 the original terms were modified; in 1903 only 15 miles of road from Fredericton toward Chipman had been built and the House was asked for another $200,000 to enable the Company to purchase the Central Railway. Now another $250,000 was asked. Some vigorous language followed: "From first to last this scheme has been a sink-hole of extravagance, mismanagement, and speculation, and has been the exploiting ground for boodlers, speculators and political pets." After the debate he moved, seconded by Mr. J. K. Flemming, an Opposition Resolution asking that "all facts in connection with the management of, and expenditure of public moneys made in connection with, the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company be inquired into and ascertained and for that purpose that a Royal Commission be appointed with power to call witnesses and take evidence under oath." After debate the motion was rejected by 11 votes to 28. On May 3rd, following, Senator G. G. King and Mr. George

McAvity were appointed by the Government as Commissioners with authority to make a full inquiry and report as to the condition and liabilities of the Railway.

During the Session the Opposition took exception to the management of the Legislative Library as being behind the times, and the perennial subject of the Attorney-General's fees and travelling expenses, over and above his salary, was discussed. The financial condition of the Province was also criticized and, on April 14th, in discussing an Act for further aid in the building of permanent bridges and other public works, a Resolution was moved declaring that, "in view of the large and rapidly increasing debt of the Province it is unwise, at the present time, to issue debentures for such a large sum as $300,000 for the construction of bridges, some of which are not permanent in their character and should be provided for out of the ordinary revenues of the Province." The division was a strictly party one of 10 to 24. Mr. S. S. Ryan (April 11th) presented the annual Report of the Committee on Agriculture, stating (1) that in future grants to roller mills the bond for operation should be made a ten years' agreement instead of a five years' one, and that fuller returns should be required as to production of flour, etc.; (2) that within the past three years the Agricultural Societies had purchased $37,000 worth of pure-bred stock and were being encouraged to do better; (3) that it would be wise for the Government to make arrangements for supplying seed-wheat at cost price in certain localities; (4) that more attention should be given by the Department of Agriculture to the encouragement of poultry production. On April 7th the following Resolution was approved by both sides of the House and passed unanimously:

Whereas the New Brunswick Southern Railway Company connecting the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Town of St. Stephen in said Province, passes through a populous and important farming district, including the Town and Parish of St. George, the seat of the Canadian red granite industry, of a large pulp mill and of several sardine canning plants; and

Whereas the said Railway may be connected at small expense with the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway system at the said City of St. John and at the Town of St. Stephen with the system of United States railways terminating at the City of Calais in the State of Maine and may be made an important feeder of the Intercolonial Railway and a connecting line between the Canadian Government system of railways and the great railway systems of the United States by way of the Washington County Railway, the Maine Central and the Boston & Maine Railway; and

Whereas in the opinion of this House the connection which would be established between the United States and a large section of the Maritime Provinces by the acquirement of said Railway by the Dominion Government would enure to the prosperity of the country generally and would ensure a continuous and satisfactory railway and mail service to the people residing along the line of said railway;

Therefore be it enacted by this House that it would be greatly to the benefit of the people of the Maritime Provinces, particularly of that portion of the country traversed by the said New Brunswick Southern

Railway, as well as of advantage to the Intercolonial Railway, that the Dominion Government should acquire the said New Brunswick Southern Railway and this House should respectfully urge the Federal Government to acquire the said New Brunswick Southern Railway provided that it can be secured at a fair and reasonable price and to operate the same as part of the Intercolonial Railway system.

The Legislature was prorogued on April 14th. Meanwhile, on March 1st the Commissioners appointed in 1904 to inquire into the necessity of a Factory Act for the Province—Mr. John Palmer, Chairman, Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, Messrs. Charles McDonald, M. J. Kelly and Kilgour Shives—reported the investigation of factories at St. John, Campbellton, Newcastle, Chatham, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock, St. Stephen and Moncton with, upon the whole, fairly creditable conditions. Some improvements might be suggested but "the weight of testimony was that, while there was no objection to a Factory Act, no absolute necessity existed for it at the present time." No complaints were made by employees and a feeling was found among the larger manufacturers that legislation might interfere with the investment of capital in the Province.

At a meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance on May 17th, the License Act amendments of the past Legislative Session were reviewed. One of these made it illegal for the Commissioners to grant a vendor whose license had expired more than one extension; another made it impossible to grant more than one retail or wholesale license to one person, firm or corporation. Another fixed the age limit for employment in the Liquor business at 18 years. Various other proposals of the Temperance people had not been accepted by the Government or included in this legislation and the official Report denounced the Government, especially in connection with St. John City affairs. The Temperance people were urged to take political action and to endeavour to replace the present Government by one in sympathy with their views and aspirations.

The proposed re-adjustment of Provincial Subsidies came up in various forms during the year. On motion of Mr. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B., Parliament had discussed it on March 6th and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had intimated the advisability of a Conference with the Provinces to deal with this and other questions. On July 14th Mr. Premier Tweedie announced at Ottawa that an early meeting of the Provincial Premiers would be held in this connection, and on Sept. 27th the Hon. W. Pugsley intimated that they were awaiting an invitation from the Federal authorities. A Conservative view of this matter was given by the Moncton *Times* on August 19th: "The practice hitherto pursued of squandering Provincial money and then, when an emergency comes of rushing to the Dominion Treasury for succour, has developed a most vicious disregard of the principles of honesty and economy. There is no use mincing matters—New Brunswick

has already reached the stage in which the Government has to make a selection between bankruptcy, greatly increased taxation, or greatly impaired public service." The ignoring of party ties and a change of Government were urged. On Dec. 7th a Cabinet meeting was held at Fredericton and the Solicitor-General appointed a Special Commissioner to investigate certain charges against public officials.

Public Affairs in Prince Edward Island

On Jan. 23rd a meeting of the Liberal members of the Island Legislature was held and a reconstruction of the Cabinet discussed. During the previous year Messrs. Benjamin Rogers and James W. Richards had resigned and Messrs. R. C. McLeod, Joseph Reid and George Forbes now decided to take similar action. On Jan. 24th the reconstructed Ministry was announced as follows:

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General	Hon. Arthur Peters.
Commissioner of Public Works	Hon. J. H. Cummiskey.
Provincial Treasurer, Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture	Hon. Samuel E. Reid.
Ministers without Portfolio	Hon. Peter McNutt.
	Hon. George Simpson.
	Hon. George E. Hughes.
	Hon. Francis L. Haszard.
	Hon. George Godkin.
	Hon. Benjamin Gallant.

The most prominent of the accessions to the Cabinet were, probably, Mr. S. E. Reid, who had been in the Legislature since 1898 and a Speaker of the House and Mr. F. L. Haszard, K.C., who had been for some time Recorder of Charlottetown. Meantime, the Premier was without a seat in the Legislature owing to his opponent and himself having received an even number of votes in the late general election.* Neither candidate had, as yet, taken any action, and the returning officer had made no actual return for the constituency but had merely stated that the two candidates had an equal vote. When the Legislature met early in February, however, a new election was ordered by Resolution of the House which then adjourned to await the result. The Premier was returned by acclamation. On February 23rd, the Hon. S. E. Reid, was re-elected by a majority of 387. It may be added here that an election petition against the return of Hon. J. H. Cummiskey was tried on October 27th; that corruption by agents without the knowledge or consent of the respondent was admitted; and that the seat was declared vacant. Elected by a majority of only two at the general elections, Mr. Cummiskey was returned on Nov. 22nd by a majority of over seventy.

The first Session of the new Legislature was opened on February 24th by Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. D. A. MacKinnon, with

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 333-70.

a Speech from the Throne which referred to the unfortunate shortage of crops in the past season owing to the dry winter; mentioned the change in the Governor-Generalship of Canada; expressed regret that the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council had decided adversely to the Province in the matter of reduced representation at Ottawa under the last decennial Census; stated that the question of the increased Provincial Subsidies and the distribution of the Halifax Fisheries Award were still pending but with hope of a satisfactory adjustment; promised to present to the Legislature a proposal for the funding of the Provincial Debt and the consequent saving of a large sum in yearly interest; described the Government's action in importing a quantity of hay for distribution to those needing it, in view of the great scarcity of fodder, and expressed regret that the unusual stoppage of communication with the mainland, owing to stormy weather, had delayed its delivery; referred to the great success of the Provincial Exhibition in the past year and the increase in the tourist traffic in the Island.

Dr. A. E. Douglas was unanimously elected Speaker and the Hon. George Simpson acted as Leader of the House in the absence of the Premier. The Legislature adjourned on the following day, after passing the Address in reply, as well as a Resolution regarding the vacancy in King's County and the unprecedented case of two candidates having the same vote. Mr. J. A. Mathieson, Opposition Leader, interjected, however, a series of questions as to the hay importation and the exact circumstances connected with its distribution. He spoke of cattle dying for want of fodder but Mr. Simpson, in replying, denied any such extreme need and fully described the system of distribution and sale. Some 1492 tons of hay were now, he said, at Pictou, N.S., or in transit, and 1780 tons more had been contracted for. Charges of discrimination and unfairness in supplying the hay were freely made by the Opposition and as freely denied by the Government; while fear was expressed that the transaction would finally involve the Province in considerable loss as a result of the detention of supplies on the mainland owing to the winter steamers having been held up for a month past.

The most important measure of the Session, when it resumed work, was probably the Prohibition Act amendments. By this new effort to compel enforcement of an already stringent law it was enacted that: (1) It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to examine on oath all drunkards as to where they obtained the liquor which was partially, or wholly, the cause of their drunkenness, and a refusal to give information to the satisfaction of the Magistrate shall be deemed contempt of court; (2) the giving of this information will not disqualify such person from being a competent witness in the prosecution against a liquor-seller; (3) druggists selling for medicinal purposes shall be obliged to keep a register of all sales and the inspector will have the right to

visit druggists and examine the certificates, prescriptions and register of all sales; (4) a physician giving a prescription for other than strictly medicinal purposes shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

Another measure (presented by the Premier) provided that anyone prosecuting a member of the Legislature for breach of the Independence of the Legislature Act should be compelled to deposit $200 with the Prothonotary. The Opposition contended that this was a further encouragement to corrupt practices and made the obtaining of justice a still more difficult and expensive task in electoral or legislative matters. The Bill passed in due course on a party vote. A Bill was passed consolidating the Provincial Debt and saving an estimated sum of $6,000; the City of Charlottetown was empowered to install its electric lighting and gas plant and Summerside to establish waterworks and sewerage. Resolutions were passed, unanimously and jointly by both sides of the House, calling upon the Dominion Government to fulfil the terms of Union with respect to the provision of continuous communication between the Island and the mainland and regarding the reduction of the Provincial representation at Ottawa from six to four members, owing to the decrease of the Province in population.

This matter of winter communication with the mainland was the vital issue of the year. The extremely severe winter had resulted in shutting the Island off from the mainland for weeks through the steamers being unable to cross the Straits. Upon the top of this had come the scarcity of fodder and the tying up of much of the hay arranged for distribution and sale by the Government. The losses in trade resulting from this situation, the depreciation in farm stock, the hardships of travelling in small ice-boats, the irregularity in mails, etc., had combined to produce great discontent and pronounced agitation in favour of some kind of permanent and effective communication. On March 10th a Convention was held at Charlottetown with representatives from every part of the Island present. The following comprehensive Resolutions were passed:

Whereas, this Province entered the Canadian Federation under these explicit terms as to communication: 'Efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion';

And whereas, these terms have not been fulfilled to the great hardship of the people and the detriment of the Province;

And whereas, a Tunnel under the Straits from Carleton Head Cove to Money Point, as already surveyed and reported on by Sir Douglas Fox, is a possible completion of said terms of Confederation;

Therefore resolved, that this meeting call upon the Federal Government to fulfil the said terms of the Union forthwith by causing such Tunnel to be constructed at the earliest possible moment;

Further, that pending the construction of such tunnel we demand

the daily communication by navigation by the construction and operation of a third powerful steamer of the most approved ice-breaking type and that one of the steamers be used on the Western route in winter; also that the Provincial Government be requested to urge incessantly on the Federal Government the absolute necessity of completing the terms of Confederation;

And that our claims for compensation for the non-fulfilment of such terms be yearly served upon the Federal authorities.

It was afterwards stated that Mr. M. J. Haney, the well-known contractor of Toronto, had offered to build this tunnel (7½ miles) for $10,000,000. Messrs. Joseph Reid, M.L.A., J. E. B. McCready, Neil McQuarrie, K.C., and Rev. Father A. E. Burke were appointed a delegation to wait upon the Federal Government. They were received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Finance Minister on April 1st and were accompanied by the Senators and members from the Island. An elaborate Memorandum was presented enlarging upon the terms of the above quoted Resolution and declaring that such a Tunnel as was proposed would earn enough to help in wiping out the large deficit on the Prince Edward Island Railway; that it would increase the earnings of the Intercolonial, change the value of public utilities generally, and remove the telegraph monopoly; that it would benefit Provincial trade, commerce, and agriculture, by greatly cheapening freight rates which were now almost prohibitive; that it would very soon double or treble both the population and prosperity of the Island. Addressing a meeting at Alberton on May 30th Mr. McQuarrie said, in this connection, that "since our union with the Dominion in 1873 all our farm machinery and all other manufactured articles have been purchased from the other Provinces and our own money, instead of adding to our wealth, has gone to swell the coffers of manufacturers in other parts of Canada; that on account of the great irregularity in transportation with the mainland our farming, fishing and commercial classes are most seriously handicapped; that our exports have never received the full benefit of the high prices paid in other markets; and that the $30,000 received from the Dominion annually in compensation for our losses is an insignificant and paltry sum as our actual losses could, without difficulty, be reckoned at half a million dollars a year."

It was announced on May 8th that a Government delegation composed of the Premier, the Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. George Simpson and Hon. F. L. Haszard would proceed to Ottawa at once to press this and other matters upon Federal attention. The delegates were backed up by preceding Resolutions of the Legislature. That one dealing with the communication question had urged the pre-Confederation compact and understanding of the people; had pointed to the fact that no improvements had been effected since 1901 while service was frequently interrupted; had declared that the Island's loss of population was largely due to this inadequacy of communication with the mainland; had urged

the benefits of Tunnel construction and the vital needs of the people in this respect. Two clauses of this Address may be quoted:

> That in consequence of the irregular and insufficient winter service incalculable losses have been sustained not only by the people of this Province but by all the business-houses in Canada, having business to transact with Prince Edward Island; goods in transit of a perishable nature are rendered valueless, other goods by reason of delay are injured in quality or arrive too late to find their market; and the course of business is so seriously disturbed as to cause serious financial loss.
>
> That the present means of communication are so inefficient as to render it almost impossible to carry on any manufacturing industries that require to import any of their raw material or export their products: And in the past this has had the effect of preventing many such industries being established and has injured, and in some instances closed, those already existing, and the loss occasioned thereby has been very great. In short, the business and social life of the whole community has been practically paralyzed. The strong feeling here aroused by reason of the grievances complained of was recently expressed in the Memorial to your Government by a delegation representing the Board of Trade, the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province.

The delegation left for Ottawa on May 22nd and duly presented their case. During the Parliamentary Session at Ottawa measures were taken to provide a new steamer on the Straits' route and an inquiry was ordered by the Minister of Public Works into the Tunnel project. Meanwhile, on April 7th, the Sydney (N.S.) Board of Trade and declared in favour of the Tunnel scheme and a joint meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association had listened to an address by the Rev. Father Burke on May 3rd and afterwards endorsed the proposal.

Government and Political Affairs in Manitoba

There was a good deal of talk during the year in the political circles of Manitoba as to the post of Lieutenant-Governor. Sir D. H. McMillan's term was nearing its conclusion though it could, of course, be renewed. There were rumours, in this connection, however, as to differences of opinion amongst local Liberals and these were accentuated by Mr. Greenway's criticism at Ottawa of the Lieut.-Governor for not disallowing the Provincial Registration Bill, and by the persistent putting forward of the name of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, a wealthy wholesale merchant of Winnipeg, as the next appointee. No action was taken up to the end of 1905; no changes occurred in the Provincial Government; Mr. C. J. Mickle remained the acting Leader of the Liberal Opposition; and the only bye-election taking place was at Mountain on April 27th where a successor was chosen to Mr. Thomas Greenway who, after twenty-five years in Provincial politics and in the representation of the constituency in the Legislature, had retired and been elected as a Liberal member of the House of Commons. His plurality in 1903 had been 344.

The Conservative candidate was Mr. D. A. McIntyre; the

Liberal candidate Mr. J. B. Baird. The former was nominated at a Convention at Baldur on Apl. 14th when Mr. Premier Roblin delivered an elaborate and notable address. The burden of his speech was the Boundary question and, incidentally, the School issue. He declared that Manitoba was being shorn of territory which properly belonged to her; that the Province was not being given fair play at Ottawa owing to its determination to preserve a free non-sectarian school system; that before the time of the Laurier Government she had been robbed by the Federal power of public lands, timber and minerals; that extension of the Province to Hudson's Bay was now being deliberately delayed if not prevented; that construction of the much-needed Hudson's Bay Railway was, therefore, checked. He demanded extension of the Province to the borders of that great arm of the sea, the consequent right to a sea-port for the projected Hudson's Bay road, and a recognized, complete control over the District of Keewatin. His address concluded with the following appeal:

> Let there be no issue until we have seen justice done to the people of this part of the West. Then we can go back to our party allegiance, back to the party folds, to fight over strictly partisan differences. But until we have done that, I appeal to the electors of Mountain to throw in their lot with us and to show where they stand on April 27 so clearly, so unmistakably, that the voice of this Province will ring throughout Canada as the voice of men of a united province banded together in harmony for patriotic reasons to secure for themselves and their children those constitutional rights, liberties and opportunities for legitimate expansion which they have a right to demand and are determined to secure for this Province; the immediate, fair, just and impartial consideration of those claims which at present is withheld from us by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and those who appear to dictate to him the terms upon which he will act.

The Liberal candidate was nominated on Apl. 17th, also at Baldur, with Mr. J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg *Free Press* as the chief outside speaker. The Government was accused of bringing on the election at a season exceedingly inconvenient to the farmers for the apparent purpose of obtaining a snap vote on Dominion issues of a certain character and of creating a fictitious Boundary issue when there was really none between the parties—the Legislative Resolution of 1901 having been moved by two Liberals and passed unanimously by the Manitoba House. It was claimed that with a support of 31 members in a House of 40 the Government did not really need the support of this constituency and that the only object to be served was that of inflaming public sentiment against the Laurier Administration. As the contest proceeded wild charges of money flowing like water and whiskey in great quantities being "free to the faithful" were made; while it was stated that the constituency was over-run with Government workers and officials.

On Apl. 24th Hon. C. H. Campbell and Hon. J. H. Agnew addressed a meeting for the Government at Mariapolis and on the

following day the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, ex-Premier, spoke at Baldur with Mr. T. C. Norris replying for the Liberals. During this week nearly all the members of the Provincial Cabinet were in the constituency speaking while Mr. Greenway, M.P., Mr. T. C. Norris, ex-M.L.A., Messrs. John Crawford, M.P., S. J. Jackson, M.P., and Edward Brown of Portage la Prairie were the chief Liberal speakers. The latter endeavoured to bring local issues to the front such as the Canadian Northern guarantees, the Liquor license administration and the alleged mismanagement of Provincial lands. But the Government supporters kept the one question of Federal power *versus* Provincial rights before the people. The Winnipeg *Telegram* put the matter on Apl. 20th as follows:

> The Provincial Government is not appealing for support on its own record. That can be enquired into and judged on another occasion. Neither is Mr. Roblin asking for endorsement for himself or his Government in any way except on the stand they are taking in defence of Provincial rights. It is not that he needs a larger majority in the Legislature. He is simply asking the people to declare whether they want the rights and privileges enjoyed by other Provinces conferred on Manitoba.

The intervention of Mgr. Sbarretti, the secondary issue of the Autonomy Bill, the general question of Public as against Separate Schools, were freely discussed by the one side and avoided by the other. The result of the contest was a substantial victory for the Roblin Government and the election of Mr. McIntyre by a majority of 146. Mr. Baird, however, obtained 764 votes or nearly 200 more than Mr. McIntyre had won in 1903. The Conservatives increased their vote from 567 to 910. At Ottawa the Opposition construed the result as a set-back for the Dominion Government and a distinct diminution of Mr. Greenway's *prestige*. The Liberals made the usual Opposition charges, in every Province and in Federal affairs, of corrupt influences and action. No protest was registered, however, against the successful candidate.

A much-discussed incident of the year was the charge made against the Liberal organizer in the Federal elections of 1904 —Mr. R. E. A. Leech—and certain deputy returning officers, of having manipulated the voters' lists of the Province. The matter was taken up by the Provincial Attorney-General and the Conservative press and various charges were freely bandied about. The case as developed in Provencher will indicate the nature of these allegations. Several well-known Conservative voters, on presenting themselves at the polls at various subdivisions of that riding on Nov. 3rd, the day of the general elections, were told that they had no vote as their names were not on the voters' lists. The names of these men figured on the Provincial lists and had been, therefore, included on those lists when sent to Ottawa in the regular way for the purpose of preparing Dominion lists. After the elections the Provincial authorities

ordered the arrest of the local returning officer and then of his deputies. They were released on heavy bail and at the preliminary hearing of Kittson, one of the deputies, on Feb. 1st it was found that the official list and other documents had disappeared.

On Feb. 8th Ayotte, the returning officer, testified before Mr. Magistrate McMicken that he went to Winnipeg and saw R. E. A. Leech, with whom he left the lists to be "fixed." He afterwards went back and enquired for the lists and they were returned to him. "They were not in the same condition as when he left them, as several names were crossed out in red ink. When he received the lists from Ottawa there were no red marks on them. On receiving back the lists he certified them and put them in the ballot boxes. The boxes were then locked and sent to the deputy returning officers." A Provincial warrant was at once sworn out for the arrest of Mr. Leech on the charge of tampering with voters' lists, and it was announced that the Provincial authorities would spare no effort to punish any parties guilty of interfering with the franchise of the people. The late Liberal organizer, who was absent upon his duties as Dominion Lands Inspector, hastened back to Winnipeg and presented himself for trial. The case was enlarged and, on Feb. 24th, Mr. Leech gave evidence in the trial of another deputy, in the Macdonald constituency, charged with a similar offence. His story was as follows:*

He declared that the business of arranging the lists was completed long before the writs were issued, and the work was done solely under his direction, that he had received instructions from nobody and that he alone was responsible. He notified all returning officers that their lists, as received from the King's Printer at Ottawa, must be revised, and that they must bring them to him for that purpose, which was done. These lists were then checked by the clerks in the Winnipeg office of the Liberal organizer with special party lists which had been prepared for the organizers, and copies of which had been sent to every Liberal canvasser throughout the Province. These canvassers' lists re-arranged the voters' lists on a basis suitable to the party; that is to say, that Liberal voters generally were undisturbed, while Conservative voters were, wherever colourable excuse could be found, changed from the customary polls to another and inconvenient sub-division. In this process of change several names were dropped altogether. After the returning officers' lists had been arranged to comply with these other lists by crossing out names in red ink, or by adding others, they were returned to the responsible officers, who thereupon certified them as correct and they were sent out in polling boxes to deputies.

This case and several others went through various legal phases but no convictions were recorded, the indictments against Mr. Leech were thrown out by the Grand Jury and some cases were abandoned by the Crown. The main point in defence and in connection, really, with the lengthy statement given above was that the voters' list does not become an official list until it is certified as correct by the returning officer. Once this is done it becomes a

* NOTE.—Winnipeg despatch to the Toronto *News*, February 25th, 1905.

criminal offence to erase or alter it in any way. This contention was presented by Mr. Justice Perdue to the Jury in one of these cases, against a man named Duggan on Nov. 27th, and the ensuing verdict of not guilty disposed of the subject for the time. An incident which aroused great Liberal indignation was the Provincial Order-in-Council regarding the annual registration of voters which limited the time of registration to one day (June 1st) in accordance with the custom followed since 1903. In the House of Commons at Ottawa, on May 30th, Mr. Greenway declared that this would disfranchise 10 per cent. of the voters in the Province. The Winnipeg *Free Press* on May 2nd and following days claimed that in some constituencies 200 miles would have to be traversed in order to register and that probably 8,000 electors would be practically deprived of their right to vote. The Government stated that the lists were in excellent condition and that one day was quite sufficient for such revision or addition as was necessary.

Meanwhile, a number of important political speeches had been delivered or meetings held in the Province—chiefly upon the Government side. A banquet was given on Jan. 5th to Dr. Roche, M.P., at Minnedosa, with addresses from the Premier, W. D. Staples, M.P., Hon. J. H. Agnew and others. The Boundary question was prominent in the speeches. The annual Convention of the Provincial Young Men's Conservative Association was held in Winnipeg on Jan. 24th with President Adam Reid in the chair. During the next two days, and as a result of consideration by the leaders, this and other similar bodies were merged into one as the Provincial Conservative Association of Manitoba. Of this body the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, K.C., was unanimously elected President with Messrs. Hugh Armstrong, M.L.A., of Portage la Prairie; Dr. S. W. McInnis, M.L.A., of Brandon, and Joseph Bernier, M.L.A., of St. Boniface, as Vice-Presidents. Dr. W. C. Morden was elected Secretary, John Winram, Treasurer, and a Committee was chosen composed of Adam Reid, H. W. Whitla and Sigfus Anderson of Winnipeg; Edward Anderson of Portage la Prairie; W. J. Graham, Melita; N. S. Carey, Carillon; Glen Campbell, M.L.A., Melita. Resolutions were passed endorsing Mr. R. L. Borden's policy; congratulating the Provincial Government upon its Boundary extension advocacy; and urging a Government-owned and controlled Railway to Hudson's Bay.

At Wawanesa, on Feb. 5th a banquet was tendered Mr. A. H. Carroll, M.L.A. Messrs. Rogers, McFadden and Agnew of the Provincial Government were among the speakers. The first-mentioned Minister dealt largely with Federal issues and the last with local financial conditions. Mr. Agnew also strongly supported an educational policy of school consolidation and transportation of scholars in rural districts. Mr. Premier Roblin addressed the Winnipeg Conservative Clubs on Oct. 16th and

dealt mainly with the Boundary question. On Oct. 28th, at the organization of the North Winnipeg Conservative Association, Hon. J. H. Agnew dealt at length with the Government's railway policy and its courage in taking hold of the great question of public ownership. An interesting incident of the year was the King's special grant, dated May 10th, of certain Armorial bearings for the Province of Manitoba, and the receipt of the Royal Warrant as recorded in the College of Arms, London, on June 12th. Another matter of public importance was the demand, through a Memorial sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Mch. 6th, of a number of retired Hudson's Bay employees, or their heirs —under the terms of the original purchase in Assiniboia by Lord Selkirk, as executed in London on June 12th, 1811, and setting apart 7,000,000 acres for the benefit of the Company's employees; the will of Lord Selkirk dated Aug. 7th, 1819; and the Manitoba Act of 1870—for grants of land or their equivalent in cash as follows:

1. For all the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and their wives, who have not yet had their grants from the one-tenth part of Lord Selkirk's estate.
2. For all the children and the grandchildren of the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company of whatever nationality who were born before the 15th of July, 1870.
3. For all those children and grandchildren of retired servants who were born between the 15th of July, 1870, down to date.
4. For all those who may be born from this date down to first of July, 1905. No matter whether born in Manitoba, Keewatin, Mackenzie River, Saskatchewan, Alberta or any other part of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories.

The 1905 Session of the Manitoba Legislature

The 2nd Session of the 11th Provincial Legislature was opened by Lieut.-Governor Sir D. H. McMillan on Dec. 6th, 1904. The Speech from the Throne referred to the retirement of the Earl of Minto and Earl Grey's appointment as Governor-General; to the abundant harvest of the past season and the excellent prices received by the farmers; to the "continued success" of the Government's railway policy and its "increasing benefits" to farmers and producers through more transportation facilities and lower rates; to the growing population of the Province now estimated at 350,000; to promised legislation amending several Acts and including those dealing with Succession duties and Liquor licenses. On the following day the Address was moved by Dr. S. W. McInnis and Mr. David Wilson. The former eulogized the Government's Railway policy. It had given for one thing, higher prices to the farmers. "The crop was now worth $1,200,000 more than it would have been had this legislation not been put through. Certain promises had been made by the Government and had been carried out. The pledges had been kept and not only had they received these cheaper rates but there had been a progressive policy of construction while other

lines had given the same terms as the Canadian Northern. Some 170 miles of additional railway had been built by the Province and the guarantee which had been given of $10,000 a mile compared very favourably with what had been done by the Government at Ottawa, where a bonded indebtedness of $20,000 a mile had been put upon the road which it was about to construct."

The principle of Public Ownership of public utilities as a result of Manitoba's progressive action was now, he declared, "the coming policy of Canada." Mr. Wilson spoke of the position of Winnipeg as being an illustration of Provincial progress. Its assessment in 1902 was $28,615,810 and in 1904, $48,214,950; the bank clearings in 1902 were $188,370,000, and in 1904 had grown to $258,661,122. As to the rural districts the grain area under crop had grown from 536,554 acres in 1883 to 1,506,931 acres in 1893, and to 3,094,790 acres in 1903. He thought it was more than time that the Federal Government should give up its control of the School lands of the Province and urged the extension of the Provincial boundaries to Hudson's Bay. On Dec. 8th Mr. C. J. Mickle spoke briefly on behalf of the Opposition and the Premier concluded the discussion by saying that the Session was called at this late season because of its convenience to many members and, after referring to some minor matters, denounced vigorously the alleged Liberal manipulation of the polling lists during the late Federal elections. He explained the Government's demand for "better terms" from Ottawa on the ground of Manitoba not owning the lands, fisheries, mines, and timber as was the case with the other Provinces and being, therefore, restricted seriously in the raising of revenues and the management of its affairs. Extension of the Province to Hudson's Bay, the consequent ownership of a sea-port, and the possible construction of a railway thereto were urged. The Government ownership of all public utilities was declared to be the Conservative policy. The Address then passed the House unanimously, as well as a measure confirming and ratifying a certain mortgage in connection with Canadian Northern bonds guaranteed under legislation of the preceding Session.

The Legislature resumed its sittings on Jan. 9th, after the holidays, and listened to an interesting presentation of a somewhat academic proposal by Mr. A. H. Carroll, who proposed a return to the old-time system of open voting. He contended that under the present method no man knew that his ballot would be really counted. Open voting would mean less corruption, less expense and a less cumbersome system. Mr. Edmund Briggs, also a Conservative, supported the proposal as preventing the abuses arising from lists prepared by partisans, as raising the dignity of the voter, and as doing away with deceit. On the 12th the debate was resumed. Mr. J. H. Howden (Cons.) quoted Gibbon as attributing in part the downfall of the Roman

Empire to the improper use of the ballot. "The ballot system had not decreased, but increased bribery." Mr. M. J. O'Donahoe (Lib.) championed the workingmen, who would, he thought, lack protection from employers and corporations under any open voting plan. Mr. T. W. Taylor (Cons.) thought the Bill premature, but declared that employers could not now intimidate workmen. A couple of days before this Mr. B. L. Baldwinson (Cons.) had favoured the proposal, though he did not think it should became law without a plebiscite. Mr. C. J. Mickle, for the Opposition, strongly opposed the measure. Mr. W. H. Corbett (Cons.) did not like the Ballot Act. "There was nothing British about it. It made a lot of sneaks of men who wanted to please everybody. Under it you could not even buy a man with any security." Mr. Simpson Walker (Cons.) expressed considerable sympathy with the proposal and, in any case, thought voting should be compulsory and electoral offences come under the penal code. Mr. R. F. Lyons (Cons.) also supported the proposal on Jan. 11th. Mr. Horace Chevrier (Lib.) on Jan. 16th resumed the discussion, and stated that he understood there was enough support in the House to pass the Bill but that the Government did not intend to let that happen. The position of the Opposition, he declared, was clear:

> They joined issue on the principle of the Bill, believing secret voting was a benefit and open voting an evil. This had been proved to demonstration in history. No country would revert to it. If Manitoba did so she would become the laughing stock of the civilized world, would proclaim herself reactionary in a most dangerous degree, as giving no security to individual judgment on the part of electors ; would proclaim herself as throwing the gate wide open to bribery and intimidation.

The measure was further discussed but was not pressed to a division and none of the Ministers spoke upon it. Another proposal which was discussed, but not acted upon, was Mr. T. W. Taylor's Resolution asking for increased representation for Winnipeg on the ground that, with only three members, its population was at least 25 per cent. of that of the whole Province. He spoke of the unevenness of the general representation and instanced La Verandrye with its population of 800, and South Winnipeg with its 5,822 people. Upon motion of the Treasurer, Mr. Agnew, the House on Jan. 29th passed the necessary legislation to take advantage of the Colonial Stock Act for the extension of powers authorizing British Trustees to invest in Colonial securities. The Resolution was unopposed and provided (1) for the payment of any sums which might become payable to British stockholders (in Provincial securities) under any judgment in the United Kingdom and (2) placed on record the opinion of the Legislature that any future Provincial Act "which appears to the Imperial Government to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock, to the injury of the stock-holder, or to involve a departure

from the original contract in regard to the stock, would properly be disallowed."

The usual variety of amendments to the Winnipeg Charter were brought up during the Session. The principal one accepted by the House provided that in the case of any by-law in connection with Section 55 of the Public Parks Act it would be considered to have received the assent of the electors if three-fifths of those duly qualified and actually voting voted for the measure. A Bill for protecting the public interests in streams, rivers, and creeks, intended to protect those engaged in the lumbering trade, and based upon similar Ontario legislation, was passed under the auspices of Hon. C. H. Campbell, Attorney-General. Another measure of Mr. Campbell's provided that offenders under a Municipal Act should not be confined in gaol like ordinary criminals but under special provisions. Frequent references were made in debate to the Federal controversy as to Boundaries, etc., and to the Canadian Northern Railway. Upon the much-discussed point of full control over Provincial Lands the Premier's Report for the Lands Department, presented on Jan. 13th, had the following statement as to the manner in which the Dominion was treating the Province:

> It is necessary once more to call attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Dominion is transferring to the Province the lands to which we are entitled. Of an area of 590,426 acres examined by the Swamp Lands Commissioners it was claimed that only 294,912 acres were swamp lands and of this area 61,417 acres were available for transfer, but that an additional area of 87,840 acres which lie in un-subdivided townships will not be finally transferred until subdivision is made. No intimation is made nor can the Province secure information as to why such a small area is found available for transfer from year to year out of the thousands of acres reported upon as being swamp lands. In addition to the 61,417 acres finally transferred during the year, 5,584 acres were also vested in the Province being a portion of an area of 156,315 acres found to be swamp lands in 1902, but only 26,328 acres of which have as yet been transferred.

An important measure of the Session was the Liquor Act amendment. Speaking in Winnipeg on Jan. 12th, Mr. Premier Roblin stated that the Government, after studying the various proposals of Prohibition, the Gothenburg system, High and Low Licenses, had come to the conclusion that the policy "most in accord with public opinion and best calculated to foster the general principles of temperance and morality," was that of high license. The Bill in the House was promoted by the Attorney-General and was based upon the principles enunciated by him on Jan. 26th, 1904. Speaking upon the 2nd reading on Jan. 23rd Mr. Campbell analysed the measure as (1) restricting commercial travellers' licenses; (2) slightly reducing the retail selling under wholesale licenses; (3) extending the restrictions of wholesale licenses and eliminating the latter, altogether, from villages as well as from rural municipalities; (4) granting no further licenses

in Winnipeg as hotels to new buildings which did not have 50 rooms or more and giving the License Department better control over rural hotel accommodation; (5) changing the limit of Winnipeg licenses from one in 500 to one in 1200; (6) raising the License fee from $150 to $500; (7) raising the age limit at which liquor could be sold to, or delivered by children in hotels from 16 to 18, and doing away with free lunches at bars; (8) forbidding, under penalty of loss of license, the selling of liquor in dark rooms or basements. He gave figures to prove that the Government was steadily improving the enforcement of the present law and declared that these changes would help it to do still more. The measure passed in due course with a division insisted upon by the Opposition on the point that while the Provincial fee was largely increased, the portion payable to the municipalities was the same as before. The Manitoba Methodist Conference on Temperance, it may be added, passed a Resolution on Nov. 30th declaring that this law was not enforced and that the Government was granting a "reckless increase" in the number of licenses. The Legislature was prorogued on Jan. 31st after passing 76 measures out of 99 presented; and putting through important legislation regarding the Canadian Northern Railway. It may be added that one of the Acts approved gave $150,000 toward the work of the Boyne Marsh Drainage District—making the sum total of expenditure thereon $640,000.

Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern Railway

Some important legislation was enacted respecting the Canadian Northern Railway. The Provincial Premier presented two Bills toward the close of the Session aiding, to a further extent, the road with which the Government policy was already so closely associated. The first measure provided for the Provincial guarantee of $1,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds, in principal and interest, for 25 years, with the object of aiding the construction of terminals in Winnipeg, of connecting that City with the line running to Oak Point on Lake Manitoba, and building a proposed double-track bridge over the Assiniboine River near Main Street, Winnipeg. The bonds or debentures were to be paid on June 30th, 1930, and to bear interest (half yearly) till that date at 4 per cent. The second measure guaranteed payment of principal and interest on the Railway bonds for constructing 189 miles of branch lines at $10,000 a mile, or a total of $1,890,000. These bonds were to form part of the issue secured by the mortgage of May 3rd, 1904. The branches in question were to run 100 miles from Carberry to Brandon and thence to the Western Provincial boundary; from Winnipeg east for 25 miles, across the Red River, and thence about seven miles to Bird's Hill; from a point between Winnipeg and Oak Point and across the Assiniboine to connect with the line between St. Charles and Winnipeg (7 miles); from Emerson, easterly, to connect with the main line between Woodbridge

and Sprague (50 miles). Speaking, on Jan. 28th, the Hon. R. P. Roblin, as Railway Commissioner, explained the cause and character of the legislation and gave the following general defence of the Government's policy in this connection:

> The questions as to the financial strength of the Company and the liability of the Province, have now got beyond the point where they require discussion, because the road is so sound and the returns which are given and sworn to, and copies of which are on file in the Department, establish the fact that the earnings of the road are so ample and so above all the liabilities that the Province assumes, that we need not take them into consideration. The principle as to whether the guaranteeing of the bonds of a railway is right or wrong I also think need not be brought into this discussion. We have had recently a further evidence of the wisdom of the policy adopted by this Government, by the action of the Federal authorities, and they realize there is no danger financially from a guarantee of $13,900 a mile with an additional bonded indebtedness, making a total of $20,000 a mile, or, in other words, the Dominion Parliament authorized the construction of a competing line to the Canadian Northern with a bonded indebtedness of twice the amount we are allowing the Canadian Northern to bond for. We need not, therefore, argue that point. The only thing necessary for the Government to do is to keep its hands on all the properties of the Canadian Northern, so that there cannot be any division or break in the system to impair the earnings of the road or put the Company in the position of being able to throw up any Section.

Mr. Mickle followed, for the Opposition, but confined himself to protesting against the lateness in the Session at which the measures were presented. Mr. Horace Chevrier took similar ground and denounced the Government for rushing important legislation through the House in this manner. He took a division upon the second Bill resulting in a vote of 15 to 5. The 3rd reading was held over although the first measure passed both its 2nd and 3rd readings on the same day. On the 30th Mr. Chevrier dealt with the whole railway policy of the Government. There had been Canadian Northern legislation, he said, ever since the Roblin Government obtained office but this was the worst and the Railway's influence over the Government was most glaringly exhibited. The Company seemed to have no financial standing and to be unable to build a mile of road in Manitoba without Provincial guarantees.

The Canadian Northern already had terminals in Winnipeg and there was no excuse for the new ones except as incident to the successful business created for the Railway by the Government. "The Province had become the financiers of the Company and the appetite of the latter grew with what it fed upon." If the Government was sincere in its public ownership advocacy it would acquire or build these terminals itself to say nothing of the new lines. As to the Provincial liability in this connection it had increased from a total of $2,734,093, when Mr. Greenway left office in 1899 to the present total of $14,234,029 (Public Accounts for 1904). Of the latter sum $8,488,473 was upon lines in Manitoba and the balance for lines in Ontario. "But,"

Mr. Chevrier continued, "this fourteen and a quarter millions does not by any means represent all the liabilities which this Province has incurred on account of the Canadian Northern Railway. The ratification legislation for which this Legislature was called this Session increased that liability to $15,000,000. To this amount must be added the annual rental charge for which this Province is responsible to the Northern Pacific. This varies from $210,000 to $300,000, averaging, say, a quarter of a million yearly. This represents a capital obligation of another $7,000,000. This amount, added to the $15,000,000, of which I have already given particulars, makes a total of $22,000,000."

Mr. Chevrier went on to compare this alleged liability with the indebtedness of other countries and the Provinces of Canada. Manitoba, "with its slender and meagre resources, is piling up debt at a rate fifteen-fold greater than the Dominion of Canada." He concluded an eloquent speech with the declaration that they were fighting a railway-owned Government and should waive all feelings of a political nature in dealing with these gigantic obligations which the Province was being made to assume. The Ministers did not take the trouble to reply, however, and his motion of a six months' hoist was voted down by 15 to 5. The Bill then passed its 3rd reading. It may be added here that a Government policy of increased railway taxation was announced on July 15th by Mr. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, in an interview in *The Telegram*:

> The Government was only able to carry out to a very limited extent its legislation of 1900, enabling it to tax the Canadian Pacific Railway, inasmuch as it was an apparent injustice to tax one Company while other corporations doing business in and through the Province were exempted. At the close of this year, however, the difficulty will be removed. Then the Government will take up the revision of railway taxes with a view to supplementing, as far as it can, Manitoba's Provincial revenue, taxing earnings originating in, and passing through on, all lines in the Province.

The Public Ownership Question in Manitoba

This policy, in one of its multiform phases, aroused much local discussion during the year. Two telephone companies applied to the Legislature for incorporation, passed the second readings of their Bills and went to the Committee on Private Bills. This body reported that a better solution of the Bell Telephone monopoly than was presented by these measures would be a Government enquiry into the whole matter with a view to taking over the Telephone service in the Province. It was, therefore, recommended that the Bills be not now proceeded with. Mr. G. A. Stewart Potts, the Counsel for one of these concerns, explained this action on Jan. 27th as resulting from the strenuous opposition of the municipal authorities to permitting another telephone company the right of operation in their cities or towns without municipal consent. As to public ownership he was ex-

plicit in his opinions: "There is no subject within my knowledge upon which the public is so completely misinformed as that of the telephone service. A municipal system could never be effective for the reason that the municipalities cannot own long distance lines outside of their own boundaries, and a modern telephone system without long distance lines, covering every point, cannot be effective. On the other hand, no long distance system could be effective without the local exchanges, so that whatever the solution is, it certainly cannot be found in municipal control." In the Legislature, preceding the adoption of the Committee's Report, the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, made the following statement:

> He wished to say, on behalf of the Government, that so far as the Report referred to Government ownership that was a matter which required no consideration or discussion at the present time in view of the fact that it was known to all honourable members that the policy of Government ownership was accepted by it. So far as the Report referred to taking over the Bell Telephone system he was not in a position to say whether the Government had that power, and it was a matter which required careful consideration. Of course, it was possible for the Government to undertake to build, own, and operate a telephone system in Manitoba, at any time, if after full consideration it was thought wise to do so. The Government would accept the Resolution passed by the Private Bills Committee and would undertake during the coming year to consider most carefully the advisability of the Government constructing, owning, and operating a telephone system in the Province, and would be in a position next Session to announce its decision.

Speaking to a Winnipeg gathering, on Oct. 29th, Hon. J. H. Agnew, Provincial Treasurer, proclaimed the Government policy very strongly: "I do not know any other association or political organization that would have the courage to have done what the Conservative party did at the last election. The Conservatives came out boldly and said we will not be bound up with corporations as other parties and, possibly, some Conservatives, have been in the past, but we will as a people take hold of the great public utilities of the country, apply them for ourselves, own them, and operate them ourselves."

The whole matter of Telephones, public ownership and the taxation of corporations was gone into by the Hon. R. P. Roblin at a meeting in Norwood on Nov. 23rd. After addresses by Mr. W. Sanford Evans and Mr. N. F. Hagel, K.C.—the latter having returned to Winnipeg after a number of years' residence in the Yukon—the Premier commenced with the question of railway taxation. In the coming year the Canadian Northern would have to contribute its share to the taxes of the public and the Government intended to amend the law all along the line, as it affected railways and corporations in general. "We believe that railways and other corporations should contribute a fair share by way of taxes to the cost of civil government, the adminis-

tration of justice, and educational institutions." Express companies, telegraph companies, telephone and insurance concerns, would all be included in the new levy. After expressing the policy of the Government as one of public ownership of public utilities, Mr. Roblin went on to speak of the Legislative Committee's request in the past Session:

> The Government has been diligently enquiring into the matter. Mr. Rogers has made two trips to the East and has examined the systems that are in force there, while I have made a trip south to Minneapolis and have gone into the matter carefully, with Mr. Molton, the President of the Twin City Independent Telephone Company. Mr. Rogers has only returned in the last two or three days from another trip south with the result that the Government is now prepared to recommend to the Legislature the establishment of a telephone system in the Province of Manitoba to be owned and controlled by the Municipalities and the Government jointly as may be found most advantageous to both. We have made such progress and feel so confident that great advantage will result to the people that we have engaged one of the most competent telephone experts in America to commence work almost immediately in the way of preparing details for active construction. We have reached this conclusion from the fact that the telephone is, and must be necessarily, a monopoly, and yet is one of the most desirable and necessary facilities for the dispatch of business, and for the convenience and pleasure of the people. Therefore, the price of telephones should be made so low that labouring men and artisans can have the convenience and advantage of the telephone as well as the merchant, the professional man, and the gentleman of wealth and leisure, and it is our intention to recommend to Parliament a proposition of this kind with the view of giving a telephone system to all classes at cost, plus the amount for maintenance, operation and interest.

The actual working out of the Premier's plan was stated to involve municipal ownership of local centres and Government construction and ownership of trunk lines. The telephone should, Mr. Roblin declared, be in the home of every prosperous and industrious farmer in the Province.

The Extension of the Boundaries of Manitoba

This was the central and burning question of the year in Manitoba. Territorial Autonomy, sectional and sectarian controversy, Federal debates, and political discussion all over Canada were more or less involved in, or associated with, this Manitoba issue. Speaking in Winnipeg, on Jan. 12th, Mr. Premier Roblin indicated the Government policy in connection with the general question of extended boundaries, more or less academic as the discussion had been in preceding years:* "Fort Churchill is only 350 miles from the present boundary of the Province and they would be able, if the boundaries were extended northwards, to construct a railway under the system advocated by Mr. Borden, that of public ownership. Immediately the boundaries were extended the Government of Manitoba was prepared to send an expedition to remain in the northern country for twelve months or longer to judge as to navigation, the kind of ships required and other

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, pages 69-70; for 1904, pages 345-6.

matters of which it would be necessary to have expert opinion. If the authorities at Ottawa gave the Province what rightly belonged to her the Manitoba Government was prepared to take on its shoulders the responsibilities that would be involved and to make an appropriation for the additional outlet by Hudson's Bay."

In the Legislature, on Jan. 16th, the subject was elaborately discussed by Hon. C. H. Campbell in moving a lengthy Resolution recapitulating the 1901 and 1902 Resolutions and authorizing the preparation and presentation of an Address to the Governor-General-in-Council praying for the extension at an early date of the boundaries of Manitoba westward and northward to Hudson's Bay. The Resolution also empowered the Provincial Government to discuss the matter with the Governments at Ottawa and Regina. The Attorney-General approached the consideration of the question from a non-partisan point of view. To Manitoba the matter was of great importance because of their need of a seaport and their cherished hope of constructing a railway to utilize that port and to ship Western grain *via* Hudson's Bay to the British markets. It was of importance because of the small size of the present Province; because of the large area of the Territories and prospective Provinces in the West; because of the loss of Port Arthur and its Lake ports in the boundary controversy with Ontario; because of the increasing complexity of questions of population and transportation. He suggested the addition of the Yukon to British Columbia, of Ungava to Quebec, of part of Keewatin to Ontario, and of other districts in the Territories to the new Provinces when formed. "Unfortunately for the Province of Manitoba, neither in its creation nor in its subsequent dealings with the Dominion Government, has it received that just treatment that it deserved." Similarity of area amongst all the Western Provinces of the future was his policy. Mr. C. J. Mickle, speaking for the Opposition, endorsed the motion and the Resolutions passed unanimously. The Address as eventually presented to His Excellency, was as follows:

1. That in the year 1870, what was known as Rupert's Land was formed into a Province called the Province of Manitoba, comprising an area of 13,500 square miles, the population consisting of about 12,000 souls, 2,000 being white and the 10,000 Metis, or French Half-Breeds.

2. That after the formation of the said Province, and up to the year 1881, the quality and productiveness of its soil attracted settlement over and above the usual quota of increase generally falling to the lot of new countries; and in the year 1881, it being evident that the area of the Province was much too small in order to permit expansion and development, the Parliament of Canada extended the boundaries of the Province so as to comprise the following territory, that is to say: Township 1 to 44, in ranges 1 to 29 west and east, to the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario, which westerly boundary was understood to be a line due north from the International boundary and passing some distance east of Port Arthur, having the effect of increasing the area of the Province from 13,500 square miles to 154,411 square miles, but, unfortunately, as a result of a dispute between the Province of Manitoba

and the Province of Ontario as to the proper boundary line between the two Provinces (which ultimately was decided favourably to the Province of Ontario) the said area was reduced by nearly 100,000 square miles, leaving the area of the Province at that time and at the present time (including water) 73,732 square miles, or excluding water, 64,327 square miles.

3. That to the west and north of the Province of Manitoba is a vast area comprising many millions of square miles, a large portion of which is sparsely settled and in an undeveloped state.

4. That in the year 1881, being the time the boundaries of the Province were extended as above mentioned, the population of the Province was 62,600, in 1891 152,506, in 1901 154,947 and at the present time the population is estimated at 350,000 souls and the population of the North-west Territories in the year 1901 was 158,947 souls, and at the present time the population is approximately 350,000 souls.

5. That the large increase in the population of the Province of Manitoba within the periods above set forth, and particularly during the years of recent date, strongly denotes that rapid strides of advancement have been accomplished in the Province since its formation and it is alleged that the limited area of its present boundaries is a serious drawback to its proper and full development.

6. That it is believed that the extension of the boundaries of the Province so as to comprise a portion of the territory to the west of the Province and northward to Hudson's Bay, would largely tend to the material advantage of both the Province of Manitoba and of those persons within, and that hereafter may become residents of, said territory.

7. That the Province of Manitoba possesses legislative powers and advantages of an educational, commercial, benevolent and charitable character not at present possessed or enjoyed by the North-west Territories.

8. That similarity of interests, agricultural and otherwise, between the Province of Manitoba and the proposed extended territory renders the accomplishment of such extension, as aforesaid, of paramount importance to both.

9. That the consummation of the said purpose does not present financial or other difficulties incapable of amicable, satisfactory and equitable adjustment.

10. That the extension of the present limited boundaries of the Province of Manitoba would not only afford the means for development of territory at present largely in a semi-quiescent or dormant state, but would be in the best interests of the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

On Feb. 13th, following the receipt of this Memorial and a request for an opportunity to discuss the matter, Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote that he would be glad to receive Delegates from the Manitoba Government at some convenient date. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell were at once appointed and left for Ottawa where the Premier received them on the 17th. During this interview, at which Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir William Mulock were also present, the claims of Manitoba were strongly urged and fully discussed. According to Mr. Rogers' statement, they were asked to remain a few days in Ottawa for the answer, which the Premier would then be able to give them. In Parliament, on Apl. 5th, Sir Wilfrid stated that he had no recollection of such a request and did not believe he had made it. However that may be, on Feb. 20th a letter was received from Mgr. Sbarretti, the Papal Delegate, and the famous conference was held between His Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Campbell three days later. Meanwhile both the Manitoba Ministers had heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier's

presentation of his Autonomy policy in the House on Feb. 21st and his official statement that the Government could not see its way to extend the boundaries of the Province westward but that the northern portion of the District of Saskatchewan had been reserved for future action and that, before Manitoba's boundaries could be extended to Hudson's Bay, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec should be consulted.

On the 23rd, apparently after the interview with Mgr. Sbarretti, in which the Papal Delegate intimated that consideration of the Separate School situation in Manitoba might conduce to a settlement of the Boundary question, Messrs. Rogers and Campbell wrote a letter to Sir W. Laurier, which was published afterwards in the press, but which the Premier stated in Parliament (Apl. 5th) he had never received, and which was not included in the Return of correspondence relating to the affair. It expressed regret at not hearing from him as promised and expected, reiterated the claims of the Province and added: "We, of course, most emphatically deny the right of Quebec and Ontario having anything to say in respect to the extension of our boundaries to James Bay, or that they could advance any claim worthy of consideration that would necessitate delay in attaching this territory immediately to our Province." Speaking to the press while in Ottawa, on Feb. 19th, Mr. Rogers stated the claims of his Province as follows:

> The unorganized Territories west of Manitoba have millions of square miles, and Manitoba always rested with the fullest hope and confidence that when the day arrived for the granting of Provincial autonomy to the Territories west of us compensation would be given Manitoba for the loss sustained through the decision of the Privy Council respecting our eastern boundary ; and especially as Manitoba was simply an experiment in Provincial autonomy and had so clearly proven the advisability of extending the same in western Canada that it would be manifestly unjust to have other Provinces created larger in area than Manitoba.

When the news of the Federal Government's decision reached Manitoba there was a good deal of indignation expressed. The Winnipeg *Telegram* of the 27th contained interviews with representative men such as E. L. Drewry, J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., F. H. Phippen, G. F. Galt, W. Redford Mulock, K.C., G. R. Crowe, and others, urging the claims of the Province to extended territories. Mr. Rogers reached Winnipeg on Mch. 1st and declared, in a press interview, that "the action of the Dominion Government at the present time is simply in keeping with its treatment of the Province in reference to our School lands fund which we have only been able to secure, even in part, after an appeal to the Privy Council. And the same applies in respect to our treatment in the case of the Swamp lands. We are entitled to 7,000,000 acres, and up to the present time we have only been able to secure 1,000,000, and the greater portion of this was secured previous to the Liberal Government coming into power at Ottawa."

Following up this political discussion of the subject the Win-

nipeg Board of Trade held a special meeting on Mch. 6th and, upon motion of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, passed unanimously a lengthy Resolution stating Winnipeg's commercial and industrial position, declaring that Federal legislation in 1870 and in 1881 regarding Manitoba's boundaries had been tentative and never final, referring to the Privy Council decision in the Boundary dispute with Ontario, and concluding as follows: "Whereas, since that time the Province of Ontario has increased in area from 109,480 to 260,662 square miles, and Quebec from 193,355 to 351,873 square miles, and it is now proposed to create the Province of Saskatchewan and that of Alberta with an area of, approximately, 250,000 square miles each, and the Province of British Columbia has an area of 372,630 square miles; therefore, it would be manifestly unfair to leave the Province of Manitoba in the centre with its present small area, and the failure to enlarge the same would seriously interfere with its commercial advancement—which reason, alone, should strongly appeal to the whole Dominion."

Messrs. J. H. Ashdown and Andrew Strang were appointed a deputation to go to Ottawa and press these and other considerations upon the Government. The Report of these delegates was submitted to a meeting of the Board on Mch. 29th. It described the arguments presented to the Premier, the historical claims of the Province, the compromises and tentative nature of succeeding territorial arrangements, the request for enlarged boundaries made in 1873 and almost yearly thereafter, the "grave injustice" of keeping Manitoba within its present small area and the hope expressed that at least the whole of the District of Keewatin would be transferred to and made a part of Manitoba. The Premier's reply was said to have been satisfactory and, especially, a suggestion that some exchange of territory which Manitoba hoped to get might be arranged with Ontario for a Lake Superior port connection. The territorial position of the various Provinces at and since Confederation was given in the following table:

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.
Prince Edward Island	2,133
New Brunswick	27,322
Nova Scotia	21,723
	51,178
Quebec 193,000	
Since increased to	351,000
Ontario 109,000	
Since increased to	260,000
When Manitoba was formed into a Province it had an area of	13,000
According to the contention of the Dominion Government after the passage of the Act of 1881	154,000
On account of the decision of the Privy Council *re* Ontario boundary the same was reduced to and now stands at	73,000
Saskatchewan, yet to be created	275,000
Alberta, yet to be created	275,000
British Columbia	372,000
And Manitoba would, if increased as per the request of your Delegates have an area of	350,000

The Report was unanimously accepted and endorsed in a specific motion referring, especially, to the Keewatin suggestion. Resolutions along the same line were passed on Mch. 12th by the Boards of Trade of Boissevain and Emerson. Following these incidents a sort of crisis developed in Provincial political affairs. There were all sorts of rumours current as to the action by Mgr. Sbarretti which, however, did not become crystallized into the form of a detailed statement or public announcement until Apl. 4th, when Mr. Rogers issued his narrative of the February events at Ottawa. Talk of the Government's probable resignation, allegations as to a possible dissolution of the Legislature and immediate appeal to the people, declarations that the Lieut.-Governor had refused a Dissolution, had been rife toward the end of March. Mr. Rogers, on Mch. 30th, spoke plainly and publicly of his personal view being in favour of an immediate election in order to protest against the Federal treatment of Manitoba and so as to allow the public sentiment of the Province to express itself. He considered the idea of any exchange of territory with Ontario as a red herring drawn across the path, declared Sir W. Laurier to have made the same suggestion to himself and Mr. Campbell, and hinted at reasons not yet declared which he believed to have controlled the action of the Dominion Government.

To the press at Ottawa on Apl. 1st, Mr. Greenway expressed a Liberal protest against any such policy of Dissolution, declaring it to be unnecessary and a palpable trick to take advantage of favourable lists. The Boundary matter would be a mere pretext as both parties in Manitoba were agreed upon the subject. In his opinion, the Lieut.-Governor would be justified in refusing to grant it. Then came the publication of the Sbarretti correspondence,* the debates in Parliament on Apl. 5th, a heated sectarian controversy throughout the country, the extreme Liberal denunciation of Mr. Rogers in the press of the Dominion, and the strong attacks of that gentleman upon the Federal Government and its policy. Whether Dissolution was asked and refused did not positively appear but no constitutional action was, in the end, taken by the Manitoba Government.

On Apl. 5th the Government Return submitted to Parliament made public the Manitoba Memorial of Jan. 18th, the reply of the Dominion Government dated Mch. 21st, and the response of the Manitoba Executive on Mch. 31st. The first document has been already quoted; the second explained the Federal Government's view in the form of a Report from a Committee of that body. In this document an extract was first given from the reply of the Dominion Government in 1884 to a similar claim made by Manitoba and stating that the enlargement of territory asked for would be regarded with disfavour by the older Provinces as well as by "the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta,

* NOTE.—See pages 91-97 of this volume.

and Athabasca, which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion." Since then conditions were stated to have greatly changed. The strip of territory westward of Manitoba was now a populous region and its people strongly opposed to union with Manitoba. The Committee concluded as follows:

These objections do not seem to have been urged against an enlargement of Manitoba's boundaries toward the north, and it has been with a view to the future consideration of such a proposal that Your Excellency's advisers did not, by the measure now before Parliament, include within the proposed limits of the new Province of Saskatchewan the north-eastern portion of the provisional District of that name, or the eastern portion of Athabaska.

The Committee are likewise of the opinion that the desire of the Province of Manitoba for an extension of its boundaries to the shores of Hudson's Bay is not an unreasonable one, and they suggest that when the measures now before Parliament for the formation of the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are disposed of, the subject of such an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba might profitably be considered. It is possible that in this connection, questions may arise which concern other Provinces, inasmuch as the territories lying to the north of other provinces may be made the subject of requests of a character similar to that of the Province of Manitoba in the present case.

The Committee therefore recommend that at a convenient date after the formation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the request of the Province of Manitoba for an extension northward be taken up with the object of coming to a speedy conclusion and trust that this suggestion may be acceptable to the Government of the Province of Manitoba, whose welfare and development the present Ministry desire to promote in every way compatible with their obligations toward the other Provinces of the Dominion.

The Manitoba Government's reply disputed the fairness of asking the intervention of other Provinces and declared that it could not "too strongly protest against the injustice" which was being done to the Province and reserved to itself every form of constitutional action should the injustice and inequality not be speedily remedied. The main contention was as follows: "The Government of Manitoba cannot accede to the statement that these Provinces have any right to decide on the merits of the claim set up by the Province of Manitoba, for the following amongst other reasons: the territory did not form part of Old Canada; Quebec and Ontario now border on that part of Hudson's Bay, called James Bay; and the proposed Province of Saskatchewan is now being created largely out of territory which Manitoba has claimed since 1884, and which was withheld because Manitoba was then supposed to go easterly to the 90th meridian. The Province of Manitoba considers that there would be equally as much ground for the Province being called into conference with the Province of Quebec on the disposition of Ungava as for Quebec or Ontario being called into conference with us on the disposition of the territory now being asked for by the Province of Manitoba. The Executive further observes that in the year 1881, when Manitoba's boundaries were enlarged, it was the fixed determination of the Government of Canada to give to the Pro-

vince of Manitoba an area somewhat similar to the eastern Provinces, approximately 150,000 square miles, the easterly boundary, presumably, being the 90th meridian."

Speaking at Baldur on Apl. 4th Mr. Roblin strongly denied certain allegations in Liberal papers to the effect that he or his Government, or any member thereof, had at any time made approaches to Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface with a view to settlement of the School question and Boundary claims upon a basis somewhat similar to Mgr. Sbarretti's Memorandum. His speech upon this occasion was a part of the bye-election contest in Mountain and the severe defeat of the Liberal candidate in that constituency was, no doubt, due to public feeling at the moment being along the lines of his address. The policy of the Federal Government at this juncture, he vehemently declared, was one under which Manitoba was " shorn of the territory which belonged to her, crippled for all time, treated as an outcast, cribbed, cabined and confined, left to remain a very small postage stamp on the very large envelope of the Dominion." A history of the various causes of difference between the Province and the Dominion was given and a comparison made of the financial terms under which Manitoba stood as a Province and those under which the new Provinces were being organized. The disparity of financial allowances from the Dominion to each he illustrated as follows:

	Manitoba.	Alberta and Saskatchewan (each).
For legislation	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Capital account	178,947	405,375
Lieu of lands	100,000	1,112,500
Per capita	320,000	640,000
Totals	$648,947	$2,207,875

The present exclusion of Manitoba from the representation which had for so many years been given it in the Ottawa Cabinet through Messrs. T. Mayne Daly, Hugh John Macdonald and Clifford Sifton was emphasized, as was the Opposition of the Provincial Government to any intervention of Ontario or Quebec in the matter of the boundaries. He claimed that under the terms of the decision by the Judicial Committee on Aug 11th, 1884, the boundaries of Ontario were fixed finally and forever. He quoted in this connection a letter to the Secretary of State from the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, on behalf of his Government, as well as from the succeeding Imperial Act of 1889 and the Federal Act of 1890, as confirming this view. The necessity of a seaport for his Province and the desirability of the Hudson's Bay Railway were then urged. Upon the latter subject he stated the distances by sea as being, respectively, 3,023 miles from New York to Liverpool, 2,990 from Montreal to Liverpool, and 2,926 miles from Fort Churchill to Liverpool. In railway haulage the saving of distance was much greater. By Fort Churchill and the Hudson's Bay route the saving would be as follows:

From Winnipeg 1068 miles over the New York route.
From Regina 1425 miles over the New York route.
From Winnipeg 716 miles over the Montreal route.
From Regina 1081 miles over the Montreal route.

A long reference to the Keewatin matter concluded the speech. Speaking in the Mountain contest, at Belmont, on Apl. 21st, Mr. S. J. Jackson, M.P. (Liberal) gave a very interesting statement as to what he understood the Dominion Government policy and proposed boundary arrangements were eventually to be. Should the situation develop along such lines his description will be somewhat historical in character: "Manitoba's western boundary will be as at present, except that it will continue straight north until the Churchill River is reached. The boundary will follow the course of that stream to its mouth and continue eastward down the coast-line of Hudson's Bay until the mouth of the Wenisk River is reached. It will ascend that stream to Wenisk Lake, and continue south through Lansdowne Lake to Fishing Lake, which is on the boundary of Ontario, and which will be the boundary of Manitoba until the 49th parallel is reached. That portion as delineated by the Boundary Award, Keewatin, lying between the Wenisk River and James Bay, is to be given to Ontario, which will thus have a deep water port on Hudson's Bay. By this arrangement, Saskatchewan will have a Hudson's Bay port at Fort Churchill, and Manitoba will also have the use of this, the boundary being the middle line of the river. In addition to this, Fort York will also be in Manitoba's territory, and several other good harbours south and east of this, while Ontario will get what that Province has so long desired, a deep water port on the Bay."

To the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Apl. 24th, Mr. T. A. Burrows, M.P., stated that he and other Liberal members from the West had "a definite promise" that the boundaries of Manitoba would be extended to Hudson's Bay. "I desire to make the definite, positive statement that the Government at Ottawa is perfectly willing and decided to extend our boundaries to the Bay, and that as a result of this extension the Province of Manitoba will have a larger area than either of the two new Provinces." Speaking in Winnipeg on Oct. 16th, Mr. Roblin reiterated his views and declared the purposes of the Fathers of Confederation to have been thwarted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government "in order that some petty whim or fancy might be carried into effect or that Manitoba might be disciplined."

Manitoba and the District of Keewatin Affair

By the Act of Parliament relating to the North-West Territories, as reconstituted after the organization of the new Provinces and assented to on July 20th, 1905, the District of Keewatin was excluded from its terms though without any specific explanation or reason. This District since 1876, and under the terms of a Federal Act passed in that year, had been attached to the Province of Manitoba. The Lieut.-Governor of that Pro-

vince had acted as *ex-officio* Lieut.-Governor of Keewatin; the Judges of the Manitoba Courts had jurisdiction in Criminal law throughout the District, and the Government of Manitoba had power to appoint justices of the peace and such other officers as might be necessary in administering the law in that region—subject to the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament. On July 24th, four days after the Royal Assent had been given to the new Territorial arrangements, a Proclamation was issued under an Order-in-Council placing Keewatin within the jurisdiction of the North-West Territories as then re-organized. The action was in accordance with the Act of 1876 which, it was claimed, gave that power to the Governor-General-in-Council.

This was, however, disputed by the Provincial authorities and Conservative opinion, and an outburst of indignation took place when the matter became public in Winnipeg on Sept. 8th. The Hon. Mr. Rogers in the press of that date spoke out most strongly upon the subject. He denounced it as having been done without indication of why, or how it could be to the public advantage "to shear, cut, carve, penalize and punish little Manitoba to the extent that is being done, behind the back of Parliament, and by means of a doubtful and misleading interpretation of legislation over 30 years old. It is one of the most contemptible, high-handed pieces of work that any Ministry ever dared to perpetrate on the people of any part of Canada. The only remaining act, I fancy, which is left within Sir Wilfrid Laurier's power, by which any further injury could be done us, is to wipe the Province off the map entirely."

The explanation at once given by the Conservative press was that under the North-West Territories Act of 1875 the right to Separate Schools still inured in the re-organized Territories. Upon this point they quoted Mr. Fitzpatrick's assertion to that effect in Parliament on July 4th and declared the Laurier Government had by this action punished Manitoba still further for its anti-separate school legislation and placed the District of Keewatin where it could claim the right to Separate Schools under any Territorial re-arrangement or future annexation to Manitoba. If the constitutional contention as to the newly-formed Provinces being compelled to accept and perpetuate the Territorial Separate School system held good it was obvious that Manitoba could not, after this action, incorporate another part of those Territories without granting it educational privileges to which its Government and people were opposed and which they had deliberately abolished. The Liberal view of the situation was given by the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Sept. 12th as follows:

> The administration of the new Territories is purely provisional pending the time when they will be divided among the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. What Mr. Rogers and his newspaper have brought themselves to believe is that these unorganized districts, without a legislative body to make laws,

without an organic constitution, without any educational, municipal or governmental institutions will, when the time comes to be merged with the contiguous Provinces, impose the terms of union upon the highly organized and established Provinces. The supposition is absurd. What will happen inevitably is that when the division of the Territories takes place, each Province will extend its constitution over the area added to it. No Canadian Government, whatever its political complexion, would dare make any other proposition to Parliament. The assumption that the legislation of last Session established Separate Schools in the Territories beyond change, or repeal, is one for which there is no jurisdiction whatever.

The Conservative press of Manitoba quoted extracts from speeches by the Minister of Justice in Parliament on June 27th, July 4th, and other dates declaring that Keewatin would not form a part of the new Territories—as indeed was explicitly stated in the Act itself. From the jurisdiction of the Keewatin Act of 1876, which said no word as to education or Separate Schools, the District was declared to have been passed by the stroke of a pen to the jurisdiction of the Territorial Act of 1875 which, according to the Federal Government's autonomy contentions, made necessary the perpetuation of Separate Schools in the new Provinces. The opinion of Mr. Edward Blake, then Minister of Justice, was also quoted as declaring in the Parliamentary debates of 1876 upon the Keewatin Bill, that "if this Territory is annexed to Manitoba the laws of that Province relative to schools will apply to it. If re-annexed to the North-West Territories Clause 11 of the Act of last Session will apply"—the part of the Territorial Act relating to Separate Schools.

Meanwhile, some six months before this date, the Province of Ontario had, officially, taken a hand in the general question of boundaries and the matter of Keewatin in particular. Writing to the Prime Minister of Canada on Mch. 2nd the Hon. J. P. Whitney referred to the press statements which he had seen as to a proposed division by the Dominion among the Provinces of the territory lying to the south and west of James Bay and Hudson's Bay and known as the District of Keewatin. He then proceeded as follows: "Presumably the Province of Ontario should be entitled to a large portion of the territory, and should be heard with reference to any proposed division of it. Assuming that such a division is in contemplation I respectfully and earnestly urge upon you that before the details of such division be decided upon, or even considered, the Province of Ontario be allowed to submit to the Dominion Government for consideration, with reference to such proposed division, its claim to that portion of such territory as it may fairly urge should be allotted to it."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied two days later stating that the Province of Manitoba had asked to have its territory extended to Hudson's Bay and that "it seems to me that this is a matter in which the Province of Ontario might have an interest." The subject was afterwards referred to in the Ontario Speech from the Throne, in the Legislature, on Mch. 30th. Speaking to *The*

Globe on Apl. 4th Mr. Whitney disclaimed knowledge of Manitoba's attitude in the matter. "As I understand it, it is not a case of fighting over any territory in dispute, or any disputed boundary. My understanding of the whole matter is that the Dominion Government desires to hand over the territory contiguous to the Provinces. If I am correct in this I shall certainly assume, until otherwise advised, that the Dominion Government will be prepared to do this in a reasonable and equitable way. I cannot see any reason for any dispute or friction between Ontario and Manitoba, or between any of the parties concerned in this question." The same paper had, on Mch. 9th, editorially approved of an addition to Manitoba's boundary, had expressed a preference for making the line run conterminous with that of Saskatchewan but with a diversion along one of the rivers running into Hudson's Bay so as to give Fort Churchill and a seaport to Manitoba. Such action would cut Keewatin in two—"but what is not added to Manitoba might be annexed to Ontario without any injustice to any other Province."

Government and Public Affairs in British Columbia

There was a good deal of public discussion in the Pacific Province during the year as to the probable successor of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniére in the position of Lieut.-Governor when his time should expire—as it would do in June. Many names were suggested commencing in April with that of Mr. W. C. Wells, a one-time member of the Provincial Government, and including, as time passed on, those of Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., of Nanaimo, Senator Templeman, Mr. George Riley, M.P., of Victoria, and Hon. G. W. Ross, M.L.A., of Toronto, Ont. No decision was come to, however, and Sir Henri Joly's term was apparently extended into the next year. The Conservative press seemed to favour a renewal of his term and the Victoria *Colonist* and Vancouver *News-Advertiser* were outspoken in this respect.

One of the features of the political condition in British Columbia during this year was the increasing personal *prestige* of Mr. Richard McBride, the Premier. Though hampered by his very small majority in the Legislature and influenced to some extent in policy by the necessity of keeping the support of the two Socialist members of that body he yet held his party together admirably and increased the personal popularity which had already been an important factor in his career. Genial in person and effective in debate he was in many respects, and in style and manner of speech, the exact opposite of his opponent, Mr. James A. Macdonald, who led the Opposition with grim earnestness and a clear logical analysis of Government policy and political conditions. A personal incident arose in June through a meeting of loggers and millmen, in Vancouver, drawing attention to the fact that the name of the Premier of the Province appeared upon the prospectus of a concern called the Western Canada Pulp Company. The Vancouver *World* founded upon this fact some very keen

criticism of Mr. McBride's supposed action. On June 19th, the Premier telegraphed the paper that: "I am not and never have been, directly or indirectly, concerned with any Pulp Company." The only way in which such a charge could have arisen was, as he explained in a newspaper letter on the following day, the giving of a personal letter of recommendation as "an expert in the business of timber cruising" to a man named Michael King whom he had known for many years. The explanation was complete and was fully accepted by *The World*.

On August 5th, Mr. McBride, accompanied by the Hon. R. F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, started upon a visit along the Coast to the North and in the Skeena district. They found a great demand for trail and bridge building, marked agricultural and stock-raising resources, large coal measures and other minerals in abundance, with much timber. "The result of the trip," said the Premier to the *Colonist* on August 18th, "more than fulfilled all expectations. We found everything prosperous, and the Bulkley valley, especially, was most attractive. A great many settlers have gone in and there is every indication that a permanent settlement has been established. The Northern country embraced in the Skeena River district—which might be more properly termed New British Columbia—is in every respect an ideal country. The climate is good though regard must be had for coast conditions, which always mean more or less rain, but apart from this the country compares more than favourably with other portions of the Province. They have everything in the North that we have and can grow all the fruits and vegetables that we grow, and they have fish and timber. The only thing lacking is transportation."

In November the Premier and Mr. Green spent three weeks travelling through the Southern interior of the Province, including the Kootenays, the Boundary region, the Similkameen and Okanagan districts. The mining industry in the Lardeau, Slocan, Trail, Nelson and Ymir divisions was inspected and all the chief towns visited. Public meetings and varied entertainments greeted the visitors from Nelson to Midway, from Princeton to Summerland, and from Vernon back to Vancouver. The agricultural and horticultural development of much of this vast region, outside of the strictly mining sections, was, the Premier said to the Victoria *Colonist* on Nov. 21st, "simply amazing." Particularly was this the case in the Kootenays and Okanagan, "where a system of small holdings had come into vogue and was attracting a fine class of settlers. The whole interior was forging ahead and, with few exceptions, the towns reflected the prosperity of the sections in which they were located." Following this tour Mr. McBride visited Ottawa, concerning "Better Terms" for the Province, spoke in Toronto at an important banquet to Mr. R. L. Borden on Dec. 14th and paid a visit earlier in the month to St. John and Halifax.

The bye-election in Alberni which resulted, on July 22nd, in a Government victory of 254 to 204 votes was a rather important contest—the majority in the Legislature being of a character which made every vote count seriously. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes had been returned as a Liberal at the Elections in 1903 with a vote of 320 to 102 and the seat was vacated by his appointment as Commissioner of the Yukon. Mr. William Manson was the successful Conservative candidate in a contest where the Provincial Liberal Leader, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. John Oliver, M.L.A., and Messrs. Ralph Smith, William Sloan and R. L. Drury of the Federal Parliament participated on the Opposition side and in support of Mr. Hugh Aitken. This result gave the Government a support, according to Conservative contention, of 23 seats in the House as against 16 Liberals, 2 Socialists and one Labour member. But politicians in British Columbia do not always adhere rigidly to party lines, although it has become the rule to do so, and part of Mr. McBride's success during this year was in keeping the party principle well to the fore.

The one outstanding subject of criticism against the Government was the alleged Socialistic character of some of its legislation and policy. The two Socialist members of the Legislature, J. H. Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams, were said to have had altogether too much influence in this respect and their general support of the Government was certainly obvious. On Dec. 31st, 1904, a gathering had been held at Vancouver at which the Provincial Socialist party had determined to form itself into a Federal organization. A lengthy Report was presented recapitulating the influence which the two members claimed to have exercised over the Provincial legislation of 1904 by holding the balance of power between " the two great wings of capitalism, the Conservative and Liberal parties—both of which stand for perpetuation of the capitalistic system of production, the continuation of wage slavery, and the exploitation of human labour by a master class." The legislation initiated and carried by them during the life of the 1905 Legislature included (1) the conspicuous placing in Mines of a plan of the operating ground for the better safety of miners; (2) the issuance of certificates for work on certain engines, without cost or examination, to men who had proved competency by years of experience; (3) an attempt to grant certain rights claimed by Island farmers in conflict with the Dunsmuir properties; (4) an eight-hour law for coal miners; (5) an amendment to the Bird Protection Act to the effect that children under 15 years of age should be exempt from its provisions; (6) a measure to prevent the alleged extirpation of deer which were being slaughtered, it was said, for the benefit of merchants who desired to sell the hides.

Measures applying the eight-hour law to engineers and another making it compulsory for railway and steamship companies to issue passes free to members of the Legislature, had been defeated.

Some of these proposals Mr. McBride had aided in the House and it was this which made the Victoria *Times* (Liberal) denounce him on Feb. 21st, as being under the "dominating influence" of Socialism. Its denunciation of such "pernicious and disturbance-breeding legislation" as the Eight-Hours Coal Mines measure was vigorous. In this it was joined by the Government organ, *The Colonist,* which, on Apl. 7th, termed it "freak legislation" calculated to injure legitimate industry and urged that this "ill-considered tinkering with the laws" should cease. As illustrating the difficulties which the Premier had to contend with the following extract from the same party organ and in the same Socialistic connection (Apl. 8th) may be given:

> The Session ends with the Government of the Hon. Mr. McBride still in the saddle, but its results have weakened instead of strengthening the Ministry in the eyes of the people. The electorate will recognize and accentuate the undeniable fact that it is highly dangerous for any Government to seek to carry on with so variable and insufficient a majority as to make recourse to the support of a party, divergent from its own, a first necessity of existence in power. Hon. Mr. McBride and his Ministry, it appears to many, would have better proven their recognition of their duties to British Columbia had they set their political course and held to it even in the face of defeat through devotion to a decisive and consistent Conservative policy recognizing and based upon the conditions and necessities of the Province as it is to-day.

Speaking in Vancouver on Dec. 11th Mr. Hawthornthwaite indicated his further policy in the following programme for the Session of the Legislature in 1906: (1) Abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates; (2) establishment of an eight-hour law in smelters; (3) Bill to prevent lobbying, including a fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment, for any one trying to influence a member in the lobby of the House; (4) weekly wages for workmen; (5) a Shops Regulation Act; (6) an eight-hour day for all sawmills, logging camps, Government road camps, etc.; (7) revision of the Assessment Act, exempting all improvements by actual settlers up to the value of $1,000; (8) old-age pensions; (9) an amended Coal Mines Regulations Act; (10) establishment of an eight-hour day as the standard for manual labour; (11) Bill to compel joint stock companies to publish annual returns; (12) establishment of public abattoirs for slaughtering all meat; (13) franchise for women; (14) revision of franchise to compel all voters to have a sufficient knowledge of English. From the firing line of the Liberals came various attacks to back up the internal criticism in the Conservative party and the mingled dangers and benefits of the Socialist support. In a lengthy speech at Vancouver on Dec. 14th Mr. John Oliver, M.L.A., denounced the Government for many alleged sins of omission and commission and his charges may be summed up as follows:

> 1. Pre-election pledges as to construction of railways and roads and trails had not been carried out; agriculture had been hampered by increased taxation instead of being aided; no general Railway Act

had been put on the Statutes or the principle of public ownership put in practice as promised.

2. It had been proposed to encourage the Mining industry by a tax on the basis of profits but the unpopular two per cent. tax remained where it was.

3. The understanding that, in future grants of coal areas, portions of the properties should be reserved by the Government for special lease or operation, in time of serious strikes, had not been acted upon and over 1,000 square miles of coal and oil lands had been alienated by the McBride Government without reserving a single acre.

4. It had been promised that in pulp-land leases provision should be made for Reforestry but nothing had been done.

5. As to better terms for the Province at Ottawa both parties were agreed but the Government had tried to put the Opposition in an awkward place. "A Resolution was submitted with which the Opposition must agree and go counter to the Dominion Government or disagree and go counter to the interests of the Province. This was the dilemma upon either horn of which the Liberals were invited to sit down. They had, however, sat down between the two."

6. A Federal duty on silver-lead had been asked for by the Conservatives but how would that benefit a Province which exported silver-lead ?

7. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist, was accused of being "a servile supporter of the Government" and mere putty in the hands of that "master manipulator" the Premier.

Mr. Oliver went on to contend that the only item of policy carried out as promised was the prohibition of the export of logs. He approved this but protested against a similar prohibition of the export of pile timbers—a finished product for which there was no local market and in which evasion of the law was being winked at. He concluded with a general criticism of the Loan, Assessment, Financial and Educational policy of the Government. On Dec. 21st, a Conference of the Federal and Provincial Liberal members with Senator Templeman and Mr. J. A. Macdonald, was held in Victoria. The object of the meeting was said to be an adjustment of detail and discussion of policy in view of a possible appeal to the country by Mr. McBride. It may be added here, without going into details, that the Government's sufficient reply to much party criticism was the necessity of first raising the Province out of a practically bankrupt condition before entering upon legislation of an acutely debatable character.

Out of this financial condition had come, amongst other legislation, the Assessment Act of 1903 with its far-reaching influence and schedules. The result of certain public grumbling and varied representations had been the appointment of a Government Commission of Inquiry which, composed of Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, President of the Council (Chairman), Mr. J. Buntzen, and Mr. D. R. Ker, met for the first time at Vancouver on Jan. 16th, and afterwards in six other sessions. An incident of the inquiry was Mr. John Oliver's protest on Jan. 26th against the Land tax. "The manufacturers' products are not assessed as personal property as the farmers' products are. As soon as the manufactured product is finished

it goes out of the shop and is not taxable. But the assessors have gone outside the Statute to catch everything the farmer has." The exemption of everything under $500, he said, amounted to nothing, as no farmer could make a living out of personalty amounting to such a small sum. "The greatest complaint I have is that the farmer is taxed on income in addition to everything else that he has." Upon the other hand Mr. Tatlow pointed out that in the New Westminster district, for instance, the money spent on schools alone exceeded the amount derived from taxation. The Report of the Commissioners, dated 16th February, was submitted to the Legislature on the 21st. It was stated by way of preface that very little objection had been raised to the taxation imposed on real estate (other than wild land), income, or corporations; that it was claimed that the assessment of coal and timber lands as wild lands worked unfairly and that there should be a separate classification for them; that most of the complaints presented were against the Personal Property tax which was said to be excessive and to bear heavily on farmers and business men; that the banks had asked for the privilege, in determining the amount of their taxable income, of being allowed to deduct from their gross profits the losses sustained. The elaborate recommendations of the Commission may be summarized as follows:

1. That coal and timber lands should not be assessed as wild lands but should be separately classified.
2. That a specified reduction be made in the exemption limit upon certain lands under the operation of the Wild Land tax.
3. That the rate of taxation on wild lands be reduced to three per cent. on the assessed value thereof.
4. That the rate of taxation on all coal lands from which coal is being mined and where in respect of coal mined therefrom the royalties paid amount to at least twenty-five cents per acre, be one per cent. on the assessed value thereof; on all other coal lands, two per cent. on the assessed value thereof.
5. That the rate of taxation on all timber lands that are being logged and where in respect of timber cut therefrom the royalties paid amount to at least twenty-five cents per acre, be one per cent. on the assessed value thereof; on all other timber lands, two per cent. on the assessed value thereof.
6. That the rate on personal property should be reduced to two-thirds of one per cent. on the assessed value thereof, and, if paid before June 30th in each year, the rate to be equal to one-half of one per cent. on the assessed value.
7. That book debts and money deposited in banks be exempted. At present this was the case except where the book debts exceed one-half of the assessed value of the stock in trade, such excess being now taxed.
8. That the exemption from assessment of personal property, when under the value of $500, be repealed.
9. That as provided in the Assessment Amendment Act of 1903 the income of banks and other corporations doing business in the Province shall be taxed.
10. That resident agents representing persons, firms or corporations carrying on business outside of British Columbia and having no branch in British Columbia, be taxed at a rate equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the amount of their annual sales.
11. That commercial travellers taking or soliciting orders in British

Columbia for houses established outside of the Province and having no fixed agency here, be required to take out a license the annual fee for which to be $100 payable before any business is done within the Province.

12. That in view of the convenience and equitable character of a tax on incomes it should be retained as a method of taxation and revised along certain lines which were specified in detail and covered incomes in excess of $500 per annum.

13. That banks be permitted in determining their taxable income, to deduct from their gross profits any losses sustained within the preceding six months.

One of the important questions of the year which the Government of British Columbia had to deal with was the strong effort made by the Grand Trunk Pacific to obtain extensive land grants from the Provincial Government in return for early construction being commenced from the Pacific Coast terminus of the line. The *Colonist,* one of the Government's chief supporters, declared on March 3rd that public feeling was growing in favour of some such policy and that the Railway's plan of campaign might even prove strong enough to defeat the Government. But, "we believe the Government should suffer defeat rather than surrender to demands which are immoral from every point of view." It was claimed, as against the Railway's request, that the construction from the Pacific end of the route had been clearly promised during the Elections of 1904; that the Liberal members had been elected upon that understanding; that the Province was now being punished by the Government at Ottawa and the Railway for presuming to have a Conservative Government. To quote the *Colonist* again: "It would be better far in our opinion that the Grand Trunk Pacific should never be built than that we should palliate such a system of public deception and lose our self-respect as a Province by buying back favours which are ours by every tenet of just dealing." Upon the other hand it was claimed that it would be wiser to accede to these subsidy demands than to indefinitely postpone the local construction of the road and consequent heavy expenditure of money. The Railway's point of view was given in an interview (Vancouver *World*) with Mr. F. H. Morse, General Manager, on Feb. 23rd:

I am only sorry that the people of British Columbia have not signified a desire to co-operate with us to the extent of giving assistance in the way of land grants, that would justify at this time our taking up the subject of early construction at this end. I think it is generally known that in order to build the road in a most economical manner, and to do justice to our shareholders by obtaining the railroad at a minimum cost, it will be to our advantage to work from east to west. Of course, in doing this, the expenditure in British Columbia, compared with that which would be made if we build from the west to east, would be materially reduced. It is, however, for the people of British Columbia to say whether or not they can afford to make it possible for us to depart from the methods we are now following in reference to the construction of the new Transcontinental line.

At a meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute of the Province, in Victoria on March 1st, Resolutions were passed asking the

Government to authorize the loan of public money in aid of the establishment of co-operative fruit-preserving and canning factories, pork-packing establishments and similar industries along the lines of the Dairy Association Act; urging a bounty of $5.00 on bears killed in settled districts of the Province; asking for three distinct courses in the High Schools—commercial, science, and arts—with specific effort to develop pupils according to special capacity; demanding that Fruit Inspectors check the evil of selling fruit in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster as coming from parts of the Province in which it was not grown; asking the Government to use every means in its power to prevent destruction of the forests, whether by fire or by wasteful methods of lumbering; suggesting that the poll-tax be collected by municipalities; and asking the Dominion Government to grant aid to the tobacco-growing industry. A lot of minor suggestions and requests were also made.

Session of the British Columbia Legislature

Meanwhile, the Legislature of the Province had been meeting in the 2nd Session of its tenth House of Assembly. On Feb. 9th the Lieut.-Governor, Sir H. Joly de Lotbiniére, performed the opening ceremonies with a Speech from the Throne which included a reference to the general prosperity prevailing; to the measures already passed which had done "much towards placing the finances of the Province upon a sound basis" with Public Accounts showing a balance of revenue over expenditure for the first time in many years; to the proposed appointment of a Commission to inquire into the bearing of the present system of taxation upon all classes of taxpayers; to the Memorial presented to the Dominion Government urging the claims of British Columbia for better financial terms; to the necessity of a final settlement with the owners of lands affected by the extensive and now completed Government protective works in the Fraser River Valley; to the advisability of aiding the development of Provincial resources by securing increased transportation facilities—without imposing undue burdens on the Provincial Exchequer; to the greater activity noticeable in the Mining industry; to the past year as having been a favourable one for the fruit-raising industry and as marked by a considerable influx of settlers; to promised measures amending the Supreme Court, County Courts, Public Schools and Game Protecting Acts.

The Address was moved by Mr. W. R. Ross of Fernie and seconded by Mr. Thomas Taylor of Revelstoke. The former's speech included a reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific proposals. He believed in granting right of way, station, ground and terminal facilities but was not in favour of any extensive land subsidy. He hoped for Government assistance to the Coast-Kootenay, the Kettle River Valley, and the Kootenay Central Railway projects and would like to see some advance made to the Canadian Northern along lines of Government control and reduction of rates as in

Manitoba. His reference to the financial situation was as follows: "The present Government acceded to power facing a debit balance of $71,829, and in addition to this contracts which had pledged the credit of the country to the extent of about $800,000. And yet, to-day, at the end of its first fiscal year, the Government was able to show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to $27,706.95. Included in the expenditure was $51,000 for interest on railway guarantees which had hitherto been charged to capital account." Upon this point, also, Mr. Taylor presented the following comparison of conditions, past and present:

> The industries of the Province were in a very unstable condition, the credit of the Province was all but gone, through and by conditions and reasons for which the present Government was in no way responsible, and in face of all these difficulties the Government had restored the confidence of financiers and encouraged investments in our industries. Indeed they could feel that they were well launched on the most prosperous era that the Province had ever yet experienced. When they considered that the legacy left by former Governments of an annual deficit of from one-half to three-quarters of a million had to be overcome, they must, on due and just consideration, give the Government the highest praise for their strong and business administration of affairs. In order to produce these results sacrifices had to be made by individual taxpayers and he was glad to say that, realizing the gravity of the situation and having unbounded confidence in our resources, the people, with but few exceptions and little complaint, willingly met their responsibilities.

Upon the important matter of Railway extension Mr. Taylor spoke at length and urged the necessity of some policy which would meet the rugged and rich conditions of the country without too heavy an obligation upon the taxpayer. The method or manner was another matter and into this he did not enter. Tramways should also be assisted in regions where railways were problematical. He spoke of the great possibilities of mineral, agricultural and horticultural development in the Nicola and Similkameen districts and the mineral riches of the Boundary country. Upon the timber situation in the Kootenays, from which he came, the speaker was explicit. The number of mills in this region, building or under construction, was 32 and the capital invested was $2,619,000, with employees numbering 3513 and dues payable to the Provincial Government of $170,000 when all the mills were in operation.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, described the proposed Assessment Commission as probing a wound inflicted upon the taxpayers; alluded to the railway policy references as vague in the extreme; contended that the lumber industry had been retarded by Government legislation in the previous Session; criticized the Government for not removing the "unfair and inequitable" two per cent. tax on the Mining industry and doubted the present prosperity of that important interest; claimed the surplus to be only apparent and a matter of book-keeping; described the case for Better Terms from the Dominion as having

something in it but as also containing food for thought in the fact that the cost of administering justice in British Columbia was four times that of any other Province and the expense of civil government nine times as much; charged the Government with being controlled by Socialists and, as a result of the Federal sweep of the Province in 1904, being in reality the representative of a minority of the people. Mr. Premier McBride, in replying, claimed that the Mining laws of the Province were good and were copied in many details by other states. As to the two per cent. tax the Opposition did not suggest any alternative, and there was much division amongst mining men themselves in regard to the subject. The value of the mineral output last year had been $15,000,000 and the tax-product $65,000 so that it could not be a very important matter. After a reference to the bright outlook in different directions of development the Premier made the following statement as to Railway policy and the Address then passed without division:

> The question of giving Government aid to railways was one which could not be too carefully dealt with. The history of railways in British Columbia did not encourage the belief that it would be good practice to go into the bonusing of railways without first being satisfied that these particular lines required bonuses and subsidies. When the House rose last Spring he was in the hope that some bargain might be consummated between the Province and certain gentlemen promoting the Coast-Kootenay Railway, which would lead to a summer session to complete the bargain. He did his best to arrange with contractors to build that road on terms which the Province could bear. He failed, through no fault of his, but because they could not get suitable terms. At the present time the Government had under consideration certain plans which he hoped in a short time to lay before the House in the way of railway development in South-East Kootenay, the Boundary district, Vancouver Island and probably the Northern section of the Province. If his present plans materialized he believed he would be able to submit a Bill which would approve itself to every member of the House. But the Government proposed to be careful. They did not propose to jeopardize the credit of the country unless they got good value in return.

During the debate on the second reading of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's measure providing an eight-hour day for smelters—lost by 26 votes to 12—the Premier opposed the proposal as unnecessary at the present time, as probably injurious to a now growing industry and because there was every reason to believe that Smelter operators on the other side of the line would hasten to take advantage of such a handicap upon Provincial enterprise. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the Opposition Leader, expressed diffidence in this connection as being Counsel for one of the large smelting industries. "He agreed that twelve hours was too long for a day's work but thought opportunity should be given for the men and the operators to adjust the matter themselves without legislative interference. He understood that in cases, while the men were on duty twelve hours, part of this time was unoccupied, and rooms where they might read and smoke in the interim were pro-

Forest of Fir Cedar and Western Hemlock, on the West Side of Pitt Lake, B.C.

vided by the smelter people. So it might be that the conditions of these men were not so inhuman as the remarks of the member for Nanaimo might suggest. Whether this was true or not he did not think that the Legislature should intervene at the present time."

Mr. J. R. Brown said that in the Smelters of his district about 18 per cent. of the men worked eight hours under present conditions, 32 per cent. worked ten hours, and 50 per cent. worked twelve hours per day. The men engaged in the unhealthy part of the work were only on duty eight hours in the Boundary country; although he believed they worked twelve hours in the lead smelter at Nelson. The twelve-hour men were not working all the time as the employment was not continuous. It was simply a matter of being on the ground. It may be added that the mover's chief argument rested upon the asserted long hours of the workmen in Smelters, the alleged fact that their average life was only 15 years as a result of the unhealthy nature of their occupation, and the statement that four hours of extra labour a day meant many extra days in a year which the capitalist obtained from his men.

Meantime, on Feb. 10th, the Minister of Finance had moved, and the House unanimously approved, a Resolution accepting and taking advantage of the Imperial Government's conditions as to regulations under which the Province could have its stock and securities utilized for the investment of United Kingdom trust funds. The terms of the legislation were the same as in Ontario and Manitoba—which have been already referred to. On the 24th a discussion took place upon Mr. Premier McBride's Resolution regarding better terms from the Dominion. The Premier explained pre-Confederation arrangements with British Columbia, in a financial sense, as follows: "Its immense wealth of mine, forest and sea was scarcely dreamed of, and was certainly not appreciated. The speculations of eastern Canadian statesmen, broad as they were concerning the destiny of the Dominion, were not large enough to divine the enormous latent possibilities of this great Province. Its accession therefore to the Confederation was modestly regarded from a financial point of view. There was no comprehension of the fact that in this far western territory industry and civilization would be created which ought to raise the Province to the proudest position among the commercial states of the Dominion." Since then settlement and development had made heavy expenditures imperative amidst conditions of great natural difficulty. Mr. Macdonald, for the Opposition, agreed as to the general principle involved but deprecated the absolute approval of the Government's preceding Memorandum which the Premier's Resolution implied. He had an Amendment to propose which, however, Mr. McBride at once agreed to accept in place of his own Resolution. The latter was withdrawn and the following passed unanimously:

Whereas the Government of British Columbia has, from time to time, made representations to the Government of Canada, urging upon the latter a re-adjustment of the financial terms of union ; and whereas such re-adjustment has not yet been granted by the Government of Canada ; and whereas the claims of the Province are based upon permanent conditions, peculiar to British Columbia and entitling this Province, as distinguished from the other Provinces, to distinct and separate relief :

Be it therefore resolved that in the opinion of this House, the Province is entitled to such distinct and separate relief from the Dominion of Canada—based upon an equitable consideration of conditions in the Province and large contributions made by the Province to the Dominion by way of custom duties and otherwise, and the exceptionally high cost of Government in the Province and of the development of our natural resources.

One of the chief measures of the Session was a School Act introduced on Feb. 22nd by the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Minister of Education, which repealed all previous enactments and practically established a new system. Under its terms the municipalities of the Province were divided into four classes—one including Victoria and Vancouver, a second including the six next largest towns, a third comprising eleven other centres and a fourth made up of rural districts. Cities of the first class were to receive from the Government $350, those of the second class $375, those of the next class $420, and the rural district class $450 for each teacher employed. All other sums for expenditure on schools and additional salaries were to be raised by local assessment. In all districts not yet provided with school buildings, and in all districts created after the passing of the Act, the first cost of necessary buildings would be covered by a Government grant. Other sums required for buildings or lands must be met by loans extending over a period not to exceed 12 years. Assisted School Boards would be maintained in districts where there were ten or more children of school age, though not enough to justify their creation into school districts. In such districts the teachers' salaries would be paid by the Government but buildings must be provided and maintained by local voluntary contribution.

There were to be no changes in the powers and duties of City Trustees but in rural districts only rate-payers in annual school meetings were empowered to raise money as supplementary to the Government's grants. Such sums could then be collected by the Trustees, real and personal property and incomes being liable with no exemptions provided. Definite requirements were set forth for school accommodations and divisions. For every 60 pupils a teacher and class-room must be provided and provision was made for the voluntary union of adjacent school districts and the conveyance of children to a central graded school—half the cost to be paid by the Government and such union school to have at least two teachers. The compulsory school age was fixed at from seven to twelve years, inclusive, and the duty of enforcing attendance was laid upon magistrates. Superintendents of City

schools were given a recognized status and their appointment, dismissal, and remuneration, made subject to the Department of Education. The 3rd Clause of the Act read as follows: "All public schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be free and shall be conducted on strictly secular lines and non-sectarian principles. The highest morality shall be inculcated but no religious dogma or creed shall be taught. The Lord's Prayer may be used in opening or closing school."

Mr. Fulton spoke at length upon his Bill, in proposing the 2nd reading, on Feb. 28th. After describing the standard of education in British Columbia as having the reputation of being the highest in Canada he declared that, despite the state of their finances, everything possible must be done to maintain and enhance the position of the schools. The expenditure for school purposes was, however, increasing more rapidly than the Provincial revenues —the total for the past year being $465,000 out of a revenue of $2,559,000, or one-sixth of the whole—and, under the present system of per capita grants, at least $500,000 would be required for the coming year. He reviewed briefly the educational history of the Province including the first Act of 1865 in Crown Colony days; the creation of school boards in 1869; the appointment of a Superintendent and Inspector by the Government in 1870; the Act of 1872, after entering Confederation, with a total grant of $40,000; the Acts of 1891 and 1893 curtailing Government expenditure upon teachers' salaries and throwing part of it upon the urban centres; the 1901 amendments still further limiting Government expenditure but leaving the rural district schools as yet entirely under Government maintenance. Mr. Fulton then analysed comparative conditions in other Canadian Provinces leading up to the necessity, embodied in his Bill, of the people in rural regions assuming a part of the burden:

He quoted the figures of per capita expenditure on schools: Ontario $2.20; Quebec $1.40; Nova Scotia $2.03; New Brunswick $1.89; Prince Edward Island $1.63; Manitoba $5.22; British Columbia $2.96. These figures were taken for the year 1903. It would seem that the expenditure in British Columbia was the highest of all with the exception of Manitoba. Why their expenditure had been so much greater than ours he had not been able to ascertain. The average expenditure for the whole Dominion, including the North-West Territories, was $2.03. He believed that this was the only Province in the whole Dominion where the people were not called upon to bear their direct share of the school expenditure in their districts. The only portions called upon to bear anything were the cities and they were only a small proportion of the Province. In the other Provinces they had various systems of managing their schools, but in every one of them the people had been called upon to bear their part of the expenditure direct. He quoted figures of the relative expenditure by the Governments and the people in the various Provinces and showed that only in the case of Prince Edward Island, outside of British Columbia, did the Government contribution exceed thirty per cent. In British Columbia the Government paid $78.40. In Ontario the proportion was Government $8.83, people $91.17; Quebec, Government $10.88, people $89.12; Nova Scotia, Government $28.09, people $71.01; New Brunswick, Government $30.59, people $69.41; Prince Edward Island, Government $74.37, people $25.63.

This call upon the rural population was the main feature of the measure. Section 11 of the Act, and those directly following it, provided that school districts should be formed. Section 15 provided how the school expenditure should be made. The salaries of teachers were to be derived from two sources, first the Provincial Treasury and secondly the District assessment. Other items prescribed that fixed and current expenditure should be provided for by District assessment only, and erection and equipment of schools be provided for by loan. In drafting that Section he claimed to have followed the custom of most of the Provinces of the Dominion. Section 18 covered a matter of extreme importance to those who were afraid that the efficiency of the schools might be impaired by the Act. It provided for a supplementary grant out of the Provincial Treasury of dollar for dollar where the Trustees of any district saw fit to provide for any teacher to the extent of $100 per annum above the Government grant. In a rural school district at the present time where teachers were being paid at the rate of $50 per month or $600 per annum the Government grant of $450 would fall $150 short of that amount. To make up that deficiency the Trustees would have to contribute only $75 as the Government would add the other $75 and whatever above that they might require.

Mr. John Oliver followed the Minister, as Opposition critic, and claimed that these proposals would impair the efficiency of the schools in order to save the Treasury $100,000 at a time when the Government was actually boasting a surplus; that the majority of the school trustees would resign if compelled to report a list of those who had not paid their school taxes; that the proposals were intensely unpopular and would be more so; that the people in many districts would find it utterly impossible to supplement the Government grants and were unable to pay present taxation let alone any new imposition; that it was exceedingly difficult, now, to get efficient teachers in the country districts at $600 and would be much harder when the remuneration was lowered to $450 or the difference made a matter of local collection and of consequent complaint and humiliation to the teacher; that the power of borrowing money was a very dangerous privilege for school boards to be given; that if money was needed for these purposes the Government should borrow it. The debate continued through several days. The Hon. Mr. McBride, Messrs. W. J. Bowser, Richard Hall, W. W. B. McInnes, F. Carter-Cotton, W. G. Cameron, A. H. B. Macgowan, J. R. Brown, F. W. Paterson, J. A. Macdonald, W. C. Wells and J. H. Hawthornthwaite spoke upon the subject. Mr. McInnes and other Opposition members took the ground that the Government should assume the entire expense of education. The former described the Bill also as putting a premium upon celibacy. The second reading was carried on March 7th, by 23 to 17. The 3rd reading passed without division on April 7th after the Minister of Education had,

himself, carried a number of amendments, including one which raised Provincial Government aid in urban centres of the first class from $350 to $360 per teacher; second class from $375 to $420; third class from $420 to $465; and in rural schools from $450 to $480. All payments were to be based upon the actual number of teachers employed; including manual training and domestic science instructors.

The Songhees Indian Reserve Bill was presented to the House on Feb. 22nd by the Hon. R. F. Green and simply granted authority to the Government to deal with the matter. In speaking to the subject on March 7th, the Premier said: "From examination of all the aspects of the question, legal and otherwise, it was clear that the Indians must retain possession of the Reserve until they were made party to an arrangement satisfactory to them. The Indians had been taught to believe that it would be foolish for them to yield their tenure without a considerable indemnity and generous terms. They could not be removed by force. The first esesntial was to get the Indians to acquiesce in an agreement and this might perhaps be best accomplished if the two Governments and the Indians were left to settle the matter between themselves, without interference from outside parties, and he offered this suggestion in a friendly spirit toward the City Council and other public bodies of Victoria." The Opposition expressed fears as to the position of Victoria in the matter and, on March 8th, Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved an amendment to the 2nd reading declaring that the Government should at once arrange for a new Reserve satisfactory to the Dominion Government and the Indians and leave the disposition of the lands to be dealt with by an ensuing Session of the Legislature with a view to the better protection of the interests of Victoria and the Province. This was lost by a vote of 21 to 16. A further amendment by Mr. W. G. Cameron of Victoria, defining certain grants and privileges to the City under any settlement effected, was rejected on March 13 by 19 to 13 votes. The measure passed its third reading on March 14th by a majority of five.

The Government's amendment of the Assessment Act was an important bit of legislation the object being defined by the Hon. R. G. Tatlow as an adoption of the Assessment Committee's recommendations—given elsewhere—so far as practicable; and the remodelling of the system of taxation with a view to eliminating the personal property tax as soon as possible and of confining taxation to incomes and real estate. Some changes may be mentioned —the abolition of the exemption of personal property under $500 in value, the exemption of incomes up to and including $1,000, the taxation of the income of banks according to a new scale, abolition of the exemption of mineral and coal lands on which royalty is reserved, an increased tax on wild lands from three to four per cent. The subject was considerably discussed but the measure passed without serious amendment—one change made

by the Government being a reduction on the tax on real estate (up to $3,000) to three-fifths of one per cent. A much-discussed measure was the Dyking Act, adjusting the assessments in the dyking districts so that the people should bear a fair share of the financial responsibility for works involving original expenditures of $877,411 and the reclaiming of lands now became a source of fruitful individual incomes. In moving the 2nd reading on Mch. 17th Hon. R. F. Green went into an elaborate statement of existing conditions. His chief point was that the districts were now unable to pay their assessments and should be aided in that respect and Government maintenance facilitated by improved arrangements.

The amount of assessments under the capital assessments already levied, which had become due, was $212,401, of which only $9,572 had been paid, leaving a balance of $202,828 overdue. No payments had been made by the districts for costs of maintenance and the Government had to pay all these charges. In addition we had to pay the interest and sinking fund on debentures and were practically receiving nothing from the districts. This burden was too great for the Province to bear, and to get back some of the money expended and to lighten the burden on the settlers in the districts the Government had decided to make a reduction in the amounts chargeable against the lands in the said districts and to spread payment of such reduced amounts over a period of forty years.

An Amendment was moved by Mr. Oliver on Mch. 27th declaring that: "This House is of the opinion that the cost of the dyking works of this Province, owing to unforeseen difficulties and the experimental nature of the undertaking, has been much in excess of their value to the districts involved, and that it is expedient and advisable that a substantial reduction should be made in the amount to be charged against lands in the various dyking districts. That the present Bill, as introduced, is unjust, unfair and inequitable in its provisions; discriminating against actual, *bona fide*, settlers in favour of the land speculator. That the present Bill should be withdrawn and a Bill submitted that, whilst giving relief to the various dyking districts shall be so framed as to spread the balance of the burden of taxation equitably upon lands involved, discriminating in favour of the actual settler and so ensuring the settlement and cultivation of the lands in the various dyking districts." It was rejected by 21 to 14 votes and the measure became law in due course.

A more serious piece of legislation was Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act so as to render effective the measure of the preceding Session which limited the employment of persons working underground to eight hours a day. As first introduced his measure provided certain specific penalties for infraction of the law by either workmen or employers. As afterwards reconstructed it merely provided that the penalties attached to the general Act should apply. On March 30th Mr. Richard Hall (Liberal) offered an Amendment

to these proposals providing that "bank" for the purposes of the Act should mean the surface entrance to a mine, except in the case of a vertical shaft, when it should mean the foot of the shaft. He explained that considerable time was taken up in conveying a shift of men up and down a shaft, and argued that this time should not be included in the day's work under the Act. In view of the competition existing in the coal-mining industry, he contended that the Legislature should not impose upon it any vexatious conditions which might result disadvantageously to the industry. "The amendment he proposed would be an advantage to the men as well as to the operators of the mines, and would remove a condition from the Bill which might lead to the closing down of coal-mining operations."

Mr. Parker Williams (Socialist) stated that three-fourths of the coal mines in the State of Washington were now working eight hours a day and that, practically, this system had obtained in the Nanaimo Collieries for the past 15 years. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes (Liberal) declared that last year's measure had been passed upon the understanding that it would not interfere with the collieries of Vancouver Island. It was now clear that it would very seriously affect two of the latter mines and that if the present Bill passed the Fernie Mines would also be affected. "He agreed with Mr. Hall also that the condition imposed might affect the competing powers of the local industry as against the coal mines on the other side of the line. The conditions of labour in the coal mines of the Island were excellent and were so considered by miners who came from collieries in other parts of the world. What reason was there for disturbing the industry and interjecting into it the possibility of trouble both for operators and men?" The discussion of the subject closed on Apl. 6th, with a violent speech from Mr. Hawthornthwaite denouncing the coal-barons of the Province as instigating the Amendment, doubting the statement that Mr. Dunsmuir would close up his Island mines if the Bill passed and describing that gentleman's manager as "an ordinary thin-lipped labour skinner." Mr. Hall's amendment was defeated by a vote of 20 to 15—both the Premier and the Opposition Leader voting against it—and the original measure passed in due course. The first result of this legislation was trouble at Nanaimo between the Company and its men owing to the former's claim that the mines could not be worked at a profit under the law. It was claimed by the mine owners that the practical effect of the "bank to bank" clause was to reduce the working time to six and one-half, or seven hours at most.

Other enactments of the Session included the passage again of the three Bills imposing the language test upon the immigration and employment of Asiatics; prohibition of the wearing of wigs in Provincial Courts; imposition of a tax on commercial travellers; a Game Protection Act allowing non-residents to shoot birds for one week on paying a license of $500, and to hunt game

for the season by paying a fee of $50, with heavy penalties for shooting during the closed season, and authorizing the appointment of officials for enforcement of the regulations; limiting the appointment of Judges to barristers-at-law of not less than ten years' standing—five years of which shall have been passed in active practice within the Province; authorizing any city whose water supply was threatened by denudation of the forests in its watershed to acquire a lease of such region—Vancouver being the immediate cause of the legislation; permitting the transfer of special timber licenses and their renewal each year for 16 successive years; enabling the Government to deal more effectively with alleged gambling clubs; prohibiting the keeping or erection of magazines, or factories for explosives, within two miles of any urban centre; authorizing the adoption of rules for the Supreme and County Courts prepared by a recent Commission composed of Chief Justice Gordon Hunter and Mr. Justice Harrison; securing to widows and orphans the wages earned and due to a workman for three months' prior to his death without reference to the debts of the deceased; amending the Supreme Court Act by fixing the security for costs in an appeal at $200; amending the Land Act so as to abolish the leasehold system and to establish yearly licenses compulsorily renewable for a limited period; reviving an old charter for a railway from Hazelton to Kitimaat carrying with it a Provincial bonus of $675,000.

On March 27th Mr. W. J. Bowser moved, and the House passed without discussion or opposition, the following Resolution: "That this House regrets that in the Bill proposed to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament, granting autonomy to the North-West Territories, there is an interference with Provincial rights in regard to the provisions dealing with their School system." On the following day a Resolution was passed protesting against Mr. Ralph Smith's proposed Federal Act regarding the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company which was believed to affect Provincial rights of taxation in that Railway's land belt. The important question of general railway development and the Government's expected action and practical inaction came up on April 4th when Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved a vote of censure declaring that "this House regrets the indecision of the Government and its repeated failures to deal with an urgent public question." It was rejected by 21 votes to 15. On April 8th a similar Resolution moved by Mr. Stuart Henderson, censuring the Government for not placing before the House some measures respecting better transportation facilities, was defeated by 22 to 16 votes. Upon the preceding day Mr. Premier McBride had made the following statement in this respect:

> In the past the Legislature had passed railway bills without number, but, as they all knew, not a mile of railway had resulted therefrom. He had given his word to the House that any legislation brought down by his Government would mean actual construction. This was the

position he had taken up and that was the position he proposed to stand by. He proposed to submit no futile measures. Until he was in a position to bring down a scheme which would protect the people in every particular, and at the same time ensure adequate transportation, he did not propose to adopt what was commonly known as railway legislation.

The Legislature was prorogued on April 8th and, in the Rossland *Miner* of the 21st, there appeared a long interview with the Opposition Leader who denounced the Session as barren of results and the Government for not having formulated a railway policy; the new School Act as a mere cloak for the imposition of additional taxation; the Government for closing the Session before its work was nearly completed and for over-loading the statute books of the Province with useless legislation. To the Toronto *Globe* correspondent (May 9th) Mr. Macdonald wrote suggesting that the Legislature should only meet once in two years. There was now, he declared, altogether too much tinkering with legislation. In Victoria on June 16th Mr. Martin Burrell, a well-known Conservative of Grand Forks, made the following reference to two events of the Session—the Assessment Act and the Educational Act: "Some of the features of these Acts might need modification as use and experience might indicate the wisdom of it. But the Acts were good and necessary. Two more unpopular measures could not have been introduced," added Mr. Burrell, "and I say that it shows the courage and honesty of the party and the Government to tackle such a proposition; and they have earned the gratitude of all thoughtful men—the more so since they had no 75 majority such as they keep at Ottawa."

Questions at issue between the Province and Dominion

There were during the year quite a number of matters which required or received Federal consideration; or in regard to which British Columbia endeavoured to obtain Federal action. Of these the ever-present subject of financial relations was discussed from time to time at Victoria, at the bye-election in Alberni, and at Ottawa. In the Legislative Speech from the Throne on Feb. 9th reference was made to the matter and it was stated that a Memorial had been sent to Ottawa by the Provincial Government "showing the strong grounds that exist for a recognition of the claims of British Columbia for better terms."

This latter document declared (1) that it was intended by the framers of the British North America Act that the revenue left or given to the Provinces should be adequate for the performance of all local services; (2) that during the 32 years from 1871 to 1903 British Columbia contributed to the revenue of Canada the sum of $49,397,238 and had received in Dominion expenditures only $32,454,382; (3) that these figures were not inclusive of the cost of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway because that railway, like the canals of Eastern Canada, was national in its character; (4) that the Province had not only, in the period

mentioned, contributed some $17,000,000 to the Federal treasury over and above its share but that it had become liable for a portion of the increasing Public Debt of the Dominion which would be, roughly, about $9,000,000; (5) that new conditions had arisen since Confederation requiring fresh treatment and that other Provinces, as well as British Columbia, required a re-adjustment of the financial Federal policy; (6) that the growth of population had increased the financial responsibilities of the Provinces without a corresponding increase of revenue and without provision for a corresponding increase of Subsidy; (7) that in the five years 1898-1902 the total per capita annual expenditure of British Columbia averaged $12.61 as against an average in all the Provinces of $2.66. Stress was laid upon the fact that British Columbia, owing to distance and heavy freights, did not benefit by the commercial results of Confederation as did the other Provinces; and figures of Inter-provincial trade compiled by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, were quoted as follows:

Trade of the two central Provinces with the other Provinces	$150,000,000
Trade of the two central Provinces with each other	115,000,000
Trade of the three Maritime Provinces with each other	30,000,000
Trade of the Western Provinces and Territories with each other	20,000,000
Total	$315,000,000

It was further estimated that the annual exports of British Columbia to the other Provinces, composed chiefly of lumber, shingles, fish and fruit, was only about $3,000,000 in value. "Thus, the Province having 3 per cent. of the whole population pays 8 per cent. of the price of Confederation and gets in return 1 per cent. of its trade benefits." In addition to all these disadvantages there was the tremendous physical disability of a country so mountainous in character and where transportation was so costly and difficult. The Government further urged that as a result of these various considerations the Province had only once in 33 years possessed a surplus of revenue over expenditure and that it had been compelled to accumulate deficits amounting to over $10,000,000 during that period which had been met, though inadequately, by the issue of Provincial bonds. In conclusion the demand of 1903 was reiterated for a Federal Commission of Inquiry to go into the whole matter. Upon this general subject the Victoria *Colonist* of May 14th expressed a strongly-argued Government point of view in criticising Eastern ignorance as to its terms:

> It is useless to point out the almost complete lack of the benefits of Inter-provincial trade enjoyed by British Columbia and that belong almost wholly to Eastern Canada; that while by virtue of a strongly protective tariff we are compelled to buy from the East, we cannot, for other reasons, sell to the East; while under the same tariff all other

industries are protected, one of our main industries is placed at the mercy of the United States for lack of protection; that by reason of the geographical position which we occupy and our inability to manufacture in competition with the Eastern provinces, we pay several times in duty for goods consumed what other provinces do; that by reason of our long distance from the supply centres, in which we have to buy, the freight bills constitute another serious impost not experienced by Eastern consumers; that by more favourable rates, Eastern wholesale men have an advantage over wholesale men of British Columbia in the markets of the interior; that, in short, in every respect possible, we are handicapped as compared to the advantages which should flow from the union and co-operation of the various Provinces of the Dominion—the basic principle of which is mutual, and as far as that is possible, equal benefits among all its parts.

During the visit of the Tariff Commission to the Pacific Coast in September this question came up in different forms and Mr. Smith Curtis, in particular, touched a new point when he placed figures before the Commission indicating that the average rate of Federal duty imposed on goods most largely consumed in British Columbia was much greater than on the goods most largely used in the rest of Canada—the duty on the imports in British Columbia of $11,816,527 for the fiscal year 1904 being $2,724,412, or over 23 per cent. and upon the imports of $239,647,805, into the rest of Canada, $38,229,937 or not quite 16 per cent. On Dec. 5th, Mr. Premier McBride and Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, were at Ottawa urging these and other matters upon the attention of the Federal authorities. It was stated that a long conference was had with the Prime Minister. It may be added that this subject was brought up in the Senate at Ottawa on July 17th by the Hon. W. J. Macdonald in connection with the financial terms which were being granted the new Provinces. From his elaborate figures, intended to indicate the general injustice done to British Columbia, the following table may be compiled here:

Province.	Revenue for Fiscal Year 1904.	Population Census of 1901.	Dominion Subsidies.	Per Capita Contribution to Revenue.
Ontario and Quebec	$36,362,315	3,832,000	$2,426,000	$9.49
Nova Scotia	2,786,829	459,574	432,805	6.07
New Brunswick	1,717,257	331,120	491,360	5.19
Manitoba	3,370,698	255,211	533,115	13.28
Prince Edward Island	205,061	109,078	231,491	2.00
Alberta Saskatchewan	.....	500,000	2,248,250	....
British Columbia	3,688,511	179,000	308,184	20.60

Another question of perennial interest in British Columbia was the renewed disallowance by the Federal authorities of the Provincial Acts establishing a language test for immigrants and the consequent exclusion of Japanese as well as Chinese from entering British Columbia. This the Dominion Government had repeatedly declared to be opposed to the Federal and Imperial policy of friendly relations with Japan—as expressly stated in the

Minister of Justice's Reports (Jan. 5th and Sept. 4th, 1901) upon the first disallowance of measures containing these restrictions. On Jan. 20th, 1905, therefore, the Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia was vetoed by the Governor-General-in-Council. Speaking to the press four days later Mr. Premier McBride reiterated the Government's policy of protection for the white labour of the Coast and added: "I am still of the opinion that there is no infringement of Federal rights in the Act, nor does it mean a menace to Imperial interests. It is well known that our law is practically a copy of the Natal Act, and if we are to believe that it is a menace to Great Britain's Imperial interests in any way, the same must be said of the legislation of Natal and Australia. You can express my views as still being strongly inclined to the belief that the Imperial authorities have not interfered at all. We have heard these reasons given before. There is absolutely nothing in them."

The re-enactment of this measure during the succeeding Session of the Legislature, together with an Act relating to employment on Government works and one amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act, containing similar language clauses, were again disallowed and the disallowance was gazetted on May 11th. In the House of Commons on May 25th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the reason for this action was that "they were *ultra vires* and not in accordance with Dominion policy." The Eastern press, as a rule, criticized the Provincial Government for this apparent defiance of Dominion policy and Imperial interests. Nor was there lacking a measure of criticism nearer home. The Victoria *Colonist* (Cons.) on April 23rd pointed out that the Natal Parliament had powers akin to those of the Dominion body and not of a Provincial character and declared that Imperial considerations alone were sufficient reasons for disallowance. The Japanese press were very appreciative in their comments upon Federal policy in this respect and the Osaka *Mainichi* of May 2nd, after describing preceding protests against the Provincial legislation, went on:

> We are now in receipt of a cablegram from our Consul-General at Ottawa that all the laws affecting our people, re-enacted by British Columbia, are disallowed. This great success was, no doubt, due to the good offices of our representative, and we must congratulate ourselves upon this timely achievement of our desired end. We are assured this success is the evidence of the most friendly and liberal policy of the Canadian Government, whose far-sighted and enlightened policy has led them to manifest this spirit of justice and impartiality. We must be grateful to the Canadian Government for the sake of the future prosperity, of the closer friendship and increasing trade between Canada and Japan. The Canadians will largely benefit themselves in trans-Pacific commerce by adopting a liberal and impartial policy toward their Western neighbour across the Pacific. We sincerely hope that the British Columbia Government will not re-enact these laws in the future and, in the meantime, we hope that our emigrants into that

Province will be most careful in their actions and manners and avoid any friction or displeasure that might occur by proceeding in large numbers to British Columbia.

A much-discussed local subject was the problem connected with the proposed removal of the Indians from the Songhees Reserve—119 acres of land in the heart of Victoria, inhabited by some 50 Indians—and the opening up of the district to Civic purposes and general development. The citizens had, during many years, demanded action of some kind on the ground of the proximity of this wigwam settlement, with its possibilities of depravity and vice, being injurious to the appearance, morals and business of the city and to the character and best interests of the Indians themselves. They now pointed out that some $12,000 stood at the credit of the Reserve for rents and that this could be used for the benefit of the Indians during removal and settlement upon a new Reserve. The matter had been discussed between the Provincial and Federal Governments for a number of years and it was understood that when the Reserve was cleared of the Indians the land would revert to the Provincial authorities—a matter of between $100,000 and $150,000 in value. The difficulties in arriving at a conclusion between the Governments concerned had been found to be considerable. As to the Indians their position appeared to rest upon various early guarantees, summarized as follows in a communication addressed by Sir James Douglas, then Lieut.-Governor of Vancouver Island, to the House of Assembly, on Feb. 5, 1859:

They were to be protected in their original right of fishing on the coasts and in the bays of the Colony, and of hunting over all unoccupied Crown lands; and they were also to be secured in the enjoyment of their village sites and cultivated fields. Those rights they have since enjoyed in full, and the reserves of land covering their village sites and cultivated fields have all been distinctly marked on the maps and surveys of the Colony and the faith of the Government is pledged that their occupation shall not be disturbed. For that reason the Government will not cause them to be removed, because it is bound by the faith of a solemn engagement to protect them in the enjoyment of their agrarian rights. It may further interest the House to know that the title of those lands is vested in the Crown, and that the Indians of themselves can convey no title to any part of their Reserves either by sale or lease. The presence of the Indians so near the town is a public inconvenience, but their removal would be neither just nor politic.

A public meeting was held in Victoria on Jan. 20th, 1905, with Mayor Barnard in the chair, and a motion carried urging the City to press for a settlement of the matter along lines suggested in a letter from Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Inspector-General of Indian Affairs, dated June 13th, 1901, and written on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Sifton. It provided for the surrender of the greater portion of the Reserve to the Province, the immediate sale of the remainder in lots, the use of the sum so realized for the removal and settlement of the Indians elsewhere, and the owner-

ship of the new reservation by the Dominion authorities. At this meeting a long legal opinion was read from Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., claiming that through a treaty made by the Songhees Indians with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1850 their title had been extinguished and become afterwards vested in the Province. A lengthy and elaborate legal argument followed with these conclusions:

(1) The title to the land is vested in the Province.
(2) The Indians have rights of occupation and incidental rights of hunting thereover, together with fishing rights in adjacent waters.
(3) The Dominion has administrative control over the Indians and the exercise of their rights and privileges.
(4) The City is without status in the premises, save as a public corporation in the exercise of its police power empowered to preserve law, order and morality in the community, and the fact that the proximity of the Indian settlement is a menace to the City's welfare.
(5) Under the existing state of the law the land cannot be alienated so as to transfer a marketable title. The consent of all the Indians living, together with the consent of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, would not be sufficient to overcome this difficulty, as any remedy necessitates concurrent legislation by the Dominion and the Province.
(6) One method of relief would be to obtain the consent of all Indians living to a transfer of the land; then have the Dominion pass a statute authorizing a disposition of the rights of the Indians whether in esse or future, and the Province pass a statute authorizing the sale of the lands free from encumbrances.

In the Victoria City Council on March 6th, a Resolution was passed urging the Legislature, in a then pending Bill dealing with this subject, to reserve certain portions of land when finally acquired by the Province, for specified City purposes. On Feb. 23rd, the matter was discussed in the Senate upon motion of Hon. W. J. Macdonald, when Senator Templeman, speaking for the Government, said: "We are most anxious to remove the Indians. We will remove them at any time that the Government of British Columbia can submit us a reasonable and fair proposition. We have submitted several. We accepted one that they submitted, and they have failed thus far to carry out anything."

The Fisheries question was another Provincial matter which called for the attention of the Federal Government during 1905. The decision of the Judicial Committee in London (1898) had established the proprietary right of the Province in the Fisheries and, under an arrangement with the Federal authorities in 1901, renewed during the next three years, both Governments were given the right to issue licenses and exact fees—the Dominion Government to control and account to the Province for a certain proportion of its fees. It was claimed by British Columbia, however, that the Dominion taxed the industry all it could stand, received the taxes and, year after year, refrained from expending any respectable sum upon the Fisheries of the Province either in bounties or protective service. The Provincial Government wanted the Federal authorities to do as follows:

1. The Dominion to repay to the Province that amount of the total Fisheries licenses collected in British Columbia since Confederation which is in excess of the total expenditures for construction, support and maintenance of hatcheries and policing salmon waters.

2. To pay to the Province a proportion of the Halifax Fisheries Award or compensation for the loss sustained by the Province as a consequence of the Treaty of Washington.

3. To transfer the entire control of the salmon and interior fisheries of British Columbia to the Province; the latter to construct and maintain hatcheries and enforce regulations without cost to the Dominion.

4. Failing the latter proposal, the Dominion to agree to the transfer of control of hatcheries and fish propagation to the Province.

The Dominion Government had refused these requests on the ground that the actual Federal fisheries expenditure upon the Province had been greater than the revenue; that the Halifax Award dealt with the Atlantic Fisheries alone; that while proprietary rights under the Privy Council decision remained with the Province the sole and undoubted right of legislation with regard to the Fisheries was secured to the Dominion; that it would be better to make an arrangement by which the Dominion Government should exercise this absolute control. Nothing practical came of the controversy during the year but an illustration of the operation of the existing system was seen at the Vancouver Board of Trade meeting on Jan. 10th when the claim was presented that if the United States fishing vessels were refused the bonding privilege the Halibut fisheries on the northern coast could be conserved to Canadians.

British Columbia's Tax on Commercial Travellers

As in Quebec the imposition of this particular tax created discussion far beyond the confines of the Province. To the Legislature on Feb. 21st, the Report of the Assessment Act Commission stated that, during its sessions, " strong protests were made against persons, firms and corporations carrying on business outside of British Columbia being permitted to do, free from taxation, a large share of the trade of the Province, in competition with established houses here." It was claimed that the resident agents and commercial travellers who represented such firms should be compelled to contribute in some measure to the Provincial revenue. The Commission recommended a tax upon the resident agents of outside persons, firms, or corporations equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the amount of their annual sales and the measure finally passed by the Legislature enacted as follows:

No commercial traveller, agent or other person, not being a resident of British Columbia, shall take, or solicit orders either for himself, or any other person, for any goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects to be imported into this Province to fill such orders, unless and until he shall have taken out and had granted to him, for the period specified in Schedule A hereto, a license under this Act, and paid therefor the license fee prescribed in said Schedule A in respect of the class of goods dealt with.

(a) By every commercial traveller, agent or other person taking or soliciting orders for liquor or cigars, or both, to be imported into the Province to fill such orders—License fee, $100 for every six months; (b) by every commercial traveller, agent or other person, taking or soliciting orders for goods, wares, merchandise or other effects of any kind whatsoever (other than liquor or cigars) to be imported into the Province to fill such orders—License fee, $50 for every six months.

On March 30th a large deputation representing the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, with head-quarters in Toronto, the Western Association of Commercial Travellers, with head-quarters in London, and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association of Montreal, waited upon the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and Finance at Ottawa and asked for disallowance of this British Columbia Act on the ground that it was *ultra vires* of the Legislature as being a restraint upon trade and interfering, therefore, with what belonged exclusively to the Dominion. It was stated that the Prince Edward Island legislation along this line was in a different category because of a special clause in its Charter. The law went into force, however, and in April following several commercial travellers—one from Toronto and another from England—were summoned at Victoria for non-payment of the tax and only escaped prosecution by undertaking to cancel all orders taken. Others complained, but paid.

Addressing the Victoria Board of Trade on July 14th, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow said that this imposition had been a very difficult one to collect. "It was almost impossible to get information correctly, and the Government found that the merchants carrying stocks thought that the Act was not being effectually enforced. He was glad to be able to report that in the last couple of months about 125 commercial travellers' taxes had been collected. There had been talk—merely newspaper talk, for he and his colleagues had heard nothing of it—of the Act being disallowed at Ottawa but, unless and until that happened, he asked for their hearty support in enforcing it." A good deal of general criticism was caused by this enactment and the Toronto *News,* of Oct. 6th, contained interviews with business men in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec deprecating its principle. On Oct. 3rd, however, the Toronto *Globe* semi-officially announced that the Dominion Government had decided not to interfere with the legislation, on the opinion of the Minister of Justice that the Statute was quite constitutional. On Nov. 16th the Victoria *Colonist* had a strong editorial explaining and defending the policy while regretting its necessity:

1. A tax upon commercial travellers may be a bad thing, but there are worse things from which British Columbia has had to suffer which are in the interests of the Eastern wholesale merchant and manufacturer. The Eastern man has had the advantage of rates in markets outside of the Province which ought to be common to both. He has had the advantage of rates to points in the interior over the wholesale merchants of this coast.

2. In addition to all that, however, the Eastern man who had not a dollar invested in British Columbia, who did not contribute a cent to the running expenses of the country, could come to the Province as he did and capture the trade in competition with local men, whose capital was all invested in the Province, and who paid heavily in personal property taxation to the Provincial Government.

3. It is quite true that the commercial travellers' tax is not in accord with the principle of the encouragement of inter-provincial relations; but the Eastern man has not yet realized that it is a principle which in the past has worked almost wholly in one direction. British Columbia has received little or no benefit of a commercial nature from its relations with the other Provinces, except latterly in the direction of Manitoba and the North-west Provinces. We have bought heavily from and sold but little to the East. We have paid three times our share per capita towards the administration of the affairs of the Dominion. In banking, in our insurance, in our trade, and in our taxation, there has been a constant and a heavy drain upon the Province.

Public Affairs in the Yukon Territory

The appointment of a new Commissioner of the Yukon had been pending for some time at the beginning of the year. Since Mr. F. T. Congdon's retirement in order to contest the Yukon for the House of Commons, Major Z. T. Wood of the Royal North-West Mounted Police had been Acting-Commissioner and, following his defeat by Dr. Thompson in the elections, it was generally understood that Mr. Congdon was a candidate for re-appointment. Other names suggested for the post were those of Mr. E. S. Busby, Collector of Customs for the Territory, Mr. J. D. Cameron of Winnipeg, a one-time Liberal member of the Manitoba Government, Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P. of Edmonton, Mr. W. C. Wells, M.L.A. and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.L.A., both of British Columbia. In May it was definitely announced that the appointment of Mr. McInnes had been settled upon by the Dominion Government. A native of British Columbia, and son of a late Lieut.-Governor of the Province, the new Commissioner was only 34 years of age, had practised law since 1893, been a member of Parliament in 1896-1900 and, since the latter year, a member of the Provincial Legislature.

His appointment (May 26) was approved in his own Province by the press of either side of politics—the Conservative *Colonist* congratulating both the Federal Government and Mr. McInnes upon the selection. "So far as British Columbia is concerned no more popular selection could have been made and, naturally, from the contiguity of the Yukon, British Columbia takes a very keen interest in the affairs of that district. As a distinctly Western appointment it was due to a Western man. We have no doubt in the world but that Mr. McInnes will fill the office to the perfect satisfaction of the people of the Yukon and of the Government at Ottawa." Late in June the new "Governor" as he was popularly called, arrived in the Yukon. Speaking at White Horse on his way to Dawson City he said to a large social gathering: "All my life I have been an unswerving Liberal, but I do not come to you as a party man. It is my intention to give you an administration

that is clear of all cliques and factions, so that when the time comes when my relations with the Yukon may be severed, I may leave you possessing that full and entire confidence that your greetings to me show you to have in me at this, the beginning of my administration." Everybody who had complaints, suggestions, or statements to make were asked to come to him freely. At a reception in Dawson on July 3rd, he replied to various Addresses by first describing the Western country, generally, as the dominant portion of a future Canada. He would not attempt to please everyone. There were great problems to be solved—"problems to be worked out with care and it seems to me that these should be considered apart from petty issues and local squabbles and, in my consideration of these problems, I intend to cut out politics and party factions altogether and appeal for the support and respect, in doing so, of all the right-thinking people of Yukon."

On the 7th an elaborate banquet was given the Commissioner by representative men of all political opinions and much enthusiasm was expressed at his eloquent presentation of conditions, his presentment of personal principles, and promises as to future policy. He declared that civil servants would have to keep out of politics; that every individual must be allowed a free, untramelled vote; that there was no question of annexation to British Columbia as neither the Province, nor the Dominion Government, nor the Territory wanted such a policy; that the Territory should rather be developed until it was able to enter the Dominion as a full, self-governing Province; that coming from a mining country he understood the difficulties they had been labouring under, appreciated their enormous resources, was impressed also with the responsibilities of those in office; that, personally, he would always be a friend of the prospector, a protector of the guaranteed rights and powers of those holding concessions, while insisting upon a maintenance of the terms of their contracts with the Federal Government, an opponent of the holding of mineral lands without development, a believer in good roads and trails. He concluded by urging them to "cut out" the political strife which had given the Yukon an ill-name in some quarters and with the following reference to the vital and dominating question of water supply:

> I heard long before I came into this Territory that the one great necessity here is to bring water on to the hill claims. I know, and the Government at Ottawa realizes, that it is a problem that deserves their immediate consideration. You are well aware that at the present time they are collecting data in regard to this matter. Such an enterprise will involve an outlay of millions of dollars and I can assure you that the Dominion Government is fully alive to the mineral wealth of the Yukon and, so far as a water system will materially increase the mineral output of this Territory, the Government is prepared to do everything in reason to bring such a system about. Two years ago the Dominion Government granted two and a half million dollars to develop

the lead industry in British Columbia. It revived the lead industry there and it would revive the mining industry here if the Government was to take steps to furnish water to the miners.

Preceding this appointment was the selection (May 12th) of Mr. F. T. Congdon, the former Commissioner, to be Legal Adviser under the new *regime* with a seat in the Council, and this revived some of the acrimonious political controversy which had for three years dogged the progress of his administration and affected the success of his political career. Commenting on the matter the Toronto *News* of June 28th took the extreme point of antagonism toward the appointment as follows: "In 1904 Mr. F. T. Congdon was defeated by 642. Yet the Yukon is more under the domination of the Dominion Government than any other constituency in Canada and, in addition to other means of influencing the electorate, the lists had been manipulated. For purposes of party calculation it was to be regarded as a bye-election, and it is extraordinary to see the Government condemned in a bye-election by a constituency which is absolutely dependent upon the Government and in which there did not even exist a fair voters' list. What happened, among other things, was that Mr. Congdon, after two years' tenure of a position which carries more administrative power than any other in Canada, submitted his record to the audit of an election. The condemnation could hardly be more decisive. To-day Mr. Congdon, after idling six months at Ottawa as a suppliant, goes back to the Yukon as an official. The contempt of Government for the governed hardly could go further."

Meanwhile, the year had opened in the Yukon with a pronounced effort at economy and, on Jan. 16th, it was announced that some 30 officials were to be retired from the public service—including a number of mining inspectors and all the mining recorders but three; Dr. J. N. E. Brown, the Territorial Secretary; Mr. W. A. Temple, the Diamond Drill Custodian and so well known in connection with Mr. Congdon's political policy; license inspectors and clerks in the various offices. The salaries of Dominion employees were to be paid up to June 30th. Following upon the previous year's reduction of $600 in the unmarried men's allowance for expenses it was now also decided that Departmental employees, whose families did not live in the Yukon, should lose $25 a month from their present salaries. Major Wood, Acting Commissioner, stated that a probable saving of $100,000 a year would result from these and other changes. Mr. C. D. Burns combined the posts of Territorial and Federal Secretary and Mr. E. C. Senkler, Gold Commissioner, was also appointed Public Administrator for the Territory. Messrs. Wilfrid Thibaudeau, Territorial Engineer, H. S. Congdon and F. M. Sheppard, officials, also resigned their posts. Later in the year Mr. E. S. Busby, Collector of Customs, was put in charge of the Preventive Service as well, in succession to Mr. J. F. Mac-

donald, one of the retired officials. The other chief officials—Mr. F. X. Gosselin, Assistant Gold Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Girouard, Registrar, Mr. J. F. Lithgow, Comptroller, Mr. H. M. Martin, Crown Timber and Land Agent—remained undisturbed. The Judges, including Hon. Messrs. C. A. Dugas, James Craig, and C. D. Macaulay remained as before.

On April 12th, Messrs. Richard Lowe of White Horse, George Black of Klondike, H. C. Macaulay and Thomas O'Brien of Dawson, and Richard Gillespie of Bonanza, were elected to the Territorial Council—three Liberals, one Conservative and one Independent. Mr. N. F. Hagel, K.C., late of Winnipeg, and the well-known Joseph A. Clarke were amongst the defeated. The term was for two years and the *ex-officio* members of the Council were Mr. Justice Dugas, J. E. Girouard, J. F. Lithgow, E. C. Senkler, Major Wood and, later on, Commissioner McInnes. On Sept. 5th a Resolution passed the Council upon the casting vote of Mr. McInnes in favour of the appointment of a Committee to prepare a Memorial asking Dominion legislation, or an Order-in-Council, giving "the wage earners of the Yukon adequate and proper security and protection for their wages and providing for the collection of the same as expeditiously as possible, both against the dump and the mining claim and chattels thereon, and constituting such claim for wages a prior lien on all product of the labour of the wage-earner and on the claim or claims on which the work is done." A Resolution in favour of a wholly-elective Council, moved by Mr. George Black, was lost by three to five. On the following day a Special Committee was appointed "to draft a law governing mining in the Yukon Territory, the same when approved by this Council to be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Dominion Government with a prayer that it be passed as an Act of the Dominion Parliament at its next Session." Another motion presented by Mr. Senkler declared that the Council "is of opinion that the public interest requires that all hydraulic concessions in the Yukon Territory, which are not being worked in accordance with the terms under which they were granted, should be cancelled."

The election of Dr. Alfred Thompson at the preceding general elections as an Independent Conservative had, meantime, been causing some ripples upon the political surface. A protest was entered by Mr. Congdon's friends on Jan. 25th but did not come to anything.* On the 27th another echo of this contest was found in the unqualified withdrawal by the Yukon *Sun* of certain charges against Mr. Congdon which had been rife during that period and for which the latter had sued the newspaper. The apology was as follows: "I, William F. Thompson, of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, publisher and editor of the Yukon *Sun*, do hereby retract and apologize for the cartoon subscribed 'Progressive

* NOTE.—For details of this contest see *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 217-21, 352-4.

Finance' published in the Yukon *Sun* at Dawson on the 9th day of October, 1904, and my insinuation and innuendoes of improper conduct on the part of Frederick Tennyson Congdon, then Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, contained in or conveyed or expressed by the said cartoon, and I further state that it never was my intention that the said cartoon should express, convey, or suggest, the impression that the said Frederick Tennyson Congdon ever received or attempted to obtain money from improper sources by improper means."

The Board of Trade of Dawson City, on Jan. 25th, in passing a Resolution asking Mr. Congdon—then in Ottawa—to urge the Government to repeal the royalty on gold taken from quartz in the Yukon, and to give some special aid to quartz mining there, went on to express sincere regret at the resignation of Mr. Commissioner Congdon on the ground of "his application of business principles to the affairs of the Yukon, his kind and courteous treatment to all, his willingness to assist all measures for the good of the Territory, his ability and impartial discharge of the duties of the Government." In the House of Commons on Feb. 16th, the alleged sharp practice of Yukon officials during the Thompson-Congdon election was ventilated and various letters relating to the matter read, including the Secretary of State's telegram of December 7th, 1904, to the Returning Officer impressing upon him the necessity of fair play. Mr. R. L. Borden claimed that these instructions had not been followed and pointed to the delay in making a return of the election from Dec. 16th to Feb. 7th, 1905.

A press controversy occurred as to conditions in the Yukon, during May, June and July, and resulting from certain charges in the Toronto *News* as to ex-Commissioner Congdon's political record, Mr. Justice Dugas' alleged intervention in party affairs, the appointment of the latter's son to office, and the drawing of large sums from the public treasury by the Judge over and above his salary and allowance. Incidentally, there developed the charge that French-Canadians were greatly favoured in Yukon appointments, salaries and perquisites. The *News* on May 3rd, declared that "nothing in the palmiest days of the Family Compact even approached the maladministration, nepotism, and race ascendancy which a glance at the civil service lists of the Yukon will reveal." Mr. Justice Dugas was in Montreal on May 30th and told *The Herald* that there was nothing in these somewhat extreme allegations. To the same paper on May 6th, Mr. Congdon defended his past administration; declared that Judge Dugas did not appoint returning officers as charged in the Toronto paper; described the ability and impartiality of his Judicial services and the law and order of the Yukon as largely due to him in this connection; denied the allegations of nepotism, etc., and proceeded as follows:

It is true that the condition of affairs in the Yukon Territory is without parallel in the annals of a self-governing country. It is true because there never was a new country into which so heterogeneous a throng poured from all quarters of the globe and in which law and order were so well administered, in which public affairs were so efficiently conducted, in which, in the briefest possible time, a system of schools was inaugurated, a magnificent extent of good roads constructed and the whole machinery of good government and of good social organization so quickly set in motion, or to which representative institutions were so promptly given. There never was a new country more difficult of administration and affording so fine an opportunity for nepotism in which there has been so little maladministration and such a complete absence of nepotism. As to clerical domination, the assertion in the *News'* article that it existed, is my first intimation of its presence in the Yukon.

On August 23rd Hon. Frank Oliver, the new Minister of the Interior, arrived at White Horse, on a visit to the Yukon. On the 30th he was given a banquet at Dawson by representative Yukon citizens—his health being proposed by Mr. N. F. Hagel, K.C., as that of the first Minister of the Crown to visit the Territory. Mr. Oliver described the changing conditions of mining and his belief that in the area immediately tributary to Dawson there was probably "the richest gold-field in the world"; spoke of the hundred millions of gold which were said to have been already taken away and of the second hundred million which would follow and be more equally and better distributed amongst the people. Mr. Commissioner McInnes, Messrs. F. T. Congdon, K.C., J. A. Clarke and Dr. Thompson also spoke. During the visit the Minister received an Address from the Yukon Council in which the following matters were pressed upon his attention:

1st. The installation of a general water system whereby large areas of rich gold-bearing ground, now unworked because of lack of cheap water, may be made productive.
2nd. The question of hydraulic concessions.
3rd. Certainty in mining laws and greater security in investment.
4th. Measures to secure the active *bona fide* utilization by their owners of water and mining rights.
5th. Cheaper transportation.
6th. Improved mail service during the winter months.
7th. Reform of local government and larger powers of legislation in local matters.

Meantime, in the House of Commons, on June 7th, Dr. Thompson had been urging the claims of the Yukon as, he claimed, an Independent member. Instability of the mining laws, he said, kept capital out of the Territory, disturbed the rights of miners and checked production; the mining tax of 2½ per cent. should, he declared, be remitted as pressing too heavily upon the miner though an export tax might be imposed and the gold thus kept in the Dominion; the License fee should be reduced to $5.00 and similar general laws to those of British Columbia established; the Federal Government should, he thought, take the gold of the Yukon—$10,000,000 a year—and store it at the capital until the

Mint was ready when it could be issued in gold certificates; water supply improvement he earnestly pleaded for, and demanded an Elective Council and complete self-government. In his reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the Government considered the royalty tax a just one; that the Government might buy the gold of the Territory but not until it could be utilized; that it was hoped water would be distributed by means of concessions and that an hydraulic survey would be made of the Territory; that the $2.00 per gallon import tax on liquor was part of an effort to make the Yukon a temperance country; that it was not the Government's intention to combine the Yukon with British Columbia and that the whole of the Council would be elective at an early date. Mr. R. G. Macpherson of Vancouver argued at length in favour of uniting the Yukon to his Province:

> Out in the Yukon you have a fairly large population as compared with British Columbia, and in the latter Province we have also a fairly large population, but spread over a considerable extent of territory, and consequently not as compact as the populations in the other Provinces. We have also the same resources as the Yukon, the same class of people, we require the same laws; and if these two were joined together they would be a greater factor in the Dominion than if separate and, no doubt, the production of mineral wealth would be greater. The very trouble which the Hon. gentleman has pointed out as impeding the progress of the Yukon, namely the timidity of capitalists to invest their money there on account of its unsettled laws and mining regulations, would be wiped out entirely because in British Columbia, we have, if not the best mining laws in the world, very good mining laws. We have been mining there fifty years, and have solved many of the problems that are still waiting solution in the Yukon. We in British Columbia have the warmest feeling for the Yukon. Possibly per capita more money went out from British Columbia to develop the Yukon than from any other part of this continent. We all have faith in that country, the majority of our people know what mining is, they have done their share towards the building up of the Yukon Territory and the more that Territory prospers, the better for our Province, and the Coast cities in particular. For these reasons I should be glad to see the Yukon Territory and the Province of British Columbia joined together as one Province.

In the middle of September the Dominion Government passed an Order-in-Council abolishing under certain conditions the royalty of 2½ per cent. on gold produced from quartz, also the royalty on the gross output of copper-mining locations, in the Yukon. In the case of gold the exemption applied where not less than $25,000 had been expended within five years after the date of the Order-in-Council. A plant with a minimum capacity of five tons per day must be installed for milling, or otherwise treating ore, the value of which was to be included in the estimate of outlay. Where claims were copper, an expenditure of $50,000 within ten years was required, and the erection of a smelter of not less than ten tons' capacity per day for the claim.

During the year there were many visitors to the Yukon returning East, or residents there coming East on a visit, who described conditions to the press as they saw them. Mr. Charles Putnam,

on Jan. 6th, told the Nelson *News* that he had been Dr. Thompson's election agent in the late contest and that it was no exaggeration to say that only the presence of the Mounted Police prevented bloodshed over what he described as "the open stealing of the people's franchise." For the moment "the bottom had fallen out of Dawson" and everyone who could had joined in the stampede to Fairbanks and Tanana. But the Yukon would revive. There was plenty of gold there yet. "The great problem is water. We want lots of it in summer and very little in winter. When Dawson was first settled the hills around it were covered with spruce and the ground was covered with moss to a depth of three feet. The spruce is gone and the moss is gone and there is nothing now to hold the water. Mining has become very expensive. The pumping of water costs $10 an hour." They only needed cancellation of a number of the concessions, better officials, and a reliable supply of water to make the Yukon the most prosperous part of Canada. Speaking to the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Jan. 16th, Mr. H. J. Woodside—a seven years' resident of the Yukon—made the following interesting comment on current conditions:

> Yukon has officially been known to Canada for about eight years or since 1896. In six years of that time an immense length of telegraph line has been constructed to connect the Klondike with the East. A splendid system of hundreds of miles of first-class summer roads and hundreds of miles of good winter roads has been built. Handsome public buildings have been erected, a perfect system of law and order was inaugurated years ago, a first-class mail service has been in operation and encouragement has been given to large enterprises. The mining laws, although far from perfect, have been greatly improved. In every way, in spite of some errors of judgment, the Klondike has come, by reason of the fine force of Royal North-West Mounted Police, to be regarded as the safest mining camp on this continent for life and property. I have not always been quite able to agree with the policy of the Government at Ottawa in reference to Yukon, but as a Liberal editor and writer I have striven at all times to make it clear to them what was most wanted in a new gold-mining community. It must be said that the local Opposition have usually hampered our efforts to institute reforms by selecting as leaders the loudest-mouthed and most useless agitators who could be purchased by any party willing to pay the price.

To the Victoria *Colonist* on March 4th, Dr. Thompson, M.P., stated that what he wanted was the adoption of British Columbia Mining laws in the Yukon. They had already been selected, after expert inquiry, for application in the Philippines as the best available code. In the Yukon at present everything was done by regulation and he hoped for an early change in the direction of permanent laws. In the *News-Advertiser* of Vancouver, on July 20th, Dr. Thompson said that he had been able to obtain various concessions at Ottawa including the removal of the royalty on copper until the mines were on a permanent basis and on gold produced from quartz propositions; a survey of water-supply conditions at an expense of some $15,000; a reduction of miners'

Scene in Mount Royal Park, Montreal.

licenses from $7.50 to $5.00 and certain alterations in the sizes of claims; and a grant of $100,000 for road construction. Speaking to the Winnipeg *Telegram* of Aug. 8th Major W. C. Noble of Dawson described the place as prosperous and as having a population of 5,000. He greatly praised the Mounted Police: "Dawson City was as quiet and law-abiding as any Ontario town. While in the American Territory a general spirit of lawlessness was prevalent, and robberies and hold-ups were common occurrences, in the Canadian Yukon such things were absolutely unknown. The miners knew that speedy justice would be handed out to all law-breakers."

Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., of Toronto, returning from a trip to the Yukon, told *The News* on Sept. 14th that: "We were five days getting by steamer to Skagway, through a land of infinite resources—timber, fish, canneries, minerals, harbours, and, of course, Americans. The Americans just about have a lien on that country. They have the mines, a good share of the timber, the fisheries, operate the only railroad there from Skagway to White Horse, all the steamers in the Yukon River, and they catch bait on our islands without the ghost of a treaty." Transportation and water supply were the great questions. Freight rates were ridiculously high and United States restrictions troublesome, yet despite it all, Canada was doing 80 per cent. of the Dawson trade. The future depended upon water supply and the development of hydraulic mining.

It may be added that in the year ending June 30th, 1905, the total value of goods shipped into the Yukon was $3,224,217, of which Foreign goods totalled $1,451,000. The total revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1904, as given in the Auditor-General's Report, was $1,183,357 and the expenditures $1,925,914. Of the former amount the gold export tax, mining certificates, mining leases and fees, land sales, rentals and timber dues, totalled $564,937, Customs $421,610, and Telegraphs $126,992. Of the latter $440,296 went on salaries, etc., $131,607 on the Alaska Boundary Commission, $113,490 upon roads, $113,000 upon buildings, $125,000 upon grants of the Interior Department, $508,215 upon the Mounted Police, $119,312 upon the Post Office, and $198,768 upon Telegraph maintenance.

PROVINCIAL INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR

Jan. 10.—The appointment is announced of Mr. A. A. C. La Riviére, Conservative M.P. for Provencher in 1899-1904, as Immigration Commissioner for Manitoba, with head-quarters at Montreal.

Feb. 1.—In a valuable article in the *Canadian Magazine*, Mr. C. M. Woodworth describes the Yukon as much larger than Great Britain; as having produced and added to the world's wealth in 1885-1904 over $107,000,000 of money according to official figures, and fully $130,000,000 in actual amount; as having purchased during that period $45,860,000 worth of outside

products, and paid taxes in royalties, etc., of $11,250,000. The greater part of these totals is said to have been realized in the years 1896-1904.

Feb. 14.—The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, at Truro, costing $28,000 for construction and starting with 68 pupils, is formally opened by the Premier of Nova Scotia with speeches from Mr. Murray, Hon. J. W. Longley and Mr. A. C. Bell, ex-M.P.

Feb. 17.—A much-quoted editorial regarding Manitoba and the Boundary question appears in the Liberal organ at Quebec, *Le Soleil*, concluding in the following terms :

"The school legislation of the little Province is not of a nature to attract the immigrants who people the districts. The Northwest has its Separate Schools. Manitoba has abolished them. Every good act has its reward ; every bad act its chastisement. Manitoba will remain lowest with her pretentious law."

Mar. 17.—The Toronto *News* draws attention to the possibility of a Separate School question in the Yukon some day and states that in 1901 the first Public School in the Territory was opened. "In the meantime the Roman Catholics had started a school in their Church grounds, and placed it in charge of the Nuns. When the question of maintaining the Public School was raised in the Territorial Council, the Roman Catholics applied for a yearly grant. Their request was pressed vigorously by Judge Dugas and Registrar Girouard, the two Catholic members of the Council. The result was that Mr. Ogilvie yielded, and an annual grant was made to both schools. In 1902 the existing arrangement was confirmed by the Territorial Council."

Mar. 27.—The Ottawa *Free Press* urges a Legislative union of the Maritime Provinces and describes the existing situation in Prince Edward Island, with its population of about the number of Ottawa City, as "a farce of government."

July 6.—In answer to a series of questions in the House of Commons the Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, states that the Government of Canada on December 6th, 1878, received $4,490,332.64 as its share of the Halifax Fisheries Award ; that the Province of Prince Edward Island on Feb. 19th, 1879, of Quebec on Feb. 5, 1902, of New Brunswick on September 7th, 1903, laid claim to a portion of this payment ; that Nova Scotia had not done so but would be entitled to its share "if the principle which is now denied eventually prevails."

July 8.—The quiet passage of a Bill through the Nova Scotia Legislature restoring to Intercolonial Railway employees and other Dominion officials the right to vote in Provincial elections is criticized, but in a very cautious way, by a part of the Conservative press of the Province.

Aug. 14.—Mr. J. W. Grier, Vice-President, announces in Montreal that the bond issue of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway for $940,000 has been satisfactorily taken up in London.

Aug. 26.—The Charlottetown *Guardian* discusses at length the question of a union of the three Maritime Provinces in one great Province of Acadia, and points out some of the difficulties in the way.

Nov. 7.—The Halifax *Chronicle* charges Mr. C. E. Tanner, M.L.A., Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Nova Scotia Legislature, with having signed in 1903 a "round robin" asking for an increase in the Sessional indemnity from $500 to $750 and states that Mr. Premier Murray "emphatically refused the demand" when presented to him.

V.—DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Dominion Budget and Finances

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, presented his Budget to the House of Commons on July 6th. The estimated revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1904, had been $71,000,000, and the actual revenue was $70,669,816. The estimated expenditure had been $54,500,000 and the actual expenditure was $55,612,832. His estimated surplus was $16,500,000 and the actual surplus $15,056,984. The estimated capital expenditure was $11,500,000; the actual sum was $11,244,711. In the eight years during which he had been Minister of Finance Mr. Fielding stated that the total net increase in the Public Debt had been only $2,370,285, with all but $278,232 of that due to an adjustment of old accounts in dispute between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. During that period also (1896 to 1905) the total actual surplus was stated to have been $56,437,076 or an average of $7,054,634 a year. In this connection he analysed an argument frequently used by the Opposition press and critics to the effect that if expenditures upon capital account and income account were added together the financial result would be and was vastly different.

The distinction between ordinary income and capital account has always been observed in our public accounts. And for good reasons. In a country like Canada, with great works to provide for, it would not be reasonable to suppose that every year we could provide out of our ordinary revenue enough money to meet all demands upon the Federal treasury. In the life of the nation, as in the life of the individual, there are times when it is necessary to provide for something which cannot be provided for within the ordinary current expenditure.

Mr. Fielding then proceeded to estimate the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, at $71,250,000 and the expenditures at $62,250,000. The expenditure on capital account he placed at $12,500,000. Taking into account the sinking fund revenues, which pass at once into the assets, the net addition to the Public Debt for the current fiscal year would be $1,250,000. The estimates of expenditure for the succeeding year ending June 30th, 1906, he placed at $58,495,187, upon consolidated fund account, with probable supplementaries bringing the total up to $71,889,898. On capital account the expenditures were estimated at $16,689,472—a portion being for the Transcontinental Railway. The estimated revenue was $72,250,000. Upon the point of increased expenditures Mr. Fielding made the following comment:

We think that the liberal expenditures of the past have been one of the factors—how large a factor may be a matter of debate—but surely on both sides we can agree that the liberal expenditures of the past few years have been one of the factors which have made for this great development of which every Canadian citizen is so proud ; and if that be the case, we should be prepared to continue a liberal expenditure for useful purposes, guarding against extravagance and wastefulness. The demands upon the treasury of the country are great and varied. We have a vast territory with varying needs according to the varying physical conditions. In a country stretching from ocean to ocean, with widely differing needs, it is the function of the Government to take into consideration all these wants and to endeavour to provide for them in a generous spirit.

The Finance Minister then dealt at some length with the circulation of United States silver coins in Canada, estimated by one expert authority at $900,000 and by another at $500,000. In the early seventies it had run up as high as $5,000,000, he said. As to the future, under arrangements now pending, " every person in Canada who has United States silver and does not wish to use it has only to go to the nearest bank and get Canadian silver for it. The Canadian banks will not re-issue that silver; but will, under arrangement with our Department, send it abroad to the United States, and we will give them in return our Canadian silver. So if, hereafter, there is any United States silver current in Canada, it will be because the Canadian people prefer to have it." The Hon. George E. Foster replied to and criticized the Minister's speech, his figures, and his opinions. Upon the point of capital and ordinary account he declared that since the time of Conservative Administration the distinction between expenditures on these accounts had become confused to the extent of millions yearly. He criticized expenditures; referred to the large coming addition to the Public Debt over the Transcontinental Railway; stated that the increased expenditure of the Conservative Government between 1886 and 1896 upon revenue account was only $230,648 while that of the present Government between 1896 and 1904 was $18,663,690.

It may be added that the net Public Debt of Canada on June 30th, 1904, was $260,867,718 and in 1905, $266,216,832. The Opposition papers drew frequent attention to what they described as the alarming increase in public expenditure, and the Montreal *Gazette* of July 6th estimated the total for the current year, including supplementaries, bounties, new Province subsidies, etc., at $87,377,620. The Toronto *Mail* of July 12th referred to the Conservative expenditure of $40,000,000 in 1903 which the Liberals of that day had, by Resolution, " viewed with alarm " and compared it with the total of $72,255,047 (including capital expenditure) for 1903-4 and the estimates of $81,517,827 for 1904-5 and, $88,885,000 for 1905-6. On July 4th, supplementaries were tabled at Ottawa which, upon the statement of *The Globe*, brought the total appropriations for 1905-6 up to $81,979,-

371. On Oct. 6th, the exact figures for 1904-5 were published from the Public Accounts showing a revenue of $71,180,626, an expenditure on ordinary account of $63,309,305, and on capital account of $15,441,403. On Sept. 1st, 1905, there were $50,-610,851 in Dominion notes in circulation as compared with $24,-608,876 on Sept. 1st, 1897. The fiscal half-year ending Dec. 31st, 1905, showed a revenue of $37,877,167 and an ordinary expenditure of $25,747,095.

Ontario Finances and Budget

Financial conditions in Ontario were of special interest in 1905 owing to the change of Government and change of financial policy. For many years the Liberal Government had claimed a large, but varying surplus of assets over liabilities and, according to the official figures of 1903, the liabilities were then $4,022,810 and the assets $6,571,974—leaving a surplus of $2,549,164. During the general elections of 1904-5 it was claimed by the Hon. G. W. Ross at Cornwall (Jan. 10th) and elsewhere, that the Provincial assets were $9,481,788 and the liabilities $5,894,487, leaving a surplus of $3,587,301. In the *Mail and Empire* of Jan. 14th, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Matheson, the prospective Conservative Treasurer, estimated the financial condition of the Province as follows:

Railway Debt (present value)	$ 4,022,810
Owing to the Dominion	1,807,986
Temiskaming Railway bonds	6,000,000
Sault Guarantee	2,000,000
Guarantee James Bay Railway	5,300,000
G. T. P. Government subsidy	400,000
Dominion claim under Indian Treaty No. 3	1,000,000
Total Liabilities	$20,530,796
Assets	3,263,000
Net Liabilities	$17,267,796

Both statements appear to have included some political material. When the new Government came into power one of its first announcements was that a careful investigation would be made as to actual financial conditions. The Public Accounts, as presented to the Legislature for the calendar year 1904, were necessarily completed, however, under the late Government's system. They showed total receipts of $6,128,358 and expenditures of $5,267,453 with a consequent surplus of $860,905. From the tabulated figures given below Colonel Matheson told *The News* on April 1st that had the accounts been made up under the system which he intended to adopt in future there would really be a deficit for the past year of $476,595. From the receipts he would deduct $1,664,258 received by the Government on account of timber sales and which, he believed, should be credited to capital account. From the expenditures he would deduct a total sum of $326,757, including the payments on School of Science, good roads, Trinity Medical Building and Common School lands, which he considered properly chargeable to capital account.

Receipts to Dec. 31st, 1904.	
From Dominion of Canada	$1,314,660
Interest on Investments	189,377
Crown Lands Department (Bonus, $1,664,258) (Timber Dues, $919,471)	2,781,272
Licenses	362,256
Secretary's Department	101,943
Supplementary Revenue Act (62, 63 Vic. and 1 Ed. VII.)	420,627
Succession Duty	458,699
Public Institutions Revenue	110,002
Casual Revenue	107,351
Miscellaneous	282,171
Total Receipts	$6,128,358

Expenditures to Dec. 31st, 1904.	
Civil Government	$ 344,006
Legislation	200,011
Administration of Justice	482,460
Education	949,806
Public Institutions, Maintenance	950,434
Agriculture	446,481
Hospitals and Charities	236,592
Public Buildings	425,833
Public Works	102,282
Colonization Roads	175,620
Charges Crown Lands	286,844
Railway Aid Certificates	118,337
Annuity	102,900
Common School Fund	78,740
Miscellaneous	367,107
Total Expenditures	$5,267,453

Under preceding conditions of accounting he placed the direct liabilities of the Province on Dec. 31st, 1904, at $11,709,650 and the indirect sums at $2,600,000—a total of $14,309,650. The assets claimed were $7,741,671. Under what he considered the proper method the liabilities would, he stated, be $5,869,646 and the assets $4,609,037. The estimated expenditures for 1905 were submitted to the Legislature on Apl. 7th, and totalled up to $5,079,789. On Apl. 11th, the Hon. A. J. Matheson presented his first Budget, which he introduced with the statement that it was practically an explanation of the past year's finances under the management of his Liberal predecessor. A great many details of past expenditure were gone into with a presentation of his own views as to the matters dealt with. He quoted figures to show that in the years 1900-1904 the late Government had received from timber bonuses $4,440,000 and in 1895-9 some $769,000. Of the total sum over $3,000,000 was included in ordinary expenditures and $1,000,000 in capital account. Out of the much-boasted pulp concessions the past year had given them dues on pulp-wood amounting to $10,000. He reviewed the receipts from the Corporations' tax which, in 1904, gave $111,801 from Insurance companies; $52,743 from banks; $26,768 from loan companies; and $187,919 from railways.

In analysing the receipts and expenditures Colonel Matheson detailed the arguments already quoted and declared that there was an actual deficit of about $480,000. He pointed out that in 1899 the total expenditure of the Province was $3,710,000 and in 1904 $5,270,000—an increase in five years of $1,557,000 with, at the same time, an increase of $1,000,000 in the debt for Railway certificates. During the previous Session the Ross Government had voted $3,000,000 for the extension of the Temiskaming Railway, $400,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific, $5,300,000 guarantee on the James Bay Railway, $2,000,000 for the Sault Industry guarantee. "Surely, Sir, we can safely charge that there has been frenzied finance in the management of the Province." The Treasurer then proceeded at great length to analyse and explain the assets of the Province and the terms of the contracts with the Power Companies at Niagara. Upon this latter point

he said: "This Province must watch what the Dominion Parliament does. That body has given charters to companies to take water from Lake Erie, coming over the Niagara escarpment in the same way as the Cataract Company which draws from the Welland Canal. I say that the Dominion has no right to deprive this Province of valuable rights. It is not to the advantage of this Dominion and Province that there should be this wholesale giving of charters by the Dominion in the manner in which they have been doing in the past. There are other places apart from Niagara, west of the Welland Canal for instance, where the performance of the Niagara Cataract Power Company can be repeated, and we must be on guard over these assets of the Province." The liabilities and assets of the Province were then given in elaborate form but may be more briefly tabulated as follows:

I. LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Debts due to Dominion	$ 1,737,190
Treasury Bills *re* Temiskaming Railway (due May 15th, 1905)	5,840,004
Railway Certificates (present value)	2,425,411
Annuities Certificates (present value)	1,699,352
Common School Fund Collections	7,692
Total	$11,709,649

II. INDIRECT LIABILITIES AND GUARANTEES.

Algoma Central and Sault Industries Guarantee Loan	$ 2,000,000
Niagara Falls Park Bonds	600,000
Trust Funds of the Province held by the Dominion	3,375,024
Total	$ 5,975,024

III. ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

Bank Balances	$ 2,855,584
Debentures	156,374
Temiskaming Railway Cash Balance	1,354,686
Total	$ 4,366,644

The balance in Banks on Jan. 1st, 1904, was $1,994,679 and on Dec. 31st, $2,855,584. The estimated receipts for the calendar year 1905 were placed at $5,515,269 and the expenses at $5,079,789. The former included Subsidy and interest from the Dominion of $1,527,287; bonus on Timber sales, dues, etc., of $2,100,000; $450,000 from Succession duties; $420,000 from Corporations' tax and $365,000 from Licenses. The expenditures included $351,980 upon Civil Government, $187,950 upon legislation and $488,850 upon administration of justice; $1,198,340 upon Education and $931,327 upon the maintenance of public institutions; $333,443 upon Agriculture and $291,642 upon Charities and Hospitals; $362,860 upon public buildings, $166,300 upon colonization roads and $282,375 upon Crown Lands charges. It may be added that during his Speech the Treasurer made a long argument in favour of a Dominion subsidy to the Temiskaming Railway of $12,000 per mile.

Mr. Richard Harcourt followed the Treasurer on Apl. 12th, and defended the Department which he had once administered,

and the methods of accounting which were now being reversed or overthrown. The financial policy of the Liberal party could, he said, be described in the two words—municipal relief. Grants to education, to public institutions and to charities had been of this nature. Then there were the new services such as beet-sugar bonuses, good roads, Toronto University, Agricultural College and School of Practical Science upon which large sums had been expended. Continuing, he challenged the statement that the Liberal Administration had not made receipts meet the expenditures. It had been done in 1893, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, and 1904. The receipts had grown from $4,090,000 to $6,028,000 last year and the expenditures from $3,900,000 to $5,267,000. In other words the percentage of receipts was 48 and that of expenditure 34. He took issue with the Treasurer on the latter's contention that the revenue from timber bonuses, etc., should be credited to capital account and not as income. In supporting this contention he quoted from the *Standard Dictionary* and other authorities to the effect that the income of a Government included "any form of receipt that was devoted to public purposes and needs." The disappearance of the old-time surplus, which in varying numbers of millions had done duty upon a myriad platforms since 1872 was the notable incident of the Budget speech.

An important financial incident of the year was the discussion of the loan negotiated by the Ross Government for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Amounting to £1,200,000 it fell due on May 15th, 1905, and, on May 1st, it was announced that the London banking firm of Coates, Son & Company had arranged with the Provincial Treasurer for a six months' renewal. The Treasurer stated that the saving on the renewed Loan had been $28,400, over that of the preceding five and a half months' loan of the Ross Government. It was announced that at maturity this loan would be taken up by a direct issue of Provincial stock and, in the Legislature on May 4th, Colonel Matheson was given full powers to raise a sum not exceeding $7,000,000 as a Provincial Loan for this purpose and for the further construction of the Railway. In the ensuing October Colonel Matheson went to London with this object in view. He returned on Nov. 15th, without success so far as floating the Government bonds was concerned. The renewal of the guaranteed Railway loan for still another six months was, however, effected through the Bank of Montreal upon satisfactory terms.

During the year there was considerable discussion of the Assessment Act which was to go into effect on Jan. 1st, 1906. According to the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association it was objectionable in causing the disclosure of employees' wages and requiring such multifarious information as to render it impracticable. According to the *World* of Sept. 18th, it would work hardship to small dealers and benefit large concerns. Comparing the Personalty tax of 1904 with the Assessment tax of 1906 it was shown that many large firms would be under

greatly reduced rates and the statement was made that the small property owner and the small taxpayer would have to pay much more in comparison with preceding payments. The Ottawa Board of Trade of Nov. 21st, by Resolution, expressed approval of the measure as placing business and income assessment upon a more definite basis but urged amendment upon certain lines: (1) basing the business tax upon land value and floor area instead of upon the value of the building; (2)establishing a uniform percentage for all under the business tax with the exception of manufacturers and wholesale merchants; (3) reducing the tax to 60 per cent. upon lands and buildings of the two latter classes so as to equal the business tax paid by competitors in other Provinces; (4) where necessary, imposing a special additional tax, or license; (5) removing some of the unfair exemptions which have been maintained. A special Committee of the Ontario Municipal Association also suggested a number of changes on Dec. 7th.

The Quebec Budget of 1905

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, presented his second Budget in the Legislature on April 25th. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, the estimated ordinary receipts had been $4,478,765 and the actual ordinary receipts were $4,880,686; the estimated expenditure was $4,426,133 and the actual expenditure was $4,744,969; the estimated surplus was $52,631 and the actual surplus $135,717. Adding some miscellaneous items the total receipts of the year were $4,995,118 and the total expenditures, exclusive of Railway and Quebec Bridge subsidies and Q.M.O. & O. construction, were $4,892,012. The receipts included $715,134 from Timber dues, $252,554 from Timber licenses, $176,226 from ground rents, $65,515 from fisheries and game, $103,184 from the sale of Crown Lands, $1,282,042 from Dominion Subsidies, $269,011 from Law and Registration stamps, $705,338 from Licenses, $260,545 from the Commercial corporations' tax, $449,532 from Succession duties, $92,093 from Asylum revenues, $305,024 from interest on the Q.M.O. & O. Railway and the balance, scattering, over a wide field of miscellaneous items. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1905, were $4,747,394, including Railway Subsidies, and the expenditure $4,808,599, and for 1906 $4,883,922 and $4,913,261 respectively. The payments in 1903-4 included $1,607,902 upon Public Debt; $233,705 upon Legislation; $273,-915 upon Civil Government; $628,835 upon Administration of Justice; $247,850 upon Agriculture; $136,000 upon Colonization; $479,589 upon Public Instruction; $186,519 upon Public Works and Buildings; $365,825 upon Lunatic Asylums; $213,802 upon Lands, Mines and Fisheries; $191,496 for Charges on Revenue. The Public Debt of the Province on June 30th, 1904, was $36,875,354 of which $34,771,409 was funded, $700,000 a temporary loan, $408,838 composed of Trust deposits, $519,338 authorized but un-issued Railway subsidies, and the balance a

number of small items. The Assets totalled $10,753,894, of which the money owing by the Dominion, or otherwise invested, for the Q.M.O. & O. Railway represented $7,600,000 and the Railway grant, under Dominion Act, 47 Vic., represented $2,394,000.

Financial Statements of the Maritime Provinces

The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier and Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia, presented his financial statement to the Legislature on March 8th, covering the affairs of the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1904. The estimated revenue for the year had been $1,173,-355 and the actual amount received was $1,194,755 as compared with $1,243,578 in 1903. It was the first year in quite a long period when the revenue had not shown an increase. The permanent item in the receipts was the Dominion Subsidy of $432,-805, and the largest single item was $585,252 derived from mining royalties. Succession duties realized $40,901, Crown Lands $23,-881, Joint Stock Companies' tax $12,000 and the balance, scattering, in small sums. The estimated expenditure had been $1,172,-710 and the actual expenditure was $1,161,456. The surplus for the year was, therefore, $33,299. The chief items of expenditure were $40,982 upon Agriculture, $159,154 upon debenture interest, $270,835 upon Education, $57,637 upon legislation, $39,784 upon Mines, $13,718 upon Miners' Relief Societies, $30,298 upon Provincial Engineer's office, $164,776 upon Public charities, $26,114 upon coal royalty refund, $24,248 upon Public Works, $58,801 upon small bridges, $67,343 upon the Victoria General Hospital. In addition to the total of ordinary expenditures there was a capital expenditure of $1,191,129 of which $1,001,666 was spent upon Railways. The Treasurer stated that the surpluses since 1894 had totalled $306,604 and the deficits (2) $34,192. The estimates for the year ending 30th Sept., 1905, included $1,299,477 of revenue and $1,298,933 of expenditure. The Public Debt on Sept. 30th, 1904, was $7,364,623 with assets totalling $2,917,952.

In New Brunswick the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, presented his financial statement to the Legislature on Mch. 21st. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1904, the current revenue was $900,653 and the expenditures $898,457. The former included $296,424 from Territorial revenue—chiefly Timber dues, $491,360 from Dominion Subsidy, $29,921 from taxes on Incorporated Companies, $22,852 from Liquor Licenses and $24,878 from Succession duties. The expenditures included $205,745 upon Education, $151,986 upon Interest, $218,255 upon Public Works, $27,216 upon Agriculture, $31,032 upon Executive Government, $29,454 upon the Legislative Assembly, $54,896 upon the Provincial Hospital, $19,133 upon Administration of Justice and the balance in small and scattering sums. On Dec. 27th, following, the figures of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1905, were

made public. The receipts upon ordinary revenue account were $865,627 and the expenditures $874,419. From loan and special trust deposits a further sum of $677,630 was received with special expenditures of $434,143. The total Public Debt on Oct. 31st, 1904, was $4,066,161, of which the bonded indebtedness was $3,700,846 and the assets $650,527.

In Prince Edward Island, the Hon. A. Peters, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget speech on Apl. 25th. The greater portion of his address was devoted to the question of the Island's claim for a share of the Halifax Fisheries Award and his hope for a re-adjustment of the Provincial subsidies. A deficit of $50,000 was shown and the Opposition Leader declared that the root of the trouble was in the expenditure being $100,000 in excess of the sum spent under Conservative rule. According to the Public Accounts the receipts for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, were $307,730 including $211,931 from Dominion Subsidy, $12,762 from taxes on Corporations, $7,960 from Commercial Travellers' tax, $4,146 from Succession duties, $27,691 from Land tax, $13,967 from Road tax and $8,073 from Income tax. The expenditures were $356,119 of which $121,695 went to Education, $30,079 to the Hospital for Insane, $29,334 to Interest, $16,926 to Ferries, $35,490 to Roads and $21,889 to Bridges. The Debenture Debt of the Province was $231,500—with a sinking fund of $35,931—and $175,405 raised under the Loans Act of 1894.

Finances and Budget of Manitoba

The Hon. J. H. Agnew, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, presented his annual financial statement to the Legislature on Jan. 17th. His preliminary remarks dealt with the past: "When, as Provincial Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Davidson entered office affairs were in bad shape. There had been serious deficits and loans had to be negotiated to pay the ordinary expenses of civil government. The Conservative party at the time had stated that radical changes in the administration of the finances of the country were necessary. Mr. Davidson, fortunately, was the right man in the right place, for in the first year he was able to show a small surplus. He was compelled to take rather radical measures in order to do this, but this necessity soon gave place to other conditions and two years ago he was able to show the largest surplus ever presented to the representatives of the Province of Manitoba." Since 1900 there had been a succession of surpluses and for the past year there was one of $249,358. The cash statement followed. On Dec. 31st, 1903, the cash on hand was $1,121,347 including $305,953 of consolidated revenue and $815,394 of trust funds. There was received during the year on account of consolidated revenue $1,486,667; open ledger accounts, $146,004; as trust money, $397,096; total, $2,029,768—or a gross total of $3,151,116. The expenditure during the year, on account of consolidated revenue was $1,271,732; on open ledger accounts, $186,711; on trust

accounts, $416,914; total, $1,875,358—leaving on hand, Dec. 31st, 1904, $1,275,757.

The Open Ledger accounts were stated to include drainage district interest accounts and advance accounts, loans to municipalities and other similar payments made under special statutory authority and which were expected to be repaid to the Province. The Treasurer was able to announce an increase in the Dominion Subsidy upon the basis of admission to the Union under which a decennial increase was to be accorded up to a population of 400,000. "The Dominion Government was unwilling to admit at first that the population was more than 300,000, and based their figures on the average increase of the previous period; but the Province insisted, claiming that the increase of the past two and a half years had been phenomenal and referring to the statistics of the Dominion and Provincial Immigration Departments. The Dominion ultimately admitted their claims and they received an increased subsidy of $75,831.20. This was a very material benefit but, unfortunately, they did not get it all because $30,000 was retained on account of the swamp lands commission." The main items of receipt were as follows:

Dominion Subsidy	$ 579,061	Support of Insane, etc	$ 76,042
Interest on School Lands Fund	77,224	Succession Duties	13,187
Fines	16,022	Corporations and Insurance Tax	65,531
Fees—Law, Land Titles, etc.	179,743	Railways	54,500
Liquor Licenses	40,788	Sundries	36,047
Interest	71,320		
Provincial Lands	277,202	Total	$1,486,667

The expenditures included $247,231 upon Education, $24,947 upon Immigration, $272,275 upon Public Works and including asylums, gaols, bridges, colonization roads, etc. The estimated receipts for 1905 were given as $1,598,487; and expenditures, including capital account, as $1,820,601. The Opposition Leader, Mr. C. J. Mickle, criticized the general statement on Jan. 18th and claimed (1) that the Government was handling nearly double as much revenue as their predecessors and could therefore do much more with it; (2) that $277,202 had been taken in 1904 from the sale of public lands (as compared with $40,761 by the Greenway Government in 1894) which should properly be credited to capital account and that this really constituted the surplus; (3) that the Land Title Association Fund and Registration Fees should not be used as revenue; (4) that the net grants to the people were only 27 per cent. of the total revenue as compared with 29 per cent. under Mr. Greenway. "Now is the time," he said, "to husband our resources, when the revenue is increasing. When it stops the increase in expenditure will be felt." According to the Public Accounts, it may be added, the Debenture Debt of the Province on Dec. 31st, 1904, was $5,288,859 while the amount of Provincial Guarantees outstanding was $15,587,325. Of this latter sum over $14,000,000 was the guarantee of Canadian Northern Railway bonds.

The North-West Territories

By a special Territorial Ordinance dated Oct. 8th, 1904, an additional sum of $194,300 was granted for the financial year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, and $1,312,815 for the succeeding year. The former amount included $111,500 for Public Works and the latter $680,000 for the same service including maintenance and repairs, construction of bridges, improvement of roads, etc.; $345,125 for Education; $47,600 for Agriculture; $20,000 for Hospitals, Charities and Public Health. In the House of Commons, on May 8th, the Minister of Justice stated the Dominion expenditure upon the Territories during the preceding year as $596,670.

Budget and Finances of British Columbia

According to the Public Accounts as presented to the Legislature on Feb. 9th, the net expenditure of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, was $2,862,794 and the net revenue $2,638,260. In 1902-3 these totals had been respectively, $3,393,182 and $2,044,630. Upon the surface this showed a reduction in the deficit from $1,300,000 to $220,000. As a matter of fact the Treasurer afterwards claimed a surplus of some $30,000 through the charging of certain sums to capital account. The liabilities of the Province on June 30th, 1904, totalled $13,534,440 including loans payable in London amounting to $11,805,836. The assets were given as $4,770,028. The receipts for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1904, were subsequently stated as being $1,235,463, and the expenditures $1,244,378.

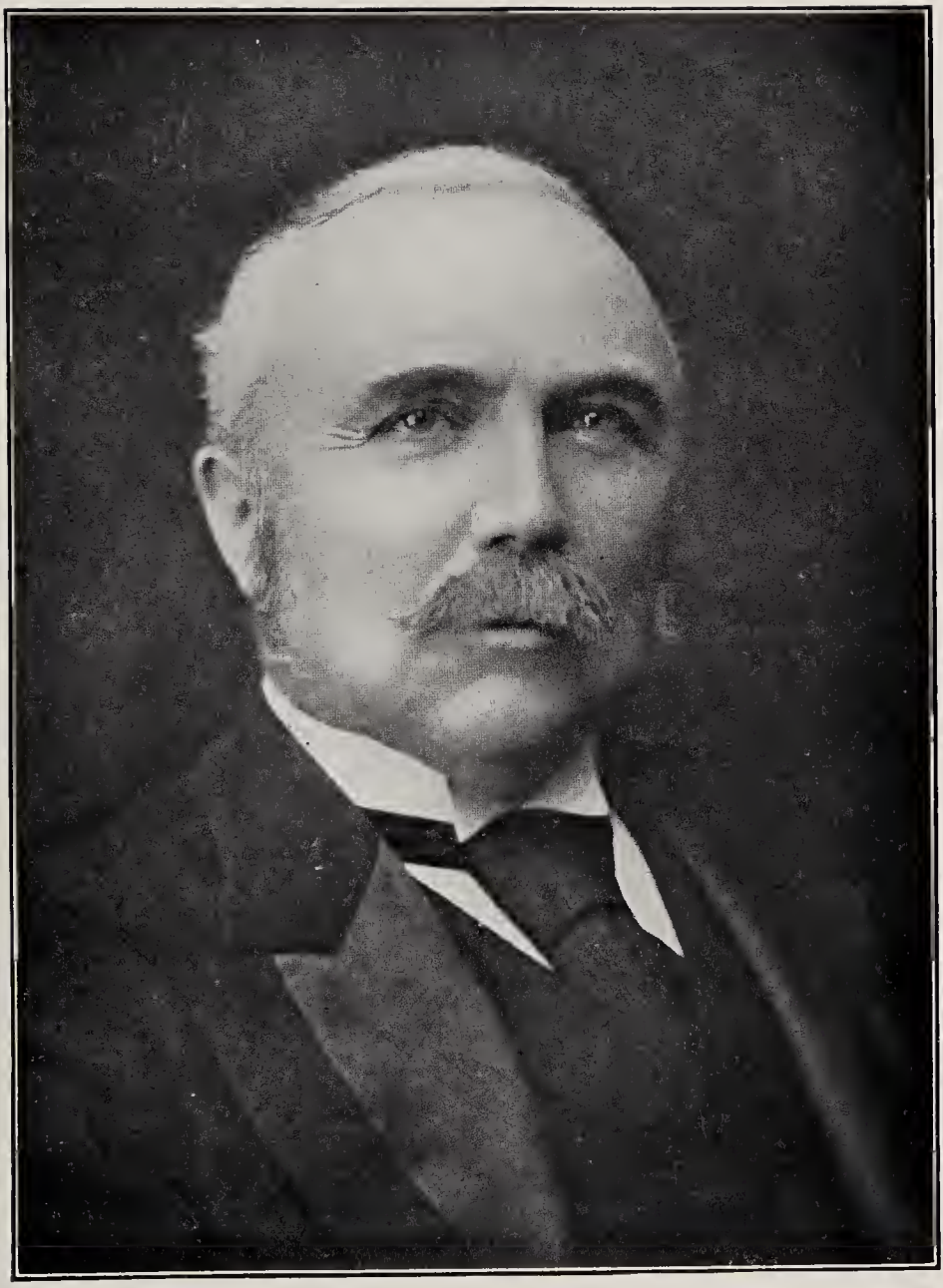
On Mch. 28th, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, presented his annual Budget to the Legislature. He commenced by stating that between 1892 and 1903 the total revenues of the Province had been $16,121,785 and the total expenditures $24,743,785. Following this came a comparison of sums voted for various services in 1903 and 1904 to show that the McBride Government was carrying out a uniform policy of retrenchment and economy. The estimated deficit on the part of their predecessors for the fiscal year 1904 amounting to $437,919 had, he stated, been turned into a small surplus. As put by the Treasurer the gross expenditure for this fiscal year 1903-4 was $3,030,237. From this he deducted $470,743 expended upon the Fraser River Bridge and specially provided for, while adding railway subsidies totalling $51,059, with a total result of $2,610,553 as the expenditure of the year. The revenue being $2,638,260, a surplus was left of $27,706.

VI.—RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

The Government of the Empire in 1905

During this year King Edward continued his public services along those lines of international statecraft which had become so notable a feature of his reign. On Apl. 30th, His Majesty paid an unofficial visit to Paris, accompanied by the Marquess of Salisbury as Minister in attendance. A grand banquet was given at the Élysée by President Loubet and there followed a general press discussion of the *entente* between England and France. In June the King of Spain visited England and at a state banquet given by King Edward at Buckingham Palace on June 6th the latter said: "Spain and England have often been allies; may they always remain so; and, above all, march together for the benefit of peace, progress and the civilization of mankind." On Aug. 7th a great French fleet arrived in the Solent and its men fraternized with those of the British Cruiser squadron while the King gave a banquet on board the Royal Yacht to the chief French officers. On the following day His Majesty reviewed two fleets which made a splendid aggregation of 70 warships while the press of the civilized world commented upon the new friendship of the two nations and, very largely, credited King Edward with the achievement.

From time to time during the year the Canadian press eulogized the ability and the policy of the King. The Toronto *Star* had this significant comment on May 9th: "King Edward is a constitutional sovereign and subject to all the limitations that term implies, and yet he comes nearer to ruling England than any King since the Tudors. His experience proves that a King can always be a King if he has kingly qualities in him, and that a limited monarch may have unlimited influence if he knows how to exercise it discreetly." His Majesty was at Bisley on July 22nd and presented the Kolapore Cup to the proud Canadian team which had won it and to whose Commander, Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Hesslein, a few kind words were addressed. On Mch. 29th, the Prince of Wales was able to announce that the London Hospital Fund in which the King had for many years taken a deep personal interest had received a gift of £200,000 from Lord Mount Stephen. The Prince of Wales was, himself, prominently before the public of the Empire during the year. On May 24th he unveiled a Memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to the Colonial troops who fell during the South African War with a few words of eloquent appreciation and eulogy. On July 12th a fifth son was born to



The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, P.C., G.C.B., LL.D., M.P.
Appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland in 1905.

the Heir Apparent. Meanwhile, in February, it was announced that he and the Princess of Wales would pay a State visit to the Indian Empire in the Autumn and that the tour would probably last until March, 1906. The Royal party left London on Oct. 19th and arrived at Bombay on Nov. 9th. The ensuing reception throughout India was one of Oriental and costly magnificence with a varied display of striking loyalty.

The great British event of the year was the change of Government and its effect upon the various Imperial problems which had been interjected into the political arena. Prior to that, however, some changes occurred in Mr. Balfour's Ministry. On Mch. 5th the appointment of Earl Cawdor as First Lord of the Admiralty was announced in succession to Lord Selborne. On Mch. 13th Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resigned and was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. At the same time the Rt. Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, M.P., became President of the Local Government Board and the Marquess of Salisbury, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., was also appointed President of the Board of Agriculture in succession to the Earl of Onslow who had become Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons for the past ten years, the Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, announced his retirement on June 6th and was subsequently raised to the Peerage. The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther was unanimously elected as his successor. On Dec. 4th Mr. Balfour had an audience of the King and submitted the resignation of his colleagues and himself. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Leader, was sent for on the following day, appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and commissioned to form a Cabinet. The new Government, as finally announced, was as follows:

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Lord Chancellor	Sir Robert Thresbie Reid.
Lord President of the Council	The Earl of Crewe.
Lord Privy Seal	Marquess of Ripon.
Secretary of State—Home Affairs	Mr. Herbert John Gladstone.
Secretary of State—Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Secretary of State—Colonial Affairs	The Earl of Elgin.
Secretary of State for War	Mr. Richard Burdon Haldane.
Secretary of State for India	Mr. John Morley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Tweedmouth.
Secretary for Scotland	Mr. John Sinclair.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. David Lloyd-George.
President of the Local Government Board.	Mr. John Burns.
President of the Board of Agriculture	Earl Carrington.
President of the Board of Education	Mr. Augustine Birrell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. James Bryce.
Postmaster-General	Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

First Commissioner of Works	Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt.
Treasury—Financial Secretary	Mr. Reginald McKenna.
Treasury—Patronage Secretary	Mr. George Whitley.
Paymaster-General	Mr. Richard Knight Causton.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Mr. Edmund Robertson.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. George Lambert.
Under-Secretary of Home Affairs	Mr. Herbert Samuel.
Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Lord Fitzmaurice.
Under-Secretary for War	The Earl of Portsmouth.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	Mr. Winston L. S. Churchill.
Under-Secretary for India	Mr. John Edward Ellis.
Secretary, Board of Trade	Mr. H. E. Kearley.
Secretary, Local Government Board	Mr. Walter Runciman.
Secretary, Board of Education	Mr. Thomas Lough.
Financial-Secretary of War Office	Mr. T. R. Buchanan.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	The Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker.
Attorney-General of England	Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C.
Solicitor-General of England	Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C.
Lord Advocate	Mr. Thomas Shaw, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. R. R. Cherry, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. Redmond Barry, K.C.

Canadians were, naturally, most interested in the appointments to the Colonial Office. Lord Elgin had been born in Canada, when his father was Governor-General, and the reception accorded his selection was sufficiently cordial although comparisons were occasionally made between him and his great predecessor, Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Winston Churchill's appointment, on the other hand, produced a curious chorus of disapproval. It is a question if one newspaper in Canada commented favourably upon the subject. Whatever the reason, or reasons, Mr. Churchill had made himself exceedingly unpopular during his visit to the Dominion some years before and the result was evident enough now. In his first public speech after appointment (Dec. 14th) Mr. Churchill referred to his new position as a " small post."

Preceding and succeeding this change in Government some important events occurred in other parts of the Empire. Lord Milner, on Mch. 2nd, resigned the posts of High Commissioner in South Africa and Administrator of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, in which he had so greatly distinguished himself and done such splendid service for the Empire. He was succeeded on the same day by the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty. In the Indian Empire, after a prolonged dispute between Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, it was announced on June 22nd, in correspondence submitted to Parliament, that the former's views had been practically sustained. On August 21st, Lord Curzon's resignation was accepted by the King and the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., lately Governor-General of Canada, was appointed in his place. Since leaving Canada in 1904 Lord Minto had, upon vari-

ous occasions, shown his interest in the Dominion—notably in an elaborate address at a banquet given in his honour by the British Empire League on Feb. 17th, 1905. Upon this occasion the Earl of Derby presided and amongst those present were the Duke of Argyll, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, the Earls of Onslow, Aberdeen and Rauferly, Major-General Sir E. T. H. Hutton and many others notable in Empire affairs. Lord Derby's speech was a clear presentation of various problems of the day; Lord Minto's was an earnest eulogy of Canada's progress, loyalty and general position and a vigorous presentation of the popularity in the Dominion of Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda. The whole affair was an excellent precursor to such a promotion as was to come later to the guest of the evening. In the March number of the *National Review,* it may be added, Lady Minto had an interesting and elaborate tribute to Canada and Canadians. Speaking at a banquet in London on July 22nd Lord Minto had followed up his preceding utterances with further references to Canadian affairs and opinions.

Lord Minto arrived at Bombay on Nov. 17th to assume his great task of governing India. It cannot be said that Canadian opinion of this appointment was unanimously favourable. Surprise was widely expressed and the Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 22nd declared that " whatever other qualities he had, Lord Minto would hardly be regarded as a statesman." This was, upon the whole, the attitude of the Liberal press. Explanations may, perhaps, be found in the uncompromising position which it is now pretty well known Lord Minto took at the time of the Laurier Government's hesitation over sending a Contingent to South Africa, or they may be looked for in personal considerations. The Conservative press, with a few pronounced exceptions, was cordial and congratulatory in its remarks.

In July Lord Chelmsford was appointed Governor of Queensland in succession to Sir Herbert Chermside and arrived at Brisbane on Nov. 30th. About the same time Sir Arthur Lawley retired from the position of Lieut.-Governor of the Transvaal and was appointed Governor of Bombay. In August General Sir F. W. E. Forestier-Walker became Governor of Gibraltar. In Australia an important change took place in the Federal Government during July. Throughout the earlier part of the year Mr. George H. Reid, the Liberal Premier of the Commonwealth, had fought vigorously against the Socialistic movement and delivered a number of speeches in the different States with the apparent intention of solidifying his party and winning support from the Conservative element in the population. To the Sydney *Herald,* on Mch. 7th, he said: " I should simply be blind to the situation if I did not consider it my highest duty to endeavour to consolidate the forces which are to be arrayed against the Socialistic force of the Labour party and of the Labour leagues. This struggle upon which I have entered against these great combinations is no

light one. I stand at the head of a series of disunited forces to engage in deadly political combat with a highly-organized, highly-disciplined, enthusiastic and solid force of opponents."

Australian Liberal Leagues were promptly formed at various places for the purpose of combating a Socialism which was said to aim at property confiscation, republican institutions, and abrogation of the marriage tie in social relations. Mr. Bruce Smith, Sir William McMillan, and others joined in the movement while Cardinal Moran defended the Labour interests of Australia against the charge of confiscation. On July 12th, an Australian Labour Conference at Sydney declared the objects of the Labour party to be: (1) "The cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the state and municipality." Its fighting platform was announced as follows: (1) Maintenance of a white Australia; (2) Nationalization of monopolies; (3) Old-age pensions; (4) Tariff referendum; (5) Progressive tax on unimproved land values; (6) Restriction of public borrowing; (7) Navigation laws; (8) Citizen defence force and Australian-owned Navy; (9) Amendment of Arbitration Act looking to preference for Unionists and exclusion of lawyers. On June 30th a non-confidence Resolution, moved by the Opposition Leader, carried in the House of Representatives by 42 to 25—a large proportion of the Labour members voting with Mr. Deakin. Mr. Reid asked for a Dissolution but was refused by the Governor-General and on July 4th Lord Northcote sent for Mr. Deakin who formed a Ministry as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P.
Attorney-General	Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
Minister for Customs	Hon. Sir William John Lyne.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest.
Postmaster-General	Hon. Austin Chapman, M.P.
Minister for Defence	Senator Thomas Playford.
Minister for Home Affairs	Hon. Littleton E. Groom, M.P.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Hon. Thomas Ewing, M.P.
Honorary Minister	Senator John Henry Keating.

The policy of the new Government was summarized in a letter written on the same day to Hon. J. C. Watson, Leader of the Labour Party, as including a white Australia; a bounty on iron; Preferential trade; rural development; appointment of a High Commissioner in London; legislation dealing with Trade marks, quarantine, electoral reform and trusts; old-age pensions, and increase of population; better defence arrangements and settlement of the State debts question. During the year much discussion took place in the press and between the Australian and British Governments on the one hand, and Germany on the other, regard-

ing the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the imposition, under German control, of a license fee of £225 per month on vessels trading with those Islands—and the consequent check to Australian trade. Various promises were made by Germany and not kept but, eventually, a sort of compromise was reached after much ill-feeling against the Germans had been aroused in Australia.

Commencing on Feb. 6th a prolonged Conference was held at Hobart, Tasmania, between the Premiers of the Australian States and various inter-State matters dealt with. The general elections in South Australia were held in May with a result of 15 Socialists being returned as compared with 6 in the previous Legislature. On July 25th the Butler Government, which had replaced that of Hon. J. G. Jenkins on Mch. 1st, was defeated and a Labour Ministry formed by Mr. Thomas Price. In Western Australia, general elections were held in November and resulted in the return of 34 Ministerialists, 13 Labour members and 1 Independent. Prior to this, in August, the Daglish Labour Ministry had been defeated in the Legislature and replaced with one formed by Mr. C. H. Rason with a policy of better terms from the Commonwealth, or Separation. In New Zealand the Opposition was re-organized under the leadership of Mr. W. F. Massey and the elections took place on Dec. 7th with a sweeping victory for the Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, who had been Prime Minister since 1893, and whose policy may be summed up as Socialism and Imperialism. The new Legislature was estimated to stand 61 Seddon supporters to 19 Opposition. Sir W. Russell was defeated after 34 years in public life. In May the Government of Sir George Sutton in Natal had resigned and been succeeded by a Coalition Ministry led by Mr. C. J. Smythe.

During 1905 some notable figures in Empire affairs passed away including Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., for many years Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly and then Agent-General in London, on Mch. 30th; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B., Premier of Queensland in 1860-5 and Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1871 to 1892, in London, on May 6th; Charles Bowyer Adderley, 1st Lord Norton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1866-9, in charge of the Canadian Confederation Act in the Imperial Parliament, and President of the Board of Trade, 1874-78, on Mch. 28th; Sir John William Akerman, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Natal for 12 years, on June 24th; Sir Peter Nicoll Russell of Sydney, N.S.W., engineer and shipbuilder, on July 10th; the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart., Premier of Victoria, Australia, in 1881-83, early in November; Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, the Imperial philanthropist, on Sept. 19th; Sir Henry Irving on Oct. 13th, and Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A., on Nov. 6th; Sir Alfred Jerome Cadman, Speaker of the New Zealand Legislative Council, late in March; the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Couch, ex-Chief

Justice at Calcutta, and for years a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Nov. 29th; the Hon. Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of Newfoundland, in London on Aug. 1st.

There was some discussion as to the Birthday Honours accorded to Canada in 1905. In May several names were mentioned in Ottawa despatches as likely recipients of the honour of Knighthood, and including Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. S. A. Fisher, Chief Justice Weatherbe, of Nova Scotia, and Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Pellatt of Toronto. The honours actually conferred on June 30th included a C.M.G., to Mr. James Wilson Robertson, LL.D., late Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying; and the I.S.O. upon Mr. Laurence Fortescue, Chief Clerk in the Royal North-West Mounted Police Office at Ottawa; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Leonard Jarvis of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; and Mr. Arthur Newbury, Clerk of the Executive Council, Prince Edward Island. On Nov. 9th, however, the list was more extended and included a K.C.M.G. for the Hon. James Robert Gowan, C.M.G., Senator of Canada; a Knighthood for Lieut.-Colonel Henry Mill Pellatt; a C.M.G. for Major-General Percy Henry Noel Lake, C.B., Chief of Staff at Ottawa; for Mr. William Saunders, LL.D., Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; and for Mr. Arthur George Doughty, M.A., LIT.D., Dominion Archivist. On Nov. 10th a significant despatch from its frequently "inspired" Ottawa correspondent appeared in the Toronto *Globe* and indicated that some recommendations made by the Dominion Government had either not been submitted by the Governor-General or else not approved by the King himself:

> Surprise and disappointment are expressed over the absence of names from the list of Honours which it was confidently expected would appear there. The question is asked, for example, why have the Chief Justice of Ontario and the Chief Justice of Quebec been passed over? Surely these gentlemen are deserving of recognition. The omission of the names of gentlemen standing high in the commercial world is also noted and commented on. The singular thing about this year's Honour list is that, although certain recommendations were forwarded to the proper quarter, they do not appear to have carried any weight. In Liberal circles one hears the query: Are Liberals not considered worthy of recognition by His Majesty? There is also a desire to learn upon what principle Birthday Honours are bestowed?

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE

Jan. 17.—Sir Hugh Shakspear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Lieut.-Governor of Burmah, is appointed a member of the Council of India in place of Sir Antony MacDonell.

Jan. 23.—His Majesty the King invests Lord Mount-Stephen with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order—G.C.V.O.

Jan. 27.—Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Feb. 15.—The first meeting is held of the Royal Tariff Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia with Sir John Quick, M.P. as Chairman and Senators W. G. Higgs and T. Playford, Messrs. J. M. Fowler, G. W. Fuller, F. Clarke and G. W. Wamsley, as members.

Mar. 8.—Official figures published in Australia state the membership and cost of Australian Parliaments as follows:

	Senate.	Representatives.	Total.
Commonwealth....	36	75	111
	Council.	Assembly.	
Victoria.....	35	68	103
New South Wales..	58	90	148
Queensland.....	39	72	111
South Australia....	18	42	60
Western Australia..	30	50	80
Tasmania.....	18	35	53
Totals.....	234	432	666

COST OF PARLIAMENTS.			
Commonwealth.....	£192,353	18	1
Victoria.....	97,922	0	0
New South Wales.....	120,988	0	0
Queensland.....	70,353	0	0
South Australia.....	43,719	0	0
Western Australia	51,504	0	0
Tasmania	17,951	0	0
Total Cost of Parliaments....	£594,790	18	1
	=$2,973,950		

June 2.—Lord Lansdowne states in the House of Lords that the recent Mission to Afghanistan has made a satisfactory arrangement with the Ameer by which the Foreign relations of that country are to be under British guidance and control; with British liability to aid in case of any unprovoked attack upon Afghan territory.

June 5.—The King appoints the Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., to be Chancellor of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in place of the late Sir Robert Herbert.

June 15.—The marriage takes place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway with Princess Margaret of Connaught, niece of the King.

June 29.—The bye-election in East Finsbury results in the election of Mr. J. Allen Baker, a Canadian and a Free-trader, by 2320 to 1552 votes.

June 30.—The King confers various Honours upon leading men in the Colonies, or connected with the Colonies, as follows:

Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G., lately Governor-General of Australia, to be a member of the Privy Council.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, K.C.S.I. (a Canadian), to be K.C.B.

General, Lord Alexander George Russell, K.C.B., one-time Commander of the British troops at Halifax, to be G.C.B.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Plunkett, K.C.V.O., Governor of New Zealand, to be K.C.M.G.

Hon. Samuel McCaughey, M.L.C., of New South Wales and Dr. Phillip Sydney Jones, Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, to be Knights.

Alan O'Brien George William Pendleton, Commissioner of Railways in South Australia, to be C.M.G.

June 30.—The King appoints Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., to be a Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

July 19.—H.R.H. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, son of the late Duke of Albany and nephew of the King, assumes the reins of Government in the Duchy with the Emperor William and King Edward present at the inauguration.

Aug. 2.—It is announced that Captain John Denison, R.N., Superintendent of the Pembroke Dock Yards in Wales, has been appointed an A.D.C. to the King.

Aug. 3.—A Treaty of Alliance is signed between Great Britain and Japan. The Canadian press almost universally approves the arrangement and congratulates Lord Lansdowne upon his successful diplomacy. The two clauses most vitally affecting Empire interests are as follows:

I. If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights, or special interests mentioned in the

preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

II. Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safe-guarding her Indian possessions.

Sept. 9.—The announcement is made that the King has appointed Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, K.C.B. (a Canadian by birth and lately in command in the North American Station) to a G.C.V.O.

Nov. 9.—The King confers (amongst others) the following Birthday Honours :

H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Duchess of Fife, to bear the style and title of Princess Royal.

Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales to be a member of the Privy Council.

Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.M.G., C.B., Attorney-General of the Transvaal, to be K.C.B.

Rear Admiral Charles Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., and Commodore Alfred Wyndham Paget, R.N., C.M.G., A.D.C., to be K.C.M.G., for services rendered in connection with the settlement of French claims in Newfoundland.

Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver, Chief Commissioner of Railways, New South Wales, to be C.M.G.

Rear Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., G C.V.O., to be K.C.M.G.

Dec. 18.—It is announced that Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., is to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces with a seat on the Army Council in place of Maj.-Gen. H. C. O. Plumer, C.B.

Earl Grey's First Year as Governor-General

Following upon matters of general Empire administration comes naturally a consideration of the work done by the King's representative in Canada during 1905. It may be premised by the statement that Lord Grey achieved a quite exceptional degree of personal popularity during this period. His Excellency's first Levee at Ottawa on Jan. 1st was attended by some 1,100 persons. On Jan. 3rd representative delegations from St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies presented Addresses to the new Governor-General; on Jan. 5th it was announced that Mr. Charles J. Jones, Chief Clerk in the Governor-General's Office, had been appointed a Deputy for the signing of Warrants of election, proclamations, writs and letters-patent; on the 14th Their Excellencies held the largest Drawing Room in the history of Ottawa, over 1,300 people being presented. In the House of Commons two days later Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to Lord Grey:

We meet at this time under a combination of happy auspices. It has become a trite observation that Canada has been exceptionally fortunate in the character of those who have been entrusted with the high prerogative of representing the Crown in this the first of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Our present Governor-General has been received with perhaps more favour than any of his predecessors and there is cause for this. His Excellency has the good fortune to bear a name dear to all the friends of liberty and constitutional government in every part of the Empire, and especially in Canada. The illustrious

name of Grey recalls the name of the great man whose persistent energy wrung from unwilling peers and a reluctant King the measure of reform which changed the face of England, which averted a revolution and which transferred the government from a class to the nation. The name of Grey also recalls to the people of this country the illustrious names of Durham and Elgin—the name of the man whose bold genius conceived and designed the policy which has revolutionized the Colonial system of England by delivering the government of Canada from the hands of a grasping oligarchy to the people themselves; and lastly it recalls the name of a man whose strong courage carried that policy to a successful issue and final adoption. Therefore I say we meet under happy circumstances and there is reason to hope and expect that the illustrious name of Grey will be connected with further blessings to the people of Canada.

On Jan. 24th the Governor-General, Countess Grey and their suite were in Montreal where His Excellency received Addresses from the Mayor and Council of the City and from the Members of the Board of Trade. In his reply to the former document Lord Grey spoke in English and then in French, of which latter the translation, in part, is as follows: "Canadians of French origin, thanks to that inborn taste for art and letters, that musical tongue and that chivalrous spirit which have always distinguished them; and Canadians of English tongue, with their business instincts, their commercial genius and their intuitive grasp of the principles of constitutional government—both these will surely carry forward in the soil of the future, the immortal furrow that the sons of Great Britain have traced across the whole world." In the Address from the Board of Trade the following paragraph occurred and was heartily endorsed as to its hope and sentiment in a brief but eloquent speech: "The Imperial spirit, so widely and so happily pervading the Empire must, we believe ere long, take some practical shape towards the strengthening of the bonds between its several parts and we believe that your experience as Governor-General of this Dominion, added to that which you already possess, will mark Your Excellency as one of those whose counsel will prove invaluable in devising means to that end."

Replying on the 25th to an Address from McGill University and the presentation of an Hon. LL.D. degree His Excellency noted the fact, to which his attention had been called, of the supreme authority of that institution having been vested in the Crown and exercised by the Governors-General of Canada and continued: "I note with satisfaction that you consider it is your special duty to equip men with those qualifications of heart and mind which will enable them to play an important and useful part in the building up of the Dominion, in consolidating the Empire, and in directing the energies of all English-speaking people along the noble road of worthy purpose and high endeavour. In the motto which the McGill University has adopted for its own—Federation through Education—you show the high hopes by which you are inspired. This noble motto might have been selected as the heading of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes' will." Following this incident was a visit to the Grey Nunnery, the presence of Lady Grey at the annual meeting of the Victorian Order of

Nurses, a visit to the Church Home and to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and a snowshoe tramp in the evening as guests of the various Montreal Clubs. The Vice-regal visit closed on the 26th with visits to the General and Royal-Victoria Hospitals, the Ville Marie Convent and Laval University, and attendance at a brilliant Charity Ball in the evening.

On Feb. 27th Lord Grey gave the customary Dinner in commemoration of the Battle of Paardeberg to the officers who served in that famous fight. Cablegrams were received from Lord Milner, Lord Roberts and Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary. The latter observed in his message: "I hope and believe that for all time to come, and if need be against mightier forces, Canadian soldiers will fight side by side with those of the Mother-country in defence of the safety and honour of the Empire." There was made public on Mch. 20th a despatch from the Colonial Secretary relating to the loyal Addresses presented to His Excellency since his arrival. It was in the following terms: "I have laid your despatches before His Majesty the King, who desires me to express his pleasure in gathering from these addresses a vivid impression of the loyal feeling towards the Throne which inspired the people of all classes and races who are building up in Canada a great nation within the Empire. I notice with particular pleasure the warmth of the personal welcome extended to you and the felicity and animating spirit of the terms in which you have replied."

To an Address from the Ottawa St. Jean Baptiste Society on Mch. 14th, Lord Grey responded in the following tactful words: "I note with much pleasure that an object of your Society is to conserve your beautiful French language in all its purity for the purpose of enabling you to render, in the most eloquent expressions the human tongue can command, the homage of your hearts to the British institutions under which you live, and under which you enjoy a measure of liberty and security which I do not believe would be obtainable for you under any other rule." Lord Grey was in Kingston on Apl. 5th and was also present at Queen's University Convocation. An Address was presented by Mr. Mayor McFarlane on behalf of the City and to it His Excellency replied in terms which won much applause. He concluded as follows: "I confidently anticipate that if we do not hurry unduly the process of nature, we shall, at the appointed hour, see with eyes of exultation the realization of all our Imperial hopes, in the fruition of a system under which every separate part of the world-embracing British Empire shall share with every other the attributes and privileges of a full and equal citizenship." At Queen's University, on the following day, the Governor-General accepted his Hon. LL.D. degree and a crowded Convocation listened to a speech of unusual interest. Tribute was paid to "the Imperial spirit" of Principal Grant which, he believed, "still blessed with its inspiring and animating influence the atmosphere of the University," to the new work of Principal Gordon

and the splendid self-sacrifice of teachers and friends of the institution.

On April 23rd His Excellency opened a new St. George's Hall in Ottawa and on the 24th, with his family and suite, arrived on a visit to Toronto. His first function was an Address at a Toronto Club banquet which created wide discussion and general Canadian approval as against some British press criticisms which were afterwards cabled out. In the course of his speech Lord Grey declared that there was no reason why Canada should not, before the close of another century, excel the United States "in everything that goes to make a great, a happy, a prosperous and a high-souled nation." He thought Canada was on the eve of a great demand for wheat and flour from Japan and perhaps from other parts of Asia and expressed the hope that some of the disinterested enthusiasm of the Salvation Army might be utilized in directing useful immigration to Canada. The following was His Excellency's reference to Empire conditions:

> It is possible that the future may see an even greater trade between Canada and Asia than is now ferried between Canada and Europe across the broad Atlantic; when that comes about you will owe the great advantages you will enjoy to the wise foresight of the Old Mother, and I would ask you with great respect not to forget that it is the arm of the Old Mother which is keeping the door of Asia open for Canadian trade, and that it is the fleet of the Old Mother which is keeping the way to that open door clear; and yet Canada does not, as yet, contribute a single ship or a single dollar to this Imperial service. Do not think that I complain. The people of the United Kingdom do not complain. Burdened as the Old Country is with the debt which she has incurred in building up the British Empire, burdened as she is with the maintenance of a poverty to which this young land is fortunately a stranger, and which is the saddest part of inheritance of her splendid achievements; the lion heart of Old England is proud to think that the little Islands set in the silver seas across the Atlantic, so small that they could be swallowed up thirty times in your vast Dominion, are carrying practically single-handed the whole burden of Empire.
>
> Do not think when I state this that I am finding any fault with the attitude of Canada. The people of the United Kingdom know that you will help when you can and that as soon as you can spare your strong young arms from the task on which you are at present engaged, you will gladly lift from the overweighted shoulders of the Old Mother, that part of the Imperial burden which she is now only too proud to be able to carry for you. It is recognized in England that although you do not as yet contribute to the cost of the Imperial fleet, you are contributing to the Empire in many and different ways. It must not be forgotten that your population of six millions is spread over a country the size of Europe, and is busily straining every nerve in laying securely the foundations of a magnificent future. That you should have reclaimed so large a part of this mighty continent from the wilderness; that you should have been able, by your spirited railway and steamship enterprise, to make Canada the natural route between England and Japan, and between England and her great Australian Colonies; that you should have given the lead in your preferential tariffs, in your preferential postal arrangements, and in your cable subsidies, with the object of binding the component parts of the Empire closer together; is to have done much and to have given a lead of which any people may reasonably be proud.

On the following day the functions included a visit to the General Hospital, a Civic Reception at the City Hall, the receipt of an Address from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and visits by Lady Grey to several local institutions, concluding with the attendance of the Vice-regal party at a Royal Canadian Yacht Club ball. The following striking sentence occurred in His Excellency's reply to the Civic Address: "It has been the mission of the last century to establish the principle of individual rights, with results which, most beneficial to humanity, are yet not without their regrettable accompaniments. It is the mission of the present century to teach the lesson of individual duty and to infuse into the people such an ideal of enlightened and disinterested citizenship as will cause every public-spirited man to be foremost in subordinating his own personal advantage to the more commanding interest of the public good." To the Manufacturers he made an original suggestion in the following paragraph of his brief speech: "Canada should be the stepping-stone for trade throughout the Empire. He could not forget that the distance from Galway to Canada was only two-thirds of that to New York, and he would not feel content until Canada had realized the benefits of this natural advantage. At present he received his English mails at Ottawa by way of New York. By rights the mails for the United States, from Great Britain, should come by way of Canada." Apl. 26th was a day crowded with deputations including the United Empire Loyalists, the Daughters of the Empire, the Methodist Church and other bodies. To the Loyalists Lord Grey said: "I congratulate those who have in their veins a single drop of United Empire Loyalist blood. There is no lineage more honourable, no inheritance more noble. You may be justly proud of representing the men who were the first to demonstrate in a practical manner the possibility of the over-sea unity of the Empire."

The following day witnessed more Addresses and functions and the opening of the annual Horse Show by the Governor-General. The visit closed on the 28th after further incidents and the inspection of public institutions. Meanwhile some misleading despatch to the British press caused comments upon Lord Grey's address at the Toronto Club as being too free in its opinions. Some of these were unjust to him and inaccurate in their general conclusion. Though only a few commented in this way yet the Canadian Associated Press cables made the most of the criticisms and aroused, consequently, a natural response in Canada. Mr. Walter Barwick, K.C., Chairman of the Toronto Club banquet, promptly cabled to *The Times* that the speech had been "received with unqualified satisfaction by the Canadian press and the public." Upon this point the Toronto *Star* of May 2nd probably represented Canadian opinion. "It is to be presumed that a British statesman of sufficient standing to qualify him for the Governor-Generalship of the first Colony of the Empire would

have a mind of his own with regard to public questions; and we had far rather that he should speak his mind than that he should waste our time—and his own—in telling us how exceedingly green our grass is, and how much better we are than other people he has ever had the good fortune to meet."

Their Excellencies were in Montreal on May 9th and attended a number of semi-private social functions. On the 11th Lord Grey formally opened the Montreal Horse Show. They were in Toronto again on May 24th with the special object of attending the Ontario Jockey Club's annual races. Various institutions were also visited and on the 28th some notable remarks were made to the school children at the decoration of monuments in Queen's Park. Quebec received its first official visit on June 8th, when Mr. Mayor Parent welcomed the Governor-General with an Address and the gathering on Dufferin Terrace listened to a reply in fluent French which paid tribute to the history and beauty of the City and to the diplomatic greatness of King Edward as exhibited in the recent arrangements with France. "The citizens of Quebec who, themselves, are an example of how the rose and the lily can be grafted on a single stem, thus giving an added fragrance and beauty to the charm of each, can appreciate the advantages which will result from the *entente cordiale* which our illustrious Sovereign has established between France and England." A stay of some length followed and, on June 19th, His Excellency was accorded the Hon. degree of LL.D. by Laval University and in the course of his speech, after expressing pleasure at seeing a French-Canadian amongst the beneficiaries of the Rhodes Scholarships, he added: "This precious advantage given to the Universities of the Empire to prepare them for the distinguished rôle which the future reserves for them should not be the exclusive prerogative of your sister Universities and I hope that next year a student of Laval University will win this distinguished honour. We are all members of a vast Empire where all can aspire to the highest careers. If I have any advice to give to the students of Laval I would tell them to imitate the example of their predecessors and devote their efforts to God, King and People." In July Lord Grey visited Anticosti Island as the guest of M. Menier and from there went to the Maritime Provinces.

On July 30th Earl and Countess Grey were in Sydney, N.S., from whence the Governor-General visited the Collieries, received Addresses and inspected public institutions, saw the ruins of Louisbourg, toured the Bras d'Or Lakes and opened the Sydney Summer Carnival. On Aug. 3rd Charlottetown, P.E.I., was reached and the Vice-regal party welcomed by the Lieut.-Governor, Premier, and leading persons of the Island. Addresses from the Government and the City were presented. Pictou, N.S., was visited on the 5th, Chatham, N.B., on the 6th, Dalhousie on the 7th, Gaspé on the 8th, and Quebec was reached on

the 10th. Lord Grey unveiled a memorial there on Aug. 15th in honour of the soldiers of the Province who had fallen in South Africa. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg was present and in the Harbour were the ships of the Cruiser Squadron which he commanded. Soldiers and sailors and a great crowd of people combined to make an impressive scene which constituted a fitting environment for the impressive address delivered by the Governor-General. The following striking words referred to the Nelson Centenary, the racial situation in Canada, and the late War:

> The struggle which shook the foundation of continents one hundred years ago, was a death struggle, not between French and English but between the principles of liberty, of freedom, and of self-government, as opposed to those of despotism, militarism and centralized tyranny; and it is because French-Canadians recognize that the spirit of freedom is sheltered in the folds of our British flag—which has become to them the symbol of their liberties and the assurance of their rights—that they have on repeated occasions shown their readiness to die for it and to prove themselves, together with the English-Canadians, the most loyal and devoted sons of an Empire which stands for freedom, justice, and equal rights all over the world.
>
> Ladies and gentlemen, it would have been surprising if the object for which the British Crown fought in South Africa had not appealed to the enthusiasm of French not less than that of English Canadians, for the struggle in South Africa was not between Boer and Briton. Again we fought for principles; we fought to secure equal rights between the Briton and the Boer; we fought to rescue British South Africa from the insupportable domination of a corrupt and exclusive oligarchy; we fought for the principles of Papineau as opposed to those of the Family Compact; we fought in order that our fellow-subjects in South Africa should obtain the same rights that you English and French Canadians enjoy in the Province of Quebec and in every other Province of this vast Dominion.

A brilliant Ball was given by Their Excellencies on Aug. 16th in honour of Prince Louis and his officers. Meantime, on Aug. 1st, the London *Gazette* stated that the King had by Letters Patent appointed Earl Grey Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Canada. It was a formal action and the outcome of Canadian legislation in 1904 which had eliminated from the Militia Act certain references to the King as being personally in command. In the Autumn a State visit was paid by Lord and Lady Grey to the North-West. Their itinerary included Edmonton on Sept. 1st and Regina on the 3rd; Banff on the 6th and following days; Macleod district—including visits to the Crow's Nest Pass, Blood Indian Reserve, Cattle ranches, Mormon settlement at Cardston and the Galt irrigation works—on Sept. 11th and 13th. Qu'Appelle Camp, on the Lakes of that name, was made the headquarters from Sept. 16th to Oct. 1st with visits north as far as Prince Albert; followed by a stay at Poplar Point up to Oct. 7th when Their Excellencies were due at Winnipeg. Notable incidents of this tour were the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the new Provinces which are referred to in that connection.

At Winnipeg on the evening of Oct. 7th a most cordial demonstration of welcome was accorded the Governor-General and Lady Grey. Many thousand people thronged the streets while illuminations, torches, rockets and a lengthy parade of citizens and societies marked the occasion and followed the formal reception at the Station by Lieut.-Governor Sir D. H. McMillan, the Cabinet and leading citizens. On Monday following His Excellency received a Civic Address, visited the great Ogilvie Mill, and attended other functions. In his reply to the City's welcome Lord Grey declared himself to belong to a school of thought which believed in " the Religion of the British Empire " because that great Power was " the most potent instrument ever fashioned or conceived by man for spreading the blessings of equal rights, of impartial justice, of Christian service, and true chivalry all over the earth." On the 10th there was a Canadian Club Luncheon, presided over by Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., and attended by the most representative men of Winnipeg, an inspection of school cadets, a Reception at Government House and a Manitoba Club Dinner. The Governor-General's address at the Luncheon was one of the most notable of the year's many speeches. It was in the main an urgent appeal for high ideals in political life and the sweeping away of corruption and self-interest in public affairs. It would be, he concluded, to the glory of the City of Winnipeg if it could become an influence making itself felt throughout Canada as " a force which shall inspire people to keep high ideals constantly before them and ideals which shall teach them to esteem honour above success, service and sacrifice above selfishness and greed, and all that makes for true nobility and efficiency rather than for the pursuit of pleasure and the gratification of self-indulgence."

The chief function of Oct. 11th, amongst various minor incidents, was the opening of the Carnegie Library and the following day saw the inauguration of a new Hall at St. Boniface College and the opening of a new wing of St. Boniface Hospital, an address at the University of Manitoba and a State Dinner and Ball by the Lieut.-Governor. The Vice-regal party left for Ottawa on Oct. 13th after a most successful and popular visit. The press of the City, it may be added, paid many compliments to Mr. J. P. Robertson, the Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee, upon his management of the details. At Ottawa on Oct. 21st, hundreds of children attended at Parliament Hill to see a wreath placed upon the statue of Queen Victoria in honour of Trafalgar Day and to listen to the Governor-General who, in the course of his speech, expressed the hope that they would each year do something to keep alive the Nelson ideal. On Dec. 3rd Lord Grey laid the corner-stone of a Commercial and Technical School in Montreal, and on the 14th and 15th concluded a busy year of public service by visiting Guelph and attending the annual Winter Fair with various ceremonies in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College.

Discussion as to the Proposed Colonial Conference

At the Colonial Conference of 1902 it had been decided* that future meetings of a similar nature should be held every four years, if practicable. The initiation of the Chamberlain propaganda, however, and the consequent disruption of the Unionist party caused the interjection of this Conference policy into the British political struggle of 1905. The question of whether it would be held in 1906 under Conservative auspices, and pending the general elections, or be postponed until the situation settled; or whether it would deal with the subject of Preferential tariffs in a free discussion of that important issue, or be restricted in scope and subjects of discussion; became a matter of serious party conflict in Great Britain. Speaking at Glasgow, on Jan. 12th, Mr. Balfour referred to the Colonial Conference idea as one of the vital Imperial germs produced during the rule of his party in Great Britain. The scheme was at first sporadic but he hoped would soon be systematic and "as much a part of the ordinary working of the machinery of the Empire as the House of Commons itself." Lord Rosebery's view of the matter was expressed at Esher on March 19th when he referred to the coming Conference as possibly being used by Mr. Balfour for party purposes and then proceeded as follows:

> Now a Colonial Conference has become part of the recognized policy of the Empire. It was the outcome of the Imperial Federation League, which laboured so assiduously in the cause of Imperial union, and it has become by use and wont, if I may use the expression, and also by its obvious expedience and advantages, part of the settled policy of the British Empire. Well, they are supposed to be summoned every four years—I think that is the period—and the next is due in 1906 and I trust it will fall to a Liberal Government to summon that Conference and to preside over its labours. But they must state quite frankly to the Conference when it assembles, or in the circular summoning the Conference, that though it may meet for many useful purposes and may consider all the practical questions relating to the Empire under the sun there is one point on which the Government have no mandate to deal, and that is the question of taxing food and raw material. Outside that limit there is a whole field of discussion before them and I do not doubt that such a Conference would be of great practical use.

Speaking at Manchester on Jan. 27th Mr. Balfour referred to the calling of "a free Colonial Conference" representative of the "various self-governing elements of the Empire" as the best method of dealing with the fiscal problem and its inherent difficulties. It involved, of necessity, the reference of any scheme decided upon, or approved, to the electors of the various countries concerned including the electorate of Great Britain itself. In the House of Lords on Apl. 11th Lord Balfour of Burleigh, one of the prominent Unionist dissidents from Mr. Chamberlain's policy, moved a Resolution declaring that before such a Conference was called the country should be informed (1) under what con-

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1902, pages 105-16.

ditions it was summoned; (2) what Colonies and dependencies would be invited; and (3) how far its decisions would be held as binding upon the United Kingdom. His chief point was that the taxation of British food should not be discussed or dealt with at such a gathering until the people of Great Britain had decided upon their own policy. After discussion, shared in by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Lansdowne, the motion was withdrawn.

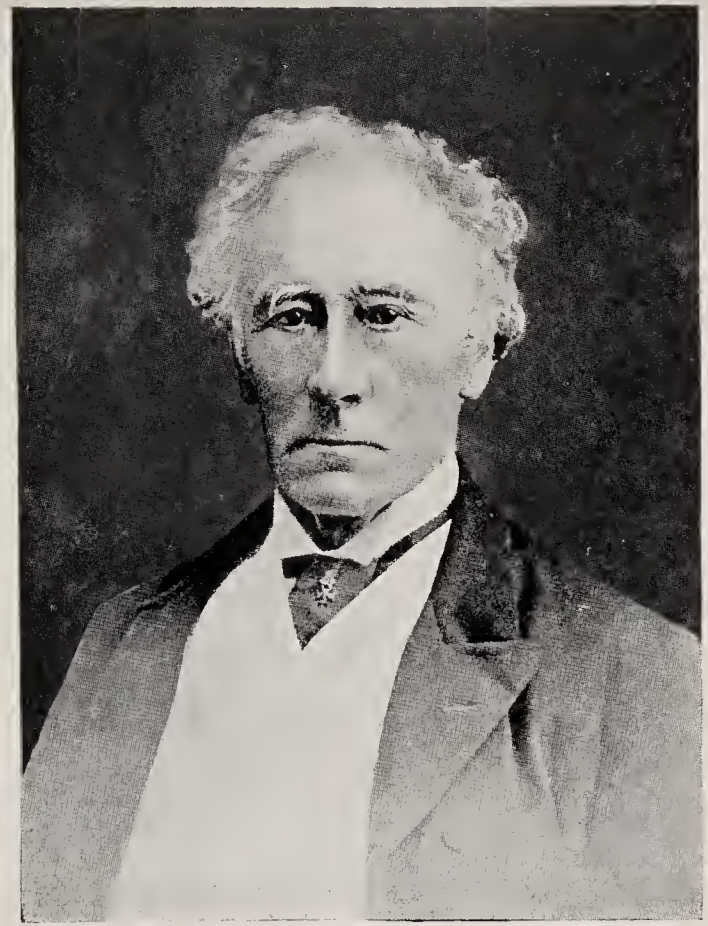
On Apl. 19th, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Leader, referred to the proposed Conference at some length. His main point was the inquiry as to whether the Home delegates were to go unhampered by instructions or limitations from their Government when, unquestionably, the Colonial delegates would be so restricted. In the House of Commons on May 22nd, a stormy debate took place upon the motion of the Liberal Leader demanding consideration of the Government's apparent policy of submitting the Preferential proposals to a Colonial Conference before the country had dealt with the matter. He demanded "a definite answer to a definite question upon a matter of fact" and quoted various extracts from the Prime Minister's speeches. When the Colonial Secretary rose to reply, or to deal with the question, an extraordinary scene occurred which lasted for over an hour. The Opposition would only hear Mr. Balfour and the latter would not speak until his colleague had been heard. Finally the Speaker had to, personally, adjourn the House. On May 24th Lord Hugh Cecil put questions to the Premier as to the constitutional conditions, etc., of the coming Conference and Mr. Balfour promised to reply at a later period. Two days later another member asked whether the Conference would discuss Commercial Union, whether a formulated scheme would be submitted by Colonial representatives to their respective Governments, and whether such a scheme would be binding on the Home Government. Mr. Balfour replied as follows: "(1) The answer to this question is in the negative; (2) I have no control over the Colonial representatives or the Colonial Governments; (3) nothing done by the Conference can be binding upon His Majesty's Government."

Speaking on May 31st, in London, Sir Edward Grey said that he was in favour of "free, unfettered, and honest" Conferences. "A Colonial Conference on fiscal questions was necessary to clear the air but we must be prepared to have the facts rightly stated. We must tell them that taxed food in the Mother Country could not be a safe basis of Empire. And they should be told that if a Conference was held before a general election, its deliberations and resolutions could not represent the truth in the mind of the electors, but that those resolutions would be counters in a party game." Two days later the Premier told a Conservative gathering in London, from various parts of the United Kingdom, that he "had asked that a question which touched nearly the whole Empire should be dealt with by a Conference representing the whole Empire—that the Conference should be a free

Conference—and that the inhabitants of these Islands, as well as their fellow subjects in the self-governing Colonies and in India, should suspend their judgment as to what should be done until they saw what plan was proposed by such a Conference."

In the House of Lords on June 5th the Duke of Devonshire asked a series of questions as to the holding of the Conference and strongly deprecated the introduction of the anticipated Resolutions and proceedings of such a meeting into the party politics of the United Kingdom. Lord Lansdowne, in his reply, clearly differentiated between the Conference of 1906 meeting automatically in consequence of the 1902 arrangement and a special Conference called by the Government, after a general election, to deal with a specific question such as that of Tariff policy. It was the latter that the Premier had more than once referred to. In any case the general elections would be pending at the time when the next Conference should, automatically, meet and it was very unlikely that any Government would press the matter upon the Colonies at such a moment. Mr. Balfour replied briefly to various criticisms and inquiries in the House on June 7th. "He had frequently said that Tariff Reform stood in the very front rank of the constructive policy of the Unionist Party and also that, of all its branches, the problem of drawing more closely the commercial relations between us and our Colonies was the most important and he had also repeatedly said that the only way to further that object was by means of a free Conference upon which the various members might enter unfettered and unhampered, and the appeal he had made was to leave in suspense judgment upon any scheme such a Conference might suggest till a scheme was actually before them." On Aug. 8th, in reply to a scathing attack by Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier stated (1) that the invitations for the automatic Conference would not be issued until early in the succeeding year; (2) that India would not be included and that the Crown Colonies would probably be represented by the Colonial Secretary; (3) that this Conference when held should not be a substitute for the special one which would be called if the present Government was sustained in office at the general elections; (4) that so far as his Government was concerned the Conference would be quite unfettered in its subjects of discussion.

Such a pronounced controversy naturally called forth discussion in the various Colonies. Australian opinion seemed to be largely represented by the views of Mr. Reid, Liberal, Mr. Deakin, Conservative, Mr. Watson, Labour, all of whom, as Leaders of their respective parties, favoured full and free discussion of the fiscal issue at any Conference which might be held. Canadian opinion was more cautious and Liberals, upon the whole, favoured delay in calling the next meeting so as to have the general elections well over before it was held. Upon the general question of holding one there was practical unanimity. The Montreal *Witness* (Apl. 18th) thought that such Conferences "should be called from



THE HON. SIR JAMES ROBERT GOWAN, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Senator of Canada. Knighted by His Majesty the King, 1905.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY MILL PELLATT.
Knighted by His Majesty the King, 1905.

time to time until they became a stated institution at regular intervals." The Winnipeg *Free Press* discussed the subject on June 14th, and objected to any plan by which the Colonies should be made counters in a game of British domestic politics. It favoured postponement until the elections were over. This represented the bulk of Liberal opinion. Many Conservative papers were quite willing for Canada to plunge into the British political contest if it would in any way help Mr. Chamberlain.

Constitutional Proposals by Sir F. Pollock and others

Writing in the *British Empire Review* for February the Hon. W. P. Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand, discussed the question of the future Government of the Empire and expressed himself as strongly in favour of a Council made up of three representatives of the Imperial Government and four from the self-governing Colonies—the former including, perhaps, the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary for India; the latter the Premiers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand with a delegate chosen by the self-governing territories of South Africa. "The Council should meet at fairly regular intervals in London but should always remain in being for the purpose of consultation by letter and cable." Attached to and subordinate to the Council there should be a Commission of Imperial experts for purposes of special inquiry, study, and advice. In the House of Commons at Ottawa, on Mch. 13th, Colonel Sam Hughes proposed the following motion along the lines of Imperial Federation which, after a somewhat varied and interesting discussion was withdrawn:

> That in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada and the Empire at large would be advanced, and the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity be assured, by a full partnership union of Great Britain and her Colonies; wherein there would be a united Imperial Parliament, empowered to deal with inter-imperial, international, commercial, financial and other necessary national problems; but leaving to the existing Parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariff, and other matters necessary for their own purposes.

Colonel Hughes explained that his object in presenting the Resolution was mainly educative, and then presented an elaborate address dealing with the whole question of Imperialism and the state of the Empire. Messrs. W. F. Cockshutt and A. A. Bruneau spoke at length—the one supporting Preferential trade with strong arguments, the other giving various reasons adduced in support of Annexation, Nationalism and Independence, without, however, pledging his personal opinion to any of them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in speaking, declared that the old Imperial Federation League had been dissolved because no means could be found of solving the problem and proceeded as follows: "I do not think that it would be possible to find in any of the self-governing Colonies any desire or any intention to part with any of the powers which they have at the present time. At the

present we are proud to say and to believe that the relations of the British Empire, within all its parts, are absolutely satisfactory and so long as they remain satisfactory I think it is idle for us to hope, or to think, or to suppose, that any departure will take place from the existing relations. It is not in accordance with the traditions of British history, it is not in accordance with the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, moreover, to make any change in their institutions until these institutions have been proven insufficient or deficient in some way. . . . The British Empire to-day is composed of nations; it is an aggregation of nations all bearing allegiance to the same Sovereign and there is this difference between the British Empire of the present day and the empires which have been seen in the past, that whereas the empires of the past rested on force, the British Empire, so far at least as the great Colonies are concerned, rests altogether on the will of the Colonists themselves."

Mr. R. L. Borden taunted the Premier with having eighteen months before proclaimed the relations of Canada with the Empire so unsatisfactory—at the time of the Alaskan Boundary affair—as to demand a grant of the Treaty-making power to the Dominion. He did not, himself, express approval or otherwise of the general idea underlying the Resolution but branched off in warm support of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Speaking on June 14th, Mr. Alfred Deakin, M.P., President of the Imperial Federation League of Victoria, and shortly to be Prime Minister of Australia, dealt with this subject in terms which varied a good deal from those of the Canadian Premier:

> Imperial federation pointed to closer relations not only with Great Britain but with all those great dominions, at present disconnected, but which possessed one flag, one fleet, one throne. As a united whole we appeared none too strong to protect ourselves against those other Powers which were to-day our rivals, and might, at any time, become our foes. We would be much poorer and the world as a whole deeply impoverished, if we were scattered, marching as segments, instead of confronting destiny shoulder to shoulder. Imperial federation meant the voluntary union of states. It was desired not to narrow, but to enlarge our citizenship, and to confer upon the largest possible number of citizens the accumulated privileges that would result, so as to give our social structure the broadest base and the firmest of foundations. A formal constitution for the Empire might not exist for a long time but it was desirable to see a development from the present loosely assorted and imperfectly organized collection of self-governing states into a union, brought about by a deliberate and gradual fusion, as became its magnitude and the intricacies of the interests involved. It was desired to learn and to teach at the same time.

To an interviewer in Australia during this same month Sir John Quick, M.P., a prominent constitutional authority, supported the idea of an Imperial Council limited to the consideration of (1) promoting trade and commerce within the Empire; (2) regulating coasting trade within the Empire; (3) dealing with Naval defence. On July 3rd the Council of the British Empire League with the Earl of Derby in the chair, and after a discussion shared

in by the Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir John Cockburn, Lord Brassey, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. G. R. Parkin and others, passed a Resolution noting with pleasure that "the principle of establishing a Council of the Empire has obtained recognition in the shape of arrangements for periodical Conferences of the representatives of the self-governing Communities of the Empire," and urging that the next step was to give importance and efficiency to what was virtually an Imperial Council by giving it a permanent existence. To this end it was declared (1) that the next Conference should preserve a continuous existence and its members consult by letter and by telegram as occasion arose; (2) that the Empire of India should be represented and the all-important subject of Imperial defence be especially included in its deliberations; (3) that a permanent Committee of persons "experienced in Imperial affairs" should be appointed to furnish information and expert advice whenever required by the Council.

In the London *Times* of Nov. 9th, following, appeared a lengthy correspondence between the Secretary of the British Empire League and the Hon. J. X. Merriman, M.L.A., of Cape Colony. The latter took exception to the terms of this Resolution on the ground (1) that the word Commonwealth would be more suitable than that of Empire in describing the present union; (2) that a gathering of fluctuating political Ministers was not really representative of the Colonies concerned; (3) that the proposed Imperial Council would exercise authority over the Colonial Governments without corresponding authority over the British Government; (4) that the self-governing states had no interest in or desire to be mixed up with the affairs of India; (5) that advice from any Permanent Committee would be bitterly resented by the self-governing Colonies. This blast from a pro-Boer member of a former Cape Ministry was answered at length by the Secretary of the League but space will not permit of further quotation here.

On Sept. 25th, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, arrived in Montreal upon a tour of Canada and with a mission which was understood to involve a close study of Canadian public opinion respecting the possible creation of a permanent Imperial Council. He was accompanied by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, who acted as Secretary in the inquiry which followed, and by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, ex-M.P. Sir Frederick was stated to represent a Committee of prominent English Imperialists and constitutional authorities—amongst whom was Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P. (soon to be Secretary for War in the new Government)—which was desirous of having the facts well in hand for the purpose of practical application. There was a suspicion abroad in some quarters that the inquiry was instigated by Liberal statesmen with a view to meeting Mr. Chamberlain's pronounced advocacy of closer Commercial relations.*

* NOTE.—On June 5th the London *Standard* described a meeting of "Liberal workers interested in Colonial affairs" addressed by Sir F. Pollock and attended by Sir E. Grey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir W. H. Holland, and other prominent Liberals.

Be that as it may the investigation appears to have been both thorough and beneficial. The party came into touch with all schools of thought in Canada and devoted themselves to the closest study of existing conditions. They were at Montreal on Sept. 25th and succeeding days, at Ottawa on the 29th, at Toronto on the 30th and two following days; at Winnipeg on Oct. 5th and 6th; at Calgary on the 8th; at Banff on the 9th and 10th; at Vancouver on Oct. 13th; at Victoria on the 14th and 15th and at Ottawa again on the 21st. While in Montreal Sir F. Pollock was the guest of the Canada Club and addressed a legal gathering at McGill University as to the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In Toronto he addressed a gathering of prominent lawyers on the proposed organization of an Imperial Council and, on Sept. 30th, met in conference a number of those who had been dealing for years past in Canada with the general Imperial problem. Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison presided, and amongst those taking part were the Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel James Mason, Messrs. H. M. Mowat, K.C., R. E. Kingsford, J. M. Clark, K.C., J. T. Small; J. Castell Hopkins and Professor Alfred Baker. A Resolution was passed endorsing the plan for an Imperial Council having "advisory, consultative, and recommendatory powers"; approving the evolution of the Colonial Conferences into "a broad, comprehensive and permanent Council of the Empire"; and referring to Mr. Chamberlain's policy as constituting "the strongest possible bond" for the organic and constitutional unity of British peoples. During the meeting Mr. R. E. Kingsford, presented an elaborate plan for closer organization which included full defensive as well as consultative proposals.

In Ottawa Sir Frederick met the Premier and the Opposition Leader as well as other representative men, discussed matters with them and, with Mr. Drage, addressed a luncheon of the Canadian Club. As the tour proceeded stress seemed to be laid upon the formation of what was termed an Imperial Intelligence Department and this part of the project Sir Sandford Fleming, in particular, took up actively. Speaking to *The Telegram* in Winnipeg, on Oct. 5th, Sir F. Pollock stated that he had found very few people who were not favourable to a step of some kind toward Imperial organization. In Montreal upon his return homewards after being entertained in the various Western centres Sir Frederick told the Board of Trade on Oct. 24th that "the time is not ripe for the formation of any new body to be styled an Imperial Council." This report of his speech was apparently too pronounced, however, as an article contributed by himself to the December *Nineteenth Century and After* and another by Mr. Geoffrey Drage to the *Fortnightly Review* hardly bore out that impression. Summarizing his proposals in the former article, Sir Frederick Pollock stated them as follows:

(1) An advisory Council, including representatives from all parts of the Empire, and presided over by the Prime Minister of this country, to be formed on the basis of the existing Colonial Conference.

(2) A permanent secretarial office attached to the President of the Imperial Council to acquire and systematise information material to the common concerns of the Empire for the use of the Cabinet and the Council and, so far as might be expedient, for publication. (We have since found it most convenient to describe this as an Imperial Intelligence Department.)

(3) A permanent Imperial Commission whose members could represent all such branches of knowledge and research, outside those matters pertaining exclusively to any Department, as would be profitable in Imperial affairs; they would normally be put in action by the Prime Minister appointing special Committees to deal with particular questions on the request of the Imperial Council.

The most popular of these suggestions he had found to be the second—acceptable in fact beyond his expectations. Mr. Drage, in his article, described the Committee at the back of Sir F. Pollock as containing eminent free traders and protectionists alike and without hostility, as an organization, to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Personally, he believed the Council would have to come into existence first. Following this visit and in connection with it there were many Canadian comments. The Liberal press was not enthusiastic in the matter and its comments were cold and critical with a few exceptions such as the Montreal *Witness* of Oct. 3rd, which described the scheme as "altogether admirable." The Halifax *Chronicle* considered it "less open to objection" than most other products of Imperialism; the Montreal *Herald* wanted to know how such a body could be permanently established "without detracting from the general responsibility of the Imperial Government on the one hand and without infringing on the powers of the Colonial members on the other"; the Toronto *Globe* thought Canadians were too busy to care very much about the matter and would prefer occasional inter-Imperial Conferences to any organized permanent body; the Winnipeg *Free Press* thought the Council desirable but the difficulties in the way very great.

Conservative papers, such as the Toronto *Mail and Empire,* the Montreal *Star,* the Winnipeg *Telegram,* and the Victoria *Colonist,* were strongly favourable, as were papers such as the Toronto *News* and *The World.* In the *Canadian Magazine* of December, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, F.R.S.C., of Montreal, dealt with the subject at length and strongly favoured some development of the Conference idea. "We cannot afford to have any more Alaska Tribunals selected by God knows whom and the devil knows how. We need a body through whom to make our interests and wishes constantly and authoritatively known at the centre of Imperial affairs."

The Lyttelton Proposals for an Imperial Council

Meanwhile, unknown to the public, the Balfour Government was presenting to the self-governing Colonies certain definite proposals in this connection. On Apl. 20th, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote to the Governors-General of Canada and Australia and the Governors of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, and Natal, reviewing, at

length, the history and constitution of the Colonial Conferences of 1887, 1897, and 1902. He referred to them as incidental, though important, gatherings while, in accordance with the Resolution of 1902, future meetings would be at prescribed intervals and solely for the transaction of business. "It may therefore be said that an Imperial Council for the discussion of matters which concern alike the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies has grown into existence by natural process. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government it might be well to discard the title of Colonial Conference which imperfectly expresses the facts and to speak of these meetings in future as meetings of the 'Imperial Council.' They desire, without pressing it, to make this suggestion for the consideration of the Colonial Governments."

In this Council the Colonial Secretary would represent the Home Government, India would be represented whenever her interests required it, and the other members would be the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies or such representatives as their Governments might respectively select. Further discussion of this subject could take place at the Conference of 1906. Mr. Lyttelton added that: "His Majesty's Government doubt whether it would be wise or necessary to give, by any instrument, to this Council a more formal character, to define more closely its constitution, or to attempt to delimit its functions. The history of Anglo-Saxon institutions, such as Parliament or the Cabinet system, seems to show that an institution may often be wisely left to develop in accordance with circumstances and, as it were, of its own accord, and that it is well not to sacrifice elasticity, or power of adaptation to premature definiteness of form." A further suggestion was then made to which, the Colonial Secretary stated, he attached considerable importance. It was for the appointment of a Permanent Commission for purposes of investigation and the preparation of facts and material for the Imperial Council to deal with constituted along the following lines:

> The Commission would only act upon references made either by the Imperial Council at their meetings, or, at any time, by His Majesty's Government, together with one or more of the Colonial Governments. Its functions would be of a purely consultative and advisory character and would not supersede or supplement those of the Colonial Office. The Commission might be constituted, at first, for a term of years, and then, if it were found to be useful and successful, it could be renewed. The Commission, would, it is proposed, consist of a permanent nucleus of members nominated, in a certain proportion, by His Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments, but there should be power to the Commission to obtain the appointment of additional members, when necessary, for the purpose of making special inquiries. The persons appointed by the several Governments to be permanent members of the Commission would no doubt be men of business or of official experience, and their remuneration would rest with the Governments which they respectively represented. The Commission should have an office in London, as the most convenient centre and an adequate secretarial staff, the cost of which His Majesty's Government would be willing to defray. It would probably be convenient that the Secretary of the Commission

should also act as Secretary to the Imperial Council when it met. He would be responsible for keeping all records, both of the Council and the Commission.

The reply of the Dominion Government (Nov. 1st) was in the form of a Report from a Committee of the Privy Council (Cabinet) and intimated, in the first place, that "any change in the title or status of the Colonial Conference should originate and emanate from that body itself." They had, however, respectfully considered the proposal of His Majesty's Government and entertained "with some doubt" the proposal to change the name of the Colonial Conference which "they apprehend would be interpreted as marking a step distinctly in advance of the position hitherto attained in the discussion of the relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies." Such a permanent institution as was proposed might, "eventually, come to be regarded as an encroachment upon the full measure of autonomous legislation and administrative power now enjoyed by all the self-governing Colonies." Without advocating the change the Committee thought a suggested title of "Imperial Conference" might be less open to the objections indicated. As to the Commission proposal they could not wholly divest themselves of the idea that such a Commission might conceivably interfere with the working of responsible government "although it would admittedly enhance the dignity and importance of the Assembly and facilitate its work." The Government promised, however, to consider this matter with care when the Conference convened.

The cold and calculating character of this reply was not shared in by all the Colonies. Mr. Alfred Deakin, Premier of Australia, writing from Melbourne on Aug. 16th, heartily endorsed the proposed designation of Imperial Council; agreed to consider and discuss the composition of such a body at the succeeding Conference; approved the advisability of a permanent Commission such as was outlined by Mr. Lyttelton and added: "Ministers agree that the proposed Council should be left to develop by adaptation as circumstances may require and share the confidence that its establishment will promote that unity both of sentiment and action within the Empire upon which the peace and welfare of a large part of the world depends." The Natal Government, in a despatch from Sir Henry McCallum, dated June 20th, declared the establishment of such a Council would be beneficial to all concerned and approved the consideration of a definite scheme for a permanent Commission.

The Government of Cape Colony, by means of a letter from Hon. T. W. Smartt, one of its members, dated June 15th, approved the general plan and principle of an Imperial Council and a Commission of Inquiry and declared the construction of some such recognized body of a permanent character as of the highest importance. The proposals were carefully and sympathetically analysed and the Colonial Secretary cordially thanked them for the trouble

taken in this connection. On July 27th, Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, replied for that Colony in terms very similar to those of Canada. He feared that any such voice in the policy of the Empire "would necessarily carry with it corresponding responsibilities and obligations" to be assumed by the Colonies represented in that Council. For this, while approving the general principle, Newfoundland was in too struggling a condition to be prepared. He did not refer to the Commission proposal and in a brief response Mr. Lyttelton drew attention to this and observed also that as the Council would have no legislative or executive powers it could not have the result he feared.

To summarize the correspondence it may be said that the Australian, Cape and Natal Governments cordially approved the proposals while Canada and Newfoundland were indifferent and distrustful, if not hostile. It may be added that the replies of the other Governments were never published in Canada. As little matters sometimes indicate the real nature of state documents it is interesting to note that *The Globe*, a Government organ, headed its summary of the British-Canadian correspondence on Dec. 5th with the words, "Want no more Downing Street." The same paper's semi-official Ottawa despatch of Dec. 4th took an attitude of similar hostility.

Progress of Mr. Chamberlain's Propaganda

Mr. Chamberlain maintained and still further developed his advocacy of a Preferential trade and tariff system for the Empire during 1905. At Preston on Jan. 11th he reviewed at length the fiscal situation, as he saw it, and declared himself not to be a protectionist in the sense of wanting to return to the conditions of sixty years since, but as one in the same way that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was—and that great Colonial statesman had received a gold medal from the Cobden Club! He denounced Mr. Asquith's talk of Colonial loyalty not being for sale and said that as a matter of fact the Colonies had more to offer than the United Kingdom had. "I believe that we have, as they have, a desire to find some means of drawing closer in order that, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we may never drift apart." Writing to Mr. W. K. McNaught, of Toronto, in reply to some inquiry from him, Mr. Chamberlain said in a letter, published on Jan. 18th:

> I have noted with great satisfaction the general patriotic spirit in which the manufacturers of Canada have received the proposals for Preferential trade, and I entirely agree with them that a tariff can be easily framed which will not interfere with the development of Canadian industries, but will, nevertheless, leave open the way for a great increase of trade between her and the Mother Country. I have never assumed that Canadian loyalty was dictated by interest; but, in the affairs of this world, sentiment, however strong, is none the worse for being associated with mutual advantages. It is not possible, in view of the development of other Empires, to regard the future without anxiety if the different States of the British Empire are each to stand isolated and apart from the rest; whereas a real union on some line of elastic organization would make the British Empire the strongest and most prosperous in the world.

Speaking at Gainsborough on Feb. 1st, Mr. Chamberlain denounced the "Little Englanders" who objected to the legitimate benefits of Empire extension; declared that the South African War was not only a just one, but had led the way to a possibly united Empire; described the present as "a critical and creative time"; proclaimed the necessity of calling their children to their Councils and making the Empire the common property of all; and dealt with the question of food taxation. "I assert that it is absolutely untrue that under any policy which I, at least, have proposed, your food will cost you more. I want to bring you all the trade the Colonies can bring you. I want to bring about a closer intercourse between the Colonies and ourselves, in order that our great Empire may be maintained. What do the Colonists ask from you in return for this? They ask that a certain advantage should be given to them upon some of their principal products. They do not ask it upon all, but they do ask that the advantage should be given to them upon corn, dairy produce, and upon fruit."

On Mch. 3rd a meeting of the Executive of the Tariff Reform League was held with Mr. Chamberlain presiding and the resignation of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson as Chairman of the Committee received and accepted with regret and appreciation of his services. He was appointed a Vice-President of the organization. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, declared that his policy instead of being merely food taxation was "really a transfer of taxation which would not raise the cost of food one penny." Referring to the charges of millionaires contributing to the Fiscal Reform fund he drew attention to the published list of contributors to the Free Trade funds and to the fact that Mr. Cobden was originally given £400,000 to help his propaganda. In the London *Outlook* early in March Mr. Chamberlain had an article which attracted wide interest and comment dealing with "Nelson's Year and National Duty" and urging Preferential tariffs as the panacea for ill conditions and the sheet anchor of Imperial unity.

Writing to a correspondent on Mch. 22nd Mr. Chamberlain quoted the late Lord Salisbury as approving Fiscal Reform and the Resolutions along similar lines passed by the National Union of Conservative Associations. He declared that the majority of the Unionist Party favoured this policy. At the Liberal Union Club, London, on Apl. 12th, he referred to the shilling tax upon corn imposed during the War as undoubtedly a tax upon food and as not objected to at the time by Lord Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire and others. But when he brought up a proposal in the winter of 1902 that it should be adjusted so as to give the Colonies a preference the issue became more clear. Then followed a little bit of history. "When I came back from South Africa a little later I found that in my absence the then Chancellor of the Exchequer had determined to abolish the shilling duty and, as he had told us himself, although he was willing to continue it, he was unwilling

to continue it if it were made the occasion of a preference to our Colonies. And, therefore, I beg you to note the objection of that day was not to the tax on food, even by the free-fooders, but the objection was to the use to which that tax might be placed in conciliating our Colonies, and in agreeing with the wishes they had expressed."

Speaking further of the necessity of not waiting too long in coming to a decision reference was made to President Roosevelt's suggested Reciprocity with Canada and some words used which were afterwards considerably discussed: "If we reject the idea of a similar proposition made by Canada to us is it too much to expect that Canada may turn in another direction?" Upon this remark the Toronto *Globe* commented as an allegation that Canada could be bribed to stay in or go out of the Empire. To a representative of the Canadian Associated Press on Apl. 15th, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no desire to reply to this statement. He spoke at Birmingham on May 5th and a couple of days later was sufficiently unwell to cause the usual crop of press and cabled stories as to his bad health and "imminent collapse." On the 10th he was presiding and speaking at a banquet of the London School of Tropical Medicine. His address was an eloquent word-picture of the expansion, the sacrifices and the benefits of empire, concluding with a description of the world-wide influence of medicine. On the 18th he addressed the Labour branch of the Tariff Reform League in London and on June 4th was at St. Helens, where he put this argument: "Can you shut your eyes to the actual condition of this great Empire of yours? We call it an Empire—not an Empire in the true sense of the word—it is a bundle of sticks bound together by a very thin cord, a very strong cord if you like, but a cord of sympathy and of sentiment, hardly strong enough to meet all the contingencies of the future." At the Albert Hall, London, on July 17th, with the Duke of Argyll in the chair, Mr. Chamberlain was in splendid fighting form and his speech combined sentiment and argument in most effective style. The Unionist policy was defined as Retaliation and Preference.

A period of rest followed and on Nov. 3rd Mr. Chamberlain re-opened his campaign in a speech at Birmingham. In reference to the political situation in Parliament and the country he said: "I would infinitely rather be part of a powerful minority than a member of an impotent majority." At Bristol on Nov. 21st he made an eloquent appeal to Imperial sentiment as well as to self-interest and summed up his policy as follows: "We want the power of retaliation against those who treat us badly and the power of preference for those who treat us well." At Oxford on Dec. 8th Mr. Chamberlain repeated in varying words some of his old arguments and expressed others that were new. He described the pioneers of Empire in the past and the great results of their work; referred to the changes in the Colonial policy of Great

Britain; and declared that a new stage in Imperial control had now come "when we recognize that we are all kinsmen in one family, citizens in one commonwealth, and co-partners in one Empire; when it is our hope, our ambition that they shall be hereafter included, in the fulness of time, according to their separate position and to their respective progress in civilization, in one sufficient and mutually-supporting Confederation."

Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission had been hard at work and volume after volume of its elaborate Report as to British industrial conditions had issued from the press and dealt in detail with the iron and steel interests, the cotton industry, the woollen, hosiery, carpet, and lace industries. In Parliament the question was variously and, upon the whole, unsatisfactorily handled. On Mch. 8th Mr. Winston Churchill moved that "in the opinion of this House the permanent unity of the British Empire will not be assured through a system of Preferential duties based upon the protective taxation of food." Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, opposed the motion on the ground that its passage would restrict discussion in the coming Colonial Conference which, he declared, amidst cheers, must be free and unfettered. Lord George Hamilton, in declaring that the Colonial Governments would grant no preference admitting competition with manufactured products came into collision with Mr. Chamberlain as to the views of Mr. Fielding, Canadian Finance Minister, upon this point. Mr. Chamberlain stated that, at the 1902 Conference, "the Colonial Ministers were perfectly ready to review and revise their arrangements to see whether they could not only give us advantages against the foreigners but also advantages in regard to the tariffs which affect Great Britain and British manufacturers." In a subsequent speech Mr. Chamberlain repeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to willingness to make a trade treaty and again he declared that if this offer was refused Canada might turn elsewhere. The motion was rejected by 302 to 260.

In the Commons, on Mch. 22nd, Mr. Ainsworth moved a Resolution declaring that "a general duty on all manufactured goods imported from abroad" would be injurious "to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom." Mr. Balfour took the ground that such motions were simply hampering business and Parliamentary procedure, and the Ministerialists refused to vote and left the House, so that the motion passed by 254 to 2. On Mch. 28th Mr. J. Walton moved a Resolution condemning the Prime Minister's "policy of fiscal retaliation" and this was allowed to pass without dissent, as was another on the 29th moved by Mr. Osmond Williams, the Government and its supporters refusing to either discuss or vote upon it. On Apl. 5th a motion by Sir J. Leese denouncing any taxation of corn, meat and dairy produce, declaring that no proportionate remission of duties on tea, sugar and coffee would afford compensation for such action, and expressing the opinion that this understanding should be made clear to any com-

ing Conference, was discussed but not dealt with by a vote of the House. Speaking at Manchester on Jan. 26th, Mr. Balfour very clearly indicated his fiscal policy in the following words:

> First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty fed or tariff protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.
>
> Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance, and has received much Colonial support. I also think that it might produce a great and growing commercial advantage both to the Colonies and the Mother Country by promoting freer trade between them.
>
> Thirdly, no doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference provided its objects are permitted to be discussed unhampered by limiting instructions. I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a Conference on those terms.
>
> Fourthly, and lastly, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions.

On Mch. 1st the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom passed the following Resolution by 42 Chambers in favour to 21 against—London and 38 other Chambers remaining neutral: "That this Association desires to place on record its concurrence with (1) the adoption of such changes in our fiscal system as may be necessary for the defence of the home markets against unfair competition, for lowering the hostile tariffs of foreign countries, and promoting Imperial trade; (2) the desirability of having a Conference in London, representative of all British Colonies and dependencies, to consult on the best practical scheme for bringing all parts of the Empire into closer relations with the Mother Country and each other." An amendment favouring a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject and report was lost by 40 to 39 Chambers. Twenty Chambers remained neutral.

The Opposition during this year made the country ring with charges of dear loaf, taxed food, high protection, monopoly, class legislation, etc. Mr. H. H. Asquith, on Feb. 5th, declared that for existing conditions "the remedy was not to be found in a return to the dark days of protection, but in going back to the causes of sound finance and the practice of careful and sober administration and going forward towards the attainment of a system of education which should be, in the truest and largest sense, national and a system of taxation which aimed, at any rate, at evenness of sacrifice." The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen, Mr. Winston Churchill and others stormed the platforms of the country

against any departure from the principles of Free Trade. Sir Edward Grey in London, on May 31st, stated that "we ought to tell the Colonies the truth, and he believed that they were perfectly ready to hear it, and perfectly aware that taxing food in the Mother Country could not be a safe basis of Empire. The next statement should be that anything short of complete free trade within the Empire, in the way of fiscal adjustment, was likely to prove not a bond of union but the contrary." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 19th, made the following vigorous utterance:

> By what authority does Mr. Chamberlain pose as the interpreter of Canadian sentiment and ambition? What has he seen of Canada and what does he know of Canadian feeling that he should talk of the danger of endangering loyalty? Does he measure Canadian loyalty by an extra five per cent. or ten per cent. preference on Canadian wheat, or is he trying to bunko—this is a new word to me—trying to bunko the British elector into the adoption of Protection with a game of Colonial dismemberment? The man who visited the United States again and again, but only once when Colonial Secretary deigned to touch Canadian soil, is in no position to estimate either the quality or the strength of Canadian sentiment. It would be well for Mr. Chamberlain were he to base his protective propaganda on the needs and interests of the British taxpayer rather than on the fickleness of Canadian loyalty. Imperialistic tuft-hunters may submit, but the point will soon be reached when intelligent and self-respecting Canadians will resent the persistent misrepresentation of Canadian sentiment by British politicians.

Mr. Asquith, on Oct. 9th, put the issue to his constituents as follows: "Never was a more serious issue submitted to the people's decision than that which they would soon have to face; and it might turn out to be irrevocable. It was the question of the maintenance of free trade, or a return to the old, discredited, and disastrous policy of protection. The Government would cloak and disguise the real issue, but the people were really going to be asked to undo the great work done by Cobden, Bright, Peel and Gladstone, which emancipated the industry of this country from the fetters that had choked, if not crippled its growth, and which had made us the great free market of the world." Lord Rosebery in various speeches vigorously opposed Mr. Chamberlain and Tariff Reform and with almost equal vigour attacked any possible approach toward Home Rule under Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Earl of Durham, on Mch. 25th, wrote declining to support the "open heresies" of Mr. Chamberlain or the "hidden motives" of Mr. Balfour. The National Liberal Federation on May 18th and the British Trades Union Congress on Sept. 6th passed strong Resolutions against the Chamberlain policy. Under date of Nov. 2nd, however, 1600 Trades-Unionists signed a Memorial to the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada stating that large numbers of workmen supported Mr. Chamberlain's policy and that the method of voting at the British Congress was grossly defective.

Colonial Opinion of the Fiscal Situation

Writing to the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade on May 5th, in reply to a Resolution of approval passed by that body on May 2nd Mr. Chamberlain said: "I have made it clear from the first that in giving my life to the movement in which I am engaged I am encouraged to do so by my belief in the good aid of the people of Canada to my proposals. If I found that in this I had been mistaken I certainly should not think it worth while to continue an agitation for reform which would prove to be unacceptable to my fellow-subjects in the Dominion. Meanwhile I am encouraged by such assurances as that which you are kind enough to give me on behalf of your Council."

A similar Resolution of approval was passed by the British Empire League in Canada, meeting in Toronto on May 18th, and by the Empire Club on Dec. 20th. The Trades and Labour Congress at its Toronto meeting on Sept. 18th adopted a motion recapitulating, with disapproval, the recent support tendered to Mr. Chamberlain by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and declaring that "this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in Convention assembled, reiterates loyalty to the British Trades Congress which, at its Convention held recently, overwhelmingly endorsed the fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy and, further, that we believe that an injustice done to the wage-workers of the Mother-land is a blow, either directly or indirectly, at the wage-workers of Canada, and would ultimately attach burdens to an already over-burdened Canadian working class." Mr. Goldwin Smith maintained his usual hostile attitude toward Mr. Chamberlain and all his works during the year—notably in letters published in the London *Daily News* of Jan. 11th and Aug. 23rd. On May 17th *The Times* contained a letter from Lieut.-Colonel George T. Denison traversing the statement that the late Lord Salisbury was opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's ideas and proposals and quoting from certain private letters received by himself from the late Prime Minister and dealing with the subject as follows:

1. *Mch. 2, 1891.* I agree with you that the situation is full of danger and that the prospect before us is not inviting. The difficulties with which we will have to struggle will tax all the wisdom and all the energy of both English and Canadian statesmen during the next five or ten years. I should be very glad if I saw any immediate hope of our being able to assist you by a modification of our tariff arrangements. The main difficulty, I think, lies in the great aversion felt by our people here to the imposition of any duties on articles of the first necessity. It is very difficult to bring home to the constituencies the feeling that the maintenance of our Empire in its integrity may depend upon fiscal legislation. It is not that they do not value the tie which unites us to the Colonies; on the contrary, it is valued more and more in this country—but they do not give much thought to political questions and they are led away by the more unreasoning and uncompromising advocates of free trade. There is a movement of opinion in this country and I only hope that it may be rapid enough to meet the necessities of our time.

2. *Nov. 22, 1892.* I wish there was more prospect of some fiscal arrangement which would meet the respective exigencies of England and Canada, but that appears still to be in the far distance.

3. *Mch. 1, 1901.* It is very interesting to read Mr. Ross' address about the error into which free trade may run, for I am old enough to remember the rise of free trade, and the contempt with which the apprehensions of the protectionists of that day were received. But a generation must pass before the fallacies then proclaimed will be unlearnt. There are, too, many people whose minds were formed under their influence and until those men have died out, no change of policy can be expected.

To this letter and quotations Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., who with his brother Lord Hugh, was a strong opponent of the Chamberlain policy, replied briefly on May 20th stating that it was undesirable to quote the opinions of the dead, however eminent, in reference to a living controversy. "But since the attempt continues to be made by Tariff Reformers it is right to say that I have no more doubt than have any of my brothers that Lord Salisbury profoundly dissented from Mr. Chamberlain's proposals so far as they were developed in his lifetime. Not only did he repeatedly express that dissent to us and to others who had been in official relations to him but he caused a letter to be written in that sense to one of my brothers. In conclusion, may I point out that it would have been more courteous of Colonel Denison if he had consulted Lord Salisbury's personal representatives before publishing extracts from Lord Salisbury's private correspondence."

Colonel Denison replied, in *The Times* of June 13th, pointing out that the correspondence dealt with a great public question upon which the late Premier's alleged opinion was being quoted. As to the matter of courtesy it would seem discourteous to assume that after Lord Salisbury's sons had published his oral private opinions they could "desire to suppress positive evidence on a matter of grave public importance to our Empire." The correspondence was widely discussed in the press—*The Times* calling Colonel Denison's letter "extraordinarily interesting"; the London *Globe* styling it "a remarkable contribution" to the controversy; the *Outlook* terming it "an invaluable letter" finally disposing of Lord Hugh Cecil's fiscal statements. In the Toronto *Globe* of June 21st, Colonel Denison had another letter upon the subject. In an interview with the London *Standard* correspondent at Vienna on Jan. 16th of this year Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, gave the following statement as to the Dominion's attitude:

Our position in the question has already been placed on record. It may, perhaps, astonish you to hear that in the Dominion we scarcely debate about the question of Preferential trade any longer. With the exception of a comparatively few extreme Protectionists all Canadians are in favour of a British preferential tariff, at all events for the present. We therefore continue to admit British goods at preferential rates. We think it a good policy for Canada, and we think it would be a good policy for the rest of the Empire. But having said as much, we must stop. We are not willing to be put in the position of begging the people of the Mother-land to tax themselves for our benefit. That is entirely their side of the business, and we must leave them to settle it. The question has, unfortunately, become one of Party politics in Great Britain; and

this being so, strong objections could be urged against the entrance of a Colonial Government into a contest of that character. That is one of the reasons for our remaining silent on the subject. In the Dominion we are waiting for developments in the Mother-Country.

To the Ottawa correspondent of the same paper on Feb. 2nd Hon. George E. Foster, late Minister of Finance, made this comment: "Every year of delay draws the trade of the Empire into common and favoured channels, tends to disperse it to foreign parts, and to create commercial interests outside the Empire itself. Treaties may follow which will render still more difficult a problem which is now comparatively easy. Canada gives a preferential advantage now and why cannot the Mother-Country meet it on the same lines? Step by step could then be taken with no violent changes, and as experience rendered advisable. To give nothing will ultimately result in getting nothing, commercially, and then the favourable moment will have passed. Canada's offer is definite, authentic and substantial."

On Mch. 16th the *Standard* had a lengthy interview with the Hon. William Templeman, Minister without Portfolio in the Laurier Cabinet, strongly endorsing the Chamberlain policy as the best basis for a United Empire and its permanent, beneficial unity. "Were I a resident of the British Islands I would be a supporter of a preferential trade policy for the Empire. Canadians are reluctant to advise the people of the Mother-land to tax themselves that Canada may be benefited, and yet, as the ultimate benefit would be to the Empire as a whole, and not to Canada alone, I do not think we could be charged with meddling in a purely domestic affair were we to declare in favour of an Imperial policy of such a character. For my part I do not believe that an enduring Empire can be constructed on sentiment alone. It is not sentiment, nor even the democratic idea, so much as a mutuality of commercial interests that binds the States of the American Union into a great and powerful nation." Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, an advocate of something approaching Independence, wrote in the *Monthly Review* for September an article which he summarized as follows:

1. Mr. Chamberlain advocates the establishment of a protective tariff. To this Canada says nothing.
2. Mr. Chamberlain proposes preferential tariffs within the Empire. Canada is almost universally in favour of such tariffs.
3. Mr. Chamberlain desires commercial union of the Empire. Canada does not.
4. Mr. Chamberlain urges political union of the Empire. Canada dissents.

In Montreal on Nov. 10th, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, ex-Mayor of the City, delivered an Address on Preferential trade before the Political Economy Club. He indicated some of the statistical conditions of Canadian trade by figures showing that the imports from Great Britain in the eight years, 1889-96, had decreased $9,337,647 or 27·7 per cent. and in the next eight years of the

Preferential tariff, 1897-1904, had increased $32,365,386 or 110 per cent. Meanwhile, however, the imports from the United States had increased in the former period $8,036,584, or 15·7 per cent. and in the latter period, despite the Preferential tariff, $89,177,474 or 144·6 per cent. Mr. Wilson-Smith, after a statement that Canada was now becoming rich enough and self-respecting enough to bear her fair share of the cost of Imperial defence, suggested that the Imperial Parliament acting for the United Kingdom, and every Colonial Parliament acting for its own Colony, should adopt a maximum and a minimum tariff and give every country under heaven its choice which it would accept upon the usual reciprocal terms.

In Toronto, on Dec. 7th, Mr. Archibald McGoun, K.C., of Montreal, addressed the Empire Club upon this subject. His line of thought was that not more than 25 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of Canada would have anything to fear from the lowest possible Preferential duties. They represented 86,000 out of the 344,000 employees in Canadian factories and 300,000 people out of 5,300,000 Canadians—the great mass of whom would gain enormously from a reciprocal British preference. He contended that the cotton industry could get along on a duty of 9¾ per cent., which would protect it against the difference in wages and raw materials, and that the woollen industry could do with a rate of 11·02 per cent. and pay duty on its raw materials. The articles upon which he would substantially reduce duties on British goods, with the present annual consumption, were as follows:

Men's and women's clothing	$ 26,551,990	Glass	$ 2,979,182
Woollen manufactures	26,619,103	Flax and linen	2,749,706
Cotton manufactures	20,498,021	Carpets	2,152,602
Hats, caps and furs	8,059,641	Earthenware and china	1,991,356
Hosiery and knitted goods	4,936,393		
Drugs	3,583,937		$100,121,931

The attitude of the Toronto *Globe*—the leading Liberal organ in Ontario—was steadily hostile. Mr. Norman Smith, its special correspondent in London, wrote in the issues of July 18th and Aug. 9th articles containing all the approved British Liberal views of Mr. Chamberlain and his policy with such newspaper headings as "Chamberlainism is a lost Cause," to accentuate the contents. Editorially the paper took the ground that the proposals were injurious to England, useless to Canada and so unpopular as to be out of court and consideration. The Montreal *Herald* (Liberal) was equally antagonistic and in a notable editorial on July 29th summarized a number of reasons in opposition to the policy including (1) the attitude of Canadian protected interests, (2) the belief of genuine Free-traders, (3) the danger of restriction in access to British markets under a protective policy, (4) the possibilities of growth in Canadian grain production without a British preference, (5) the probability that any good coming from such a policy would be skimmed off by transportation and commercial agencies, (6) the refusal of Canada to accept any limitation upon its industrial progress, (7) opposition to the

natural off-shoots of such a policy in closer defence and political relations, (8) the belief that Canada should be left free "to move forward to the position of a friendly allied nation rather than back to the status of a tributary province." During a debate in Parliament on Mch. 13th Mr. W. F. Cockshutt (Cons.) made a strong speech in support of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and of better defence arrangements. It may be added that a number of Canadians travelling in Great Britain during the year were interviewed in this connection on their return home and that their impressions were curiously in harmony with their views in Canadian politics—the Liberals deprecating Chamberlainism as hopeless and undesirable and the Conservatives feeling sure of its ultimate triumph.

Following up a brief visit of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Secretary of the Tariff Reform Association, to Montreal, and of Mr. Percy Hurd, Assistant Secretary, to Toronto, came Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., a sort of special Commissioner from Mr. Chamberlain to find out how his proposals were being viewed in Canada generally. Mr. Mosely was a wealthy Englishman who had spent years in South Africa and who still held large financial interests in that country. Speaking to the Toronto *News* on Dec. 12th he explained his mission as being "to see what progress is being made, to ascertain the views of all sections of the community, to emphasize Mr. Chamberlain's views and to correct such errors as may exist in the minds of those who have not thoroughly digested the scheme." Mr. Chamberlain's policy was described as follows: "His object is two-fold that by encouraging in Canada a large agricultural population these provinces will be in a position to purchase increased quantities of manufactured goods, partially of Canadian manufacture, and those they do not manufacture themselves to be supplied from Britain in preference to importing them from Germany and elsewhere as at present; in other words the preference is to work with a double-edged object, that of purchasing wheat from yourselves, and of sending back those goods which you require and do not produce yourselves."

Several special meetings were held to hear Mr. Mosely while his personal intercourse with publicists and men of all shades of opinion, during succeeding weeks, was sufficient to give him a reasonably complete grasp of the sentiment of Eastern Canada in this respect. At Berlin, on Dec. 18th, a banquet was held under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and representatives of varied industries from various centres were present. Mr. Mosely was the guest of the evening and, at the conclusion of his address, the following Resolution was passed unanimously: "That this gathering wishes to place on record its high appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to secure a better understanding of the trade problem of the Empire. They feel his Tariff Reform policy must ultimately prevail, and wish his efforts all success." On Dec. 19th he addressed the Stratford

Board of Trade and in the course of his speech made the following remark: "Mr. Chamberlain was too far-seeing to wish to put a limitation on the development of Canadian manufactures. He realised that Canadians desired to develop their own country as the United States had done. But he realizes also that in the vast volume of trade we do there remains much opportunity for mutually profitable exchange. In various ways Canada could offer a hand, either by increase of her preference, or by making her tariff wall still higher against commercially hostile countries like Germany. The latter would, perhaps, be better." An Empire Club Luncheon was addressed in Toronto on Dec. 20th and a Resolution passed expressing the strongest sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain in his "earnest and unselfish efforts" on behalf of the consolidation of the Empire and the belief that "the future welfare and prosperity" of the Mother-land and the Colonies, and their permanent union, depended largely upon the success of the policy of Imperial Preferential trade. The Ottawa Board of Trade was addressed on Dec. 22nd and a unanimous Resolution passed in the following words:

> That this meeting wishes to place on record its high appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's aim to draw more closely together the Mother-country and the Colonies with closer commercial ties, by a general re-adjustment of their fiscal policies and thereby, in our opinion, to bring increased prosperity to the peoples of both Great Britain and the Colonies. We especially wish to emphasize these views in consequence of the continuous misrepresentations with regard to Canada's feeling and attitude.

The Canadian Club, Ottawa, was addressed on the 30th and the occasion was notable for a declaration by Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative Leader, of not only pronounced sympathy with the general movement for Preferential trade but of practical objection to any Canadian intervention in British politics. Sir Frederick Borden also spoke and said that he could subscribe to everything that the Opposition Leader had stated. He was disappointed, however, in not hearing a practical or detailed scheme from Mr. Mosely. The question was not within the range of practical politics. The Canadian Preference was not given in hope of a return but "simply and chiefly in their own interest as a part of Canadian policy." Brantford, Hamilton and Montreal were also visited and, early in January, 1906, Mr. Mosely left for home. His main points throughout the brief tour described were (1) that the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain were about to be defeated; (2) that they were certain to be eventually successful and Canadian friends were urged to be patient; (3) that Mr. Chamberlain had no desire to check Canadian industrial growth in any way, directly or indirectly.

In Australia there continued to be a very frank expression of opinion for or against the policy. The Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers discussed the subject on Feb. 20th and referred it to a Committee for special consideration. On May 13th, Mr.

Alfred Deakin, soon to be again Prime Minister, said at Perth that: "He did not propose to argue the question, but simply to say that in Great Britain, Australia had her finest market, and in the outlying dominions of Great Britain, especially including Australia, they had some of the finest producing nations in the world. It was simply a matter of common sense and business to seek to bring the market and the producers together for their own advantage; when they were one people under one flag and protected by one fleet. It was their interest to build each other up. It was their interest to increase their population for the protection of each other. It was their interest to multiply wealth, the sinews of war, and it was their interest to draw closer together, aiding each other as brother aided brother, not as rival met rival in the field."

Senator the Hon. R. W. Best told the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London, on June 8th, that the subject had been dealt with on every public platform in Australia during the Elections of 1903 and a clear verdict expressed in favour of the principle of Preferential trade. Their attitude was this: "If you (the Mother-Country) are prepared to treat so are we. The arrangement proposed is to be voluntary and mutually advantageous. If you decline, well and good, no harm is done; and there certainly will remain no soreness or irritation on the Colonial side." On Sept. 18th the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers passed the following Resolution with only one dissentient: "That the Chamber re-affirms its approval of Preferential trade with Great Britain subject to conditions giving adequate protection to Australian industries; the preference to Great Britain to be up to 25 per cent., and in all such preference consideration to be given to the individual requirements of each industry." On Oct. 9th the Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, referred at Melbourne to the fiscal situation as one of watching with deep and sympathetic interest the movement in Great Britain and a week later, at Sydney, he stated that in the next general elections power would be asked to arrange a mutual preference with Great Britain.

The Operation and Extension of the Canadian Preference

At a Board of Trade meeting in St. John, N.B., on Jan. 17th, a Resolution was adopted declaring that all Preferential rebates off customs duties, which were allowed in connection with Canadian imports, should only apply to goods imported through Canadian seaports and in British registered vessels. This idea was said to have originated in 1898 in a similar motion proposed by Mr. C. J. Osman, M.L.A. and Mr. James McAvity. Of the suggestion the St. John *Sun* said, on the following day, that the Preference was now an Imperial one. "There is no longer a reason why foreign ships conveying British goods should get the benefit of it. While the preference continues on our side it should be limited to goods produced in the British Empire, shipped in British vessels and landed at a Canadian port.

Otherwise the Canadian tariff preference is a bounty to foreign ships and foreign ports." A similar Resolution was passed on Apl. 10th by the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax. The following table, compiled by the *Canadian Manufacturer*, indicates the condition of British and other trade under the operation of the Preference during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905:

VALUE OF ALL IMPORTED MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA.

	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.
1904			
Dutiable	$44,939,829	$ 77,543,780	$26,425,967
Proportion of Total....per cent.	30·1	52·0	17·9
Free	$16,837,745	$ 73,282,735	$12,434,276
Proportion of Total....per cent.	16·4	71·4	12·2
Dutiable and Free	$61,777,574	$150,826,515	$38,860,243
Proportion of Total....per cent.	24·5	60·0	15·5
1905			
Dutiable	$45,099,527	$ 78,797,440	$27,031,820
Proportion of Total....per cent.	29·9	52·2	17·9
Free	$15,243,182	$ 83,941,131	$11 812,454
Proportion of Total....per cent.	13·7	74·7	11·6
Dutiable and Free	$60,342,709	$152,738,571	$38,844,274
Proportion of Total....per cent.	23·0	62·2	14·8

In Great Britain the Canadian Preference was largely discussed as a consequence of the Chamberlain movement and, of course, much of the treatment was partisan. It was the Conservative policy to prove it a substantial and valuable indication of what might largely develop under mutual arrangements; it was the Liberal cue to minimize its usefulness and efficiency. In his Gainsborough speech Mr. Chamberlain contended that the expansion of trade with Canada since 1897 had been due to the Preference and that employment had thus been created for thousands of British workmen. As a reply to this the *Free Trader* of May 5th published figures showing the comparative increase of Canadian imports from the United States and Great Britain and tracing the percentage decline in imports from Great Britain of 54·18 per cent. in 1870 to 24·50 per cent. in 1904, as against imports from the United States of 34·71 per cent. in 1870 increasing to 60 per cent. in 1904. The following detailed figures were given of specific Canadian imports in 1904:

	From Great Britain.	From the United States.
Iron and Steel and manufactures of	$3,394,670	$17,318,240
Brass and Copper and manufactures of	79,587	688,545
Hardware	583,181	3,242,415
Electrical machinery and appliances	61,773	2,517,506
Fuels (coal and its products)	331,810	9,338,811
Agricultural products	21,842	2,911,120
Vehicles	27,623	1,650,489
Paper and manufactures of	455,315	1,903,522
Leather and manufactures of	221,800	1,320,783
Metals and manufactures of	151,675	893,597
Musical instruments	10,682	327,132

Upon the other hand Mr. Harold Tremayne, of the Tariff Reform League, asked and answered in the affirmative the following questions:

1. Is it a fact that British exports to Canada declined before Preference from 43·1 million dollars in 1893 to 29·4 million dollars in 1897, or by 32 per cent.?

2. Is it a fact that this drop of 13·7 million dollars in British exports more than accounts for the drop of 10·4 million dollars in Canada's total imports between 1893 and 1897?

3. Is it a fact that imports into Canada increased in these years, 1893 to 1897, from the United States, Germany and Belgium—those from Germany by 80 per cent.?

4. Is it a fact that since the Preference was given, in 1897, our exports to Canada have increased from 29·4 million dollars to 61·7 million dollars, or by 111 per cent., while those of Germany only increased from 6·4 million dollars to 8·1 million dollars, or by 27 per cent.?

5. Is it a fact that British exports to Canada consist almost exclusively of manufactured goods?

6. Is it a fact that some 50 per cent. of United States exports to Canada consist of raw materials, ordinarily so-called?

The London *Times* in one of its July issues had an elaborate study of the subject with the contention that in woollens, cottons, linen, flax, leather and glass, carpets, curtains, cordage, jams and confections, gunpowder and earthenware, the Preference had been beneficial but that in silks, gloves and mitts, perfumery, brass and copper goods, electrical apparatus, optical and various other kinds of instruments, clocks, paints, colours and varnishes, and mineral waters, from which much had been hoped, the result was very disappointing—perhaps because of lack of necessary effort. In the various reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission there were many references to this subject. The volume dealing with Woollen goods had this to say: "With regard to the prospects of the Colonial trade, nearly all the firms giving evidence attach great importance to Preferential arrangements. The feeling is that they have to look for the growth of Colonial trade to compensate them for the loss of Continental markets, if the woollen or worsted industry is to maintain or increase in its present proportions. Witnesses are of opinion that it will probably be a long time before there is any extensive Colonial demand for high-class goods such as are made in Huddersfield." The Hosiery trade, very generally, expressed gratification at the result of the Preference. By various witnesses it was described as making an immense difference in their business.

Australia took some important steps during the year to meet the general Empire movement toward Preferential conditions arising out of Canada's original action in the matter. A despatch from the Canadian Government, dated July 22nd, and sent to the Commonwealth authorities, referred to the fact that on Jan. 23rd, 1903, New South Wales, as a result of coming under the new Australian tariff, had ceased to benefit from the Canadian Preference and asking if the Government of Australia was willing to "enter into negotiations with the Government of Canada with the view to the establishing of preferential trade relations between the two countries; and, if so, whether the Australian Government would be prepared to offer a stated tariff concession to Canada,

or would prefer to make the subject one for consideration by a Conference between delegates representing the Australian and Canadian Governments which is respectfully submitted for approval." No reply to this was published but in several subsequent speeches Mr. Deakin made it clear that he was only awaiting an opportunity, connected with local political conditions, to come to terms along these lines.

Meanwhile, he conducted by cable a series of negotiations with the Prime Minister of Cape Colony. On Sept. 28th, he cabled as follows: "Am sending despatch urging that steps should be taken to develop and improve trade relations, Australia and South Africa. Commonwealth Government prepared to ask Parliament for power to take advantage of reciprocity clause of your Customs Convention on fair terms. If that step acceptable to you, should be glad to know whether area of preference can be widened so as to include butter, fodder, wheat, flour, timber, and meat, on which duties are fixed, and so do not fall within the preference clauses. My Government will consider any proposals for extending range of Australian preference to products of South Africa. My Government anxious to learn your views so that proposals may be agreed upon for next meeting of your Convention. Please repeat this message to Natal, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal Colony." On the following day the Cape Government replied in these terms: "Consider it better extend principles of mutual preference between Colonies and would meet Australia as far as possible. Timber now enjoys preference. Local agriculturists must be considered with (out) regard to agricultural produce. Can you furnish me with particulars proposed preference South African products for discussion of Customs Convention in February."

After some further interchange of views Mr. Deakin telegraphed on Oct. 9th that: "In discussing questions of proposal we wish it to be clearly understood that Australia does not ask that your producers should be deprived of protection necessary for the development of your industries, but only that in respect to commodities which are imported by you preference should be given to us, or other parts of British dominions, as against other countries. Do other members of Convention agree with your views? May we hope for your support in February?" Dr. Jameson's reply was cordial. "We should certainly give support to your view and think Convention would agree." Speaking to the Sydney Chamber of Manufacturers on Oct. 14th, Mr. Deakin described his fiscal policy as follows:

> The Government would ask the people to consider the desirability of making such arrangements with the Mother-Country as would encourage her, in the course of time, if not immediately, to give to Australia that preference in her markets over foreigners which the people of Australia hope to give to England over foreigners trading with the Commonwealth. Such a proceeding would help to make the British Empire a reality, would make it wealthier than ever, and better able to

withstand the shock of war. In response to overtures from Canada Ministers were now studying in what way it would be profitable to develop an increased trade with Canada. The South African Governments had been communicated with on the subject of preferential trade between different portions of the British Empire in South Africa and the Commonwealth. As the result of cable communications with the Governments of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony and Natal, the Federal Government had every reason to hope that a Convention to be held in South Africa next February would favourably consider a proposal to grant a preference to Australian products in return for similar consideration from the Commonwealth. If the Federal Government could make an agreement with the South African Colonies on fair terms it would be to the interests of Australian producers and manufacturers. They already recognized the benefits attending the abolition of the border duties and would also recognize the benefits of lower duties on Australian produce and manufactures sent to Canada, South Africa and possibly other portions of the British Empire—lower duties that would give Australia a preference in those markets over foreign products and manufactures.

The Defence of the Empire Question

In Great Britain there was a considerable volume of discussion during the year as to Imperial Defence. Early in 1905 the Eighty Club, a strong Liberal organization of London, published in a part of the press at home and in the Colonies a series of articles by prominent members upon this general subject—including one from Sir Robert T. Reid, K.C., M.P., upon "The Burden of Empire" in the course of which he said: "Scan the long list of our wars and expeditions, great and small, since the fall of Napoleon. Hardly one of them that did not arise from some real or fancied duty connected with our over-sea dominions. Our antagonism to Russia with its bloody fruits is due to Indian causes. India herself constantly, China more than once, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, Burma, Africa, repeatedly and nearly at every point, have been the scene of hostilities. Protection of our people against savage tribes, repression of frontier troubles, with consequent acquisition of new territory, safeguarding of communications with our dependencies, maintenance of order in distant lands—those are the things which have led to the wars." No single Colony maintained a large enough local force to protect itself, to say nothing of its commerce. In the South African war Britain's expenditure was £5 7s. 2d. per head; Canada's, 23s. 4d.; Australian Colonies varying from 8s. 8d. downwards. Army Finance was dealt with by Lord Monkswell and Naval Expenditure by Lord Brassey who described the cost of four recent British battleships as follows: *Commonwealth*, £1,422,697; *Dominion*, £1,391,955; *Hindostan*, £1,385,822; *New Zealand*, £1,457,198. Speaking at Eastleigh, Hants, on Feb. 3rd, Mr. A. H. Lee, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, summed up the recent Naval changes—which so greatly concerned Canada and other Colonies—in a speech which created wide discussion:

In the first place there had been a complete redistribution of the British fleet, in order to be prepared for possible enemies. The balance

and centre of naval power in Europe had been shifted during the last few years. They had not so much to keep their eyes upon France and the Mediterranean, as they had to look with more anxiety, though not fear, towards the North Sea. The second branch of reform had been the placing of the whole of the effective reserve ships in commission, and they were now ready to go to sea at a few hours' notice. They had been organized in actual squadrons, and could be taken into action, if war were declared suddenly. If war should, unhappily, be declared under existing conditions the British Navy would get its blow in first, before the other side had even time to read in the papers that war had been declared. They had had to get rid, ruthlessly, of ships which were considered by the world to be highly effective a few years ago. One good result had been that the crews had been freed in order to form crews for effective ships and reserves.

The last reform was ship-building. No ship which was not the very best, fastest, and most heavily-armoured, would play a part in naval battles of the future and, therefore, they had decided to spend no more in repairing old ships. They would build instead ships for the future which would be of the biggest and fastest type armed only with the heaviest armour. These ships would be fewer in number but more potent for the destruction of their enemies. The redistribution would result in great economy, and a great saving in the naval expenditure of the country. Yet our fighting strength as a fighting naval power had been practically doubled during the last few weeks.

The subject of National defence by land and sea was discussed in the House of Lords on Mch. 3rd and in the Commons on the 28th. On Apl. 11th official figures were made public indicating the sums granted in recent years by the British Government for the Army of India. In 1901-2 it was £17,193,214 and had increased to £22,022,900 in 1904-5. In Parliament, on May 11th, Mr. Balfour made a most important and elaborate speech on Imperial defence. He divided his subject into Home Defence, Colonial Defence and Indian Defence. After dealing at length with the possibility or otherwise of invading British shores, and the strength of sea-power required to keep them reasonably safe, he proceeded to the second point and referred as follows to the recent Naval changes: "It seemed to us that the changes in the art of naval warfare, and in the sea-power of other nations, rendered a redistribution both of our fleet and of our army very desirable. We have gone on the broad lines that as the British fleet and the British army should be available for the British Empire in all parts of the world, it should be as far as possible concentrated at the centre of the Empire, from which it could be distributed, as necessity arose, to that part of the Empire which stood in most need of it."

This plan rendered unnecessary various expenditures upon harbour defence in various parts of the world. The defence of India was largely a matter of Russian aggressiveness, or the reverse, and of railways. The constitution of the Imperial Defence Committee was explained and stress laid upon the value of Colonial membership and co-operation. "The real and main function of this Committee comes in, in the first place, where two Departments of a Home Government are concerned, like the War Office and the Admiralty, and like the Foreign Office and the War

Office and the Admiralty, as often happens; and secondly, where the Home Government and a Colonial Government have a common purpose to serve in connection with defence; and thirdly, and not least, it seeks to bring as far as possible into co-operation the Indian Government and the British Government for purposes common to Indian defence." An Admiralty Return published in April gave the following comparative figures as to Naval strength:

Fighting Strength of Fleets.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Japan.
Battleships, 1st class	53	20	16	14	5
Battleships, 2nd class	4	9	4	4	1
Battleships, 3rd class	2	1	9	1	..
Coast Defence	1	13	11	12	1
Cruisers armoured	24	17	4	6	8
Cruisers protected	87	39	25	10	18
Cruisers unprotected	..	1	17	3	8
Torpedo vessels	21	15	1	7	1
Destroyers	128	31	37	40	21
Torpedo boats	91	238	84	162	84
Submarines	17	37	1	13	..
Vessels Building, or to be Built.					
Battleships, 1st class	9	6	8		2
Cruisers armoured	19	8	4	6	..
Cruisers protected	1	..	7	2	..
Scouts	8	..	..	.	..
Torpedo boats	..	96	..	10	..
Destroyers	34	12	12	63	..
Submarines	23	32	1	14	..

In a debate in the House of Commons, on May 16th, the Hon. Edward Blake took the extraordinary ground that, in any war with the United States, Great Britain would only be concerned in the Naval part and that there was consequently no need for the House to consider the military defence of Canada. Speaking in London, May 19th, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach deprecated, as unnecessarily expensive and ineffective, the construction of local Navies, urged the strengthening of one great Imperial fleet, and added: "When they came to a point at which anything like proportionate contributions were received from the Colonies it must follow, of course, that representatives from those Colonies would be admitted to the councils of the Empire to decide the policy of the Empire and the cost of the Navy."

On June 7th, F. M. Lord Roberts issued an appeal to the country to organize Rifle clubs and encourage rifle shooting as a national pursuit. Commenting on Mr. Fielding's Canadian surplus (July 9th) the London *Morning Post* declared that "the British taxpayer still cherished the hope that a portion of it would be used as "Canada's contribution towards the maintenance of the Navy which is the only security of the Empire's existence." The Report of the Royal Commission, of which the Prince of Wales was a member and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman, appointed to inquire into the supply and protection of food and raw material for the United Kingdom in time of War, was published early in August. It was optimistic as to any serious danger of starvation for the people; considered International law as a factor of great importance in the protection of food in transit;

pointed to a certain advantage along peace lines in the fact of Foreign nations supplying a large part of the food import; favoured a scheme of national indemnity for all losses sustained by capture at the hands of an enemy; and looked mainly for security to the strength of the Navy.

A minority Report, signed by the Duke of Sutherland, Sir H. Seton-Karr, M.P., and others, traversed the optimistic tone of these opinions, opposed the National Indemnity suggestion, and urged the establishment of National wheat stores. Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Nov. 9th Earl Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty, summarized the new Naval conditions as follows: "I would now say one word with regard to the redistribution of the Fleet. Perhaps, the nation has not quite grasped the significance of what has been done in this respect. Fleets and squadrons are now so organized and distributed as to render our striking power far more instant and far more concentrated; with the great advantage of having our Fleet organized in effective squadrons and at strategic centres, instead of being dissipated in less powerful and less effective units. This is our preparedness for war." On Nov. 22nd Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster made public his proposals, as Secretary for War, establishing a General Staff for the Army with the object of gathering the ablest men in the Army together and by means of these men forming a progressive school of military thought.

Canadian Assumption of Control at Halifax and Esquimalt

The question of garrisoning and maintaining the defences at Halifax and Esquimalt with Canadian troops, at the expense of the Canadian Government, had been a subject of occasional discussion before the beginning of 1905. At the Conference of 1902, while refusing to contribute to the cost of maintaining the Imperial Army or Navy, the Canadian Ministers present had made proposals along the line above mentioned. On Jan. 20th, 1905, a Committee of the Canadian Cabinet, after having this matter under consideration, reported the facts as to the 1902 suggestions and stated that they deemed it expedient to renew the verbal offer of that time in a more formal and precise manner. "In the event of the above suggestion being now favourably entertained by the Imperial authorities Your Excellency's advisers would be prepared to ask the sanction of the Parliament of Canada to the same and, this sanction being obtained, to proceed with the necessary preparations to assume the whole of the garrisoning of Halifax and Esquimalt with troops levied and paid under the authority of the Canadian Parliament. In making this offer Your Excellency's advisers desire to renew the expression of their wish and intention to avail themselves in all military matters of the advice and experience of Imperial officers, as far as may be consistent with the principle of local self-government which has proved so beneficial, not only to the Colonies, but to the whole Empire."

Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, replied on Feb. 8th, de-

claring that His Majesty's Government "highly appreciate and gratefully accept patriotic offer of your Ministers." He went on to suggest that as it would probably be difficult to replace Imperial troops at once, they might be retained for the present and the cost be meanwhile defrayed by Canada—about £200,000 per annum. Under date of Feb. 15th, Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, submitted a Report to the Cabinet expressing the view that this proposal should be accepted subject to the cost of the troops being "defrayed directly by Canada and under the responsibility of Your Excellency's Government"; rather than by the payment of a lump sum to the War Office which "would appear to be constitutionally open to objection." July 1st, as the beginning of the Canadian financial year, would also be the most suitable date, he thought, for commencing the new arrangements. Meantime, the Imperial troops would remain under present conditions until relieved from time to time by Canadians; on July 1st "the command should be handed over by the present officers to the commanding officers of the Dominion forces." It was also pointed out that a number of British officers would be required to remain for a time with the Canadian troops; that Canadian officers commanding Imperial troops temporarily would require Imperial commissions; that orders for recruiting the Canadian force would be given at once; and that an Amendment to the Militia Act would be necessary increasing the Permanent Force to 4,000 of all ranks.

Under date of Apl. 26th, Mr. Lyttelton wrote to Lord Grey that the Army Council approved July 1st as the date for Canada assuming responsibility but reserved the question of transferring command to Canadian officers for further consideration—legal and constitutional conditions making such action difficult. A communication from Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, on behalf of the Army Council, to the Colonial Office on Apl. 19th made the following statement as to payment of Imperial troops by Canada: "The Council do not overlook the fact that in the Canadian minute it is suggested that the payment of a lump sum to the War Office for maintaining the troops would also be constitutionally open to objection; but they hope that in view of the fact that contributions representing half the cost of the Esquimalt garrison have been paid by such Government, temporarily to cover the whole cost may not be found insuperable. At the same time the Council are most anxious to do everything in their power to transfer to Canada the real responsibility for this expenditure and its control; and, with this object in view, they are prepared to produce to the Canadian Government detailed accounts in support of the claim to be made for re-imbursements of the actual cost of maintaining the garrisons." In reply, on May 13th, Sir F. W. Borden submitted to the Cabinet and thence to the Imperial authorities a revised basis for arrangement which included payment of expenses at Esquimalt to the War Office until defences were taken over.

To this no reply was received up to June 23rd when the

Colonial Office was cabled that the Royal Canadian Regiment was in readiness and waiting to relieve the Royal Garrison Regiment. Such were the terms of the official negotiations—largely a matter of a few dollars and cents and of hypothetical considerations of a constitutional character. Nothing was said upon either side as to the immense value of the fortifications which had been for so many years under construction and which were apparently given to Canada without comment and without expressed appreciation. Meantime, to return to the beginning of the year, the general scheme of Naval re-organization of which this was really a collateral detail had been proceeding steadily. The plan was to withdraw from specific stations and have a group of world-embracing Cruiser squadrons including the Home, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the China, Australian and East India Squadrons and the one more immediately concerning Canada.

This plan involved the withdrawal from, or reduction in cost of maintaining, some dozen stations throughout the globe and under it Halifax and Esquimalt would, no doubt, have been affected to some extent. Writing in the *British Empire Review* for April, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., described Halifax, Jamaica, Esquimalt and Sierra Leone as being in the future fortified coaling stations instead of Naval bases; St. Lucia as an unfortified coaling station; Ascension and Trincomalie as practically abandoned coaling stations; Colombo as a fortified coaling station with a good private dock. At the two Canadian fortifications the docks were also private property although the Navy had a lien upon them. They would probably still be available. American writers, and Sir Charles Dilke, commented on these new conditions as involving recognition of United States predominance in those waters and the improbability of any war between Britain and that country.

The British forces maintained at Halifax included, on Jan. 1st, 1905, 532 of the Garrison Artillery, 179 Engineers, 1012 Infantry and 50 or 60 men of the Army Service, Ordnance, and Medical Corps. At Esquimalt there were 211 of the Garrison Artillery and 115 Engineers. In view of the rumoured retirement from Esquimalt of the Naval forces the Victoria Board of Trade discussed the subject at length on Jan. 13th, when Mr. C. H. Lugrin advocated Canadian contribution to Imperial defence by a Canadian Navy constructed "to be at the service of the Admiralty and to do duty for the Empire in any part of the world"; Mr. Lindley Crease supported the principle of aid in Imperial Defence; and a Resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to take steps for the provision of dry-dock accommodation to meet the requirements of modern warships.

On Feb. 20th the Toronto *Star* announced that an understanding had been reached between the Governments concerned for the assumption by Canada of the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimalt. The succeeding attitude of the Liberal press was very generally that of the heading in the *Star* which declared that

" Canada takes a share of the Empire's burden," or in the Halifax *Chronicle* asserting that " Canada again makes a generous gift to the Mother-Country." In the House of Commons that evening, Colonel Sam Hughes inquired about the press rumours and added: " As far as I am personally concerned I hope the statement is not true. I would be very sorry that Great Britain should so far forget her duties to the Empire as to surrender Halifax and Esquimalt; and secondly, I hope that if Canada is to contribute to Imperial defence—and I trust at no far distant day she will—in place of garrisoning Halifax and Esquimalt, she may be found garrisoning Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta and other places, and thus will contribute our fair share towards the defence of the Empire." Sir Frederick Borden followed with a brief statement as to part of the correspondence and negotiations already detailed and took the line as to Imperial defence that " charity begins at home " and that we should attend to our own local responsibilities first. In answer to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Minister stated that he was unaware of any intention to abandon Halifax as an Imperial Naval base.

Comments upon this announcement were very varied. Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison represented one Imperialistic opinion in hearty congratulations (*News,* Feb. 21st) upon this action as " a very clear and decided forward step " in Canada doing its duty towards defence and in appreciation of its national responsibilities. Locally the people in Halifax and Esquimalt did not like it very much. For 150 years the former place had been the seat of a British military element and was raised and nurtured in that environment. Of the Liberal press the Vancouver *Province* declared that these places would be maintained as British fortresses in the best sense of the word; the Ottawa *Free Press* thought the method chosen of contributing to Imperial defence would strengthen rather than strain the existing ties of union and was in full accord with Canadian sentiment; the Manitoba *Free Press* congratulated the Laurier Government upon refusing to give up a single shred of Canadian self-governing powers and described the Government's motto as being " millions for defence but not a cent for tribute "; the Montreal *Herald* regarded the offer as a " generous recognition of Canada's duty to the Empire " and its acceptance as an equally generous confidence in " the sincerity and deep-seated attachment of Canada to the Mother-Country "; the Halifax *Chronicle* declared the action to be " another long though peculiarly unostentatious step in the direction of a complete Canadian nationhood " which would now only require a Consular service to be fully established; the Toronto *Globe* took the ground that " While this new departure is on the one hand obviously a long step toward fuller autonomy, it is on the other, and just as obviously, a means of indefinitely strengthening the tie which binds Canada to the Empire."

The Conservative press comments differed in character as was

to be expected. The Quebec *Chronicle* wondered if the result would be a maintenance of these great fortifications in the delapidated and disgraceful condition of the defences of Quebec—once the Gibraltar of the new world; the Montreal *Star* approved the policy but declared that the ports must be maintained after a high British standard and the evil principle of "graft" kept far afield; the Montreal *Gazette* regretted the removal of a visible link between the military forces of Britain and Canada though regarding the step as inevitable; the St. John *Sun* approved the policy as a contribution to Imperial defence while the Victoria *Colonist* considered it a breaking of the Confederation compact between British Columbia and the Dominion; the Toronto *Telegram* described garrisons and fortifications as secondary considerations in modern defence and thought a subsidy of $2,000,000 granted toward the strengthening of British sea-power would have been money better expended.

Meanwhile, from the beginning of the year, there had been rumours as to the coming removal of the Imperial forces and on Jan. 13th (a week before the official consideration of the question as made public many months afterwards) Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, commanding the Imperial Forces at Halifax, was in Ottawa and a good deal of significance was attached to his visit. On Mch. 13th, following the announcement of Feb. 20th, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt expressed in the House of Commons his view of Empire defence in general and the new proposals in particular. Upon the former point he said: "For my part I consider it a crying shame and disgrace to this country to-day that we should be in such a position that the finger of scorn can be pointed at us, as being a nation that is quite willing to accept the services of the British army and navy in our defence, but will not contribute a cent to the cost of that defence. That is a position in which we ought not to be." Upon the latter development he spoke regretfully. In the Senate on Mch. 28th the Hon. L. G. Power (Liberal) moved for papers upon the subject and made a strong speech in the premises. He described the new Imperial policy as an abandonment of Naval stations on the Pacific, on the Atlantic, and in the West Indies; as having been carried out in undue haste and without consultation with the Canadian authorities; as revolutionizing the Naval practice of 150 years and being the product of Admiral Sir John Fisher's views; as involving possible danger from Imperial ships rusting in Home ports instead of patrolling the seas of the world; as removing an element which brought the Navy into personal and sympathetic touch with many Colonial ports; as involving fresh conditions under which it was a question whether Canada was justified in maintaining these fortifications at all. He pointed out that the two or three millions a year spent by Great Britain upon these ports would now be lost to Canada and that a heavy liability was being assumed in its place.

The Hon. W. J. Macdonald of British Columbia pointed to the enormous British expenditure on defence. The Naval estimate for 1905 totalled $177,628,660; that of Russia $61,727,835; that of Germany $51,260,060; that of France $62,694,305. The British total exceeded that of the other three Powers combined; with a mercantile marine tonnage of 4,295,393 as compared with 5,968,211 for Russia, Germany, France, the United States, and Japan. He spoke for the Pacific Coast and deprecated the wisdom of the Imperial policy, as did Senator David Mackeen for the Atlantic coast and Nova Scotia. The latter claimed, however, that we had no right to criticize Imperial action in this respect when we declined to contribute to Imperial defence. In the Commons on July 10th, Colonel the Hon. D. Tisdale (Cons.) protested strongly against this whole policy. It was a financial mistake because the Imperial Government was satisfied to maintain the fortresses, and could do so more efficiently and economically, for a contribution of $1,000,000 a year. As to constitutional principles the refusal to accept this suggestion was a distortion of that principle. "There are cases where the expenditure for defensive purposes is two-fold, Imperial as well as Colonial, and those two ports afford the best illustration of what I mean." Finally, he objected because this action destroyed the last link connecting this country directly with the British Army and Navy. "To say that to join hands with Great Britain in the defence of these important ports is derogatory to the independence of this great Colony is something that I cannot understand."

Replying to a question in the British Commons on Feb. 29th Mr. Lyttelton stated that it was not the intention of the Government to ask the Canadian authorities to repay any portion of the money spent upon the permanent defences of Halifax and Esquimalt. As the months passed on difficulty was found in getting Canadian recruits for the humdrum duties of garrison life but gradually the number required were got together. On May 5th Sir F. Borden announced that Colonel C. W. Drury, C.B., would command at Halifax and Colonel J. G. Holmes at Esquimalt. The first instalment of Canadian troops (174 men) arrived at the Halifax citadel on May 25th and on the same day Sir Frederick Borden stated in Parliament that 400 men had, altogether, enlisted for the purpose. On July 10th, 300 Canadian troops were quartered in the Halifax barracks under Colonel Drury's supreme command side by side with the Imperial troops under Major-General Sir Charles Parsons.

To the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Sept. 7th the Minister of Militia stated that if the British troops were withdrawn on the 15th it would be perfectly satisfactory; while on the following day the Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent complained that 240 men had been kept waiting for weeks at Quebec and 130 men in Toronto, for lack of accommodation, on account of "the failure

Mr. Edward E. Prince, f.r.s.c.

Chairman of the Georgian Bay Fisheries Commission, 1905.

Chairman of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission, 1905.

Mgr. Francois Theophile Zotique Racicot.

Vicar-General of Montreal, 1897-1905.

Appointed Coadjutor to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, 1905.

of the British Government to vacate the barracks at Halifax." Finally, the date of transfer was definitely fixed for Nov. 15th but before that time arrived it was again postponed to Dec. 7th. On Nov. 24th the last of the Royal Garrison Regiment and the Royal Artillery sailed for Liverpool leaving about 200 Royal Engineers whose services were to be utilized by the Canadian Government for some time to come. The Toronto *Globe* officially announced from Ottawa on Nov. 4th that " The Imperial Government wanted Canada to defray the expense of maintaining the Royal Garrison Regiment from July 1st last, until their disbandment, but the Dominion Government, having already recruited a regiment for garrison purposes at Halifax, declined to undertake the expenditure." Thus ended an arrangement for the protection of Canada of 150 years' duration.

In Victoria, B.C., a farewell Reception had been given Commodore J. C. Goodrich, commanding the Pacific Squadron, on Feb. 26th and two days later Commander Hunt, with a single ship-of-war, took charge of the station for the carrying out of certain British obligations in Behring Sea. On Apl. 24th, at Toronto, Earl Grey referred " with delight " to the decision of the Canadian Government in this respect and declared that " the national self-respect would have been lowered " if the Canadian people had not assumed the whole responsibility of these two important posts. Under date of Apl. 4th, Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, replied through the Governor-General, to a Memorial of the Navy League in Victoria deprecating the evacuation of Esquimalt and dealing with its importance as a Naval base. His following statement is of historic import and applies, of course, in its general terms to the Atlantic as well as the Pacific:

> It is the opinion of the Board of Admiralty—an opinion I may add which has received the full endorsement of His Majesty's Government—that the changes which they have made in the system under which His Majesty's Navy has been distributed hitherto, will afford a much higher degree of security to the Empire as a whole, and that the defence of the coasts of British Columbia and Vancouver Island will be strengthened, rather than weakened, by the withdrawal of the small isolated squadrons which have hitherto been stationed in those waters. In the event of the outbreak of war with a naval Power, under the revised scheme of distribution of the fleet, Esquimalt would share in the protection which will be extended to all British possessions in the Pacific and Indian oceans by the powerful Eastern fleet which will be maintained in those waters. This protection cannot fail to be more efficacious than that afforded by an isolated squadron which would, in all probability, be unable to offer an effective resistance to the fleet of a first-class naval Power.

General View of the Defence Question in Canada

The action of the Government regarding Halifax and Esquimalt helped to accentuate Canadian discussion of the wider problem. On Jan. 12th the United Empire Loyalists Association, meeting in Toronto, passed a Memorial to the Governor-General declaring that the time had come for Canada to contribute in some form toward the cost of Imperial defence and

suggesting that "the Dominion should undertake to provide for the Royal Navy a battleship fully equipped and armed, in every period of five years, thus making a fixed periodical contribution of substantial value and definite purpose."

Speaking in Winnipeg on Jan. 19th Mr. W. Sanford Evans advocated a policy of adequate defence for Canada including a Naval Militia and a Canadian Navy. At a college Dinner in Toronto on Jan. 27th Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C. (Liberal), made a characteristic speech denouncing "the miserable spirit of jingoism and militarism"; asked why anyone should ask him to pay a share of £25,000,000 "for an expedition into Thibet to murder its people"; criticized the Boer war as one without glory; and declared that when Canada had a voice in the decision of peace and war the question of paying for Imperial defence could be considered. To this the Quebec *Chronicle* (Cons.) observed on Feb. 1st that: "Naturally, Mr. Blake does not care a cent about the Indian frontier, or about any other frontier except that of the Dominion. He is of a type too common in this country, which is essentially colonial and utterly incapable of holding, or of even partially comprehending, the duties and the resulting policy of Empire."

The Daughters of the Empire at the annual meeting in Toronto on May 10th, presided over by Mrs. S. Nordheimer, listened to an address from Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., President of the Ontario Liberal Association, in which he pointed to the failure of Canada to do anything in support of the Imperial Navy as being a matter of severe and just censure. He especially approved the Naval Reserve proposal. This organization prepared and circulated during the year a petition to the House of Commons asking for the immediate provision of a Canadian battleship for the British Navy and the continued supply of a similar contribution every four years.

In Parliament on Mch. 17th and May 16th references were made to the seizure of the *Agnes Donahoe*, with its Canadian crew, (Nov. 10th, 1904) by the Venezuelan Government for alleged poaching. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Borden's inquiry, stated that the offence was "poaching or intending to poach in territorial waters of the Republic of Uruguay. She was seized under the laws of that country, was tried by the tribunals of that country and, apparently, was condemned according to its laws." The immediate attention of the British Government would be called to the subject. Some Canadian papers commented upon the matter in its relation to Imperial defence and the Brockville *Times* (Cons.) took this view of the incident: "Isn't that a beggarly attitude for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of a great part of the British Empire, to take? He refuses to contribute one cent from Canada to the Imperial defence fund but runs howling for help directly any Canadians get into trouble in a distant land and desire the aid of the British Army and Navy." Speaking to a

Daughters of the Empire meeting in Hamilton, on June 17th, Mr. H. H. Robertson summed up, as follows, the sources of opposition throughout the Empire to sharing in its Naval defence:

1. Theory of no taxation without representation.
2. Theory of need of all resources for internal development.
3. Theory of need of local squadrons for coast defence.
4. Impression of United Kingdom departmental inefficiency, derived from contemplation of South African War.
5. (In Canada) Reliance on a possible application of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States.
6. (In Canada) Attitude of French-Canadians.
7. (In Australia) Attitude of Labour Party.
8. Belief that Navy must, in any case, defend Colonial sea-born commerce.
9. Comparative want of funds.

Writing to *The Globe,* on Aug. 3rd, Mr. James Young, a one-time Liberal Minister in Ontario, approved strongly the attitude of that paper in opposing Canadian contribution to Imperial defence or, as he put it, agreeing to have "the cursed military system of Europe introduced into this peaceful continent." An important address in this connection was delivered by Sir William Mulock, Canadian Postmaster-General, before the British Empire League, London, on July 17th. He quoted with approval a part of the annual Report to the League which stated that "the Council adhere to their previously expressed opinion that the true basis of co-operation in Imperial defence is to be found in maintaining and developing the efficiency of local forces where these exist, and in reliance upon the certainty that in the future, as in the past, voluntary assistance to the Mother-Country and to the sister Colonies will be freely and generously forthcoming whenever it is needed." Sir William then proceeded as follows: "You cannot have a better guarantee than the good-will of the people of the outlying parts of the Empire. I would regard it as a subject of danger, of peril to the integrity of the Empire, if a policy of direct contributions were ever to be adopted. Whether that policy were sought to be brought about by coercion, which is impossible and would never be attempted, or were brought about by the process of a jingo spirit for the moment, in either case it would set people thinking whether the connection was worth the cost, and would become a question for the taxpayer here and there, and might have serious results." Upon this subject an interesting interview appeared in the Montreal *Star* of Sept. 29th with Dr. A. Lapthorn Smith, who had just returned from England and who had been specially entertained by Admiral Sir Charles Drury, a Naval Lord of the Admiralty. "I assured him that we fully realized our obligations and that we realized that the British Navy was the principal guarantee of our liberty and independence."

At the Canadian Club, Ottawa, on Oct. 7th, Mr. L. S. Amery, Colonial Editor of *The Times,* spoke at length upon military preparation for war as a part of the national life of a people. "Effective preparation for war is indeed not only the safest insurance

against the terrible consequences of unsuccessful war, but it is also one of the surest guarantees of peace. I doubt if at any time international relations have been so critical, so fruitful of causes of terrible conflicts, as they have in the last fifteen or twenty years. That peace has been on the whole preserved during that period, that the industrial and territorial expansion of the European states in Asia and Africa has taken place by peaceful arrangements, is to my mind due to one cause alone, the irresistible strength and efficiency of the British Navy." A citizen soldiery, well organized, was his immediate policy for Canada with future contribution to the Navy and a just share of control in its management. In the organ of the Daughters of the Empire for October, Mr. J. S. Willison, of *The News*, had an eloquent pen picture of the Navy in connection with the Nelson Centenary and the following paragraph may be quoted here:

> The bulwark of this commerce which makes for peace, this freedom which makes for manhood, and this security which makes for comfort and contentment, is the Navy, which under Nelson, was mighty for the protection of the liberties of Europe, and is still the fortress of British freedom, the safety of British institutions and the glory of Englishmen the world over. We, too, in this far outpost of the Empire, enjoy its protection and rejoice in its splendid traditions and achievements, and it becomes us in this year in which we celebrate the centenary of Trafalgar to remember that England expects every man to do his duty in support of the mighty instrument which guards alike the commerce of the British Islands and of the outlying British Commonwealth.

On Nov. 21st, at a Toronto meeting of the British Empire League, Lieut.-Colonel James Mason delivered an important address which was afterwards published and discussed in various papers and approvingly considered by the Empire Club of Canada. After giving figures indicative of the enormous burden being borne by Great Britain for the defence of the Empire, and of the dangers in War to the mercantile marine and commerce of Canada, the speaker presented a series of proposals: (1) The maintenance of a small but well-trained and well-equipped Permanent Force in addition to that employed in garrison duties and for the express purpose of training and instructing the Militia; (2) the re-establishment of the old Military School system for the instruction of young men not attached to any Corps; (3) the training of school boys in shooting and drill; (4) the establishment of a Naval or marine volunteer force in Canada; (5) the contribution at regular intervals of a battleship to the Royal Navy. Upon this general question the Minister of Militia said at Montreal, on Dec. 14th, that "Some people with little concern for Canada's welfare are always talking of the Empire and Imperialism. I am an Imperialist and loyal as any in the British Isles. My notion of the way to truly and best serve the Empire is by building up a great nation on this continent flying the British flag and a part of the great British Empire. I further believe that Canadian interests could be best served in this way. We don't want militarism in Canada and we never will have it. We will depend on a citizen

soldiery and that is necessary for two purposes, (1) to uphold the civil power, (2) to maintain the integrity of the soil of Canada." Meanwhile, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine had been in England arranging for the long-expected establishment of a Naval Militia force in Canada but completion of the matter was checked by his sudden death in Paris.

The view of the Canadian press upon this subject was, more or less, affected by its party attitude toward the Laurier Government's definite opposition to any direct contribution. Independent papers such as *The News* and *Telegram* of Toronto, the *Shareholder* and the *Chronicle* of Montreal, favoured some action along this line. The Toronto *Star* (Feb. 14th) supported the idea of Canada " building ships in her own ship-yards for service off her own coasts "; the Hamilton *Herald* (June 1st) thought that small but efficient " mosquito fleets " on the coasts, and means for promptly sowing the St. Lawrence below Quebec with mines, would be enough; the Montreal *Witness* reviewed the action of other parts of the Empire (July 5th) and declared that " the position of Canada in regard to the Navy is despicable "; the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Dec. 9th) took the following general ground: " Canada in taking over the entire responsibility of her own defence; in modernizing her militia system; in making a start in the establishment of a Canadian Navy, makes it very clear that she intends to be a factor in future in the world politics in alliance with the Mother-land. But it will be an alliance, not a merger." The Toronto *Globe* (July 12th) emphasized the barbarism of war and specified two points clearly: " (1) The surest defences of Canada are not in the multiplication of forts and guns and torpedo boats, but in a rapidly-increasing population, intelligent, prosperous, united and free; (2) Canada will not accept responsibility for all wars into which British politicians or British diplomats may lead the British Parliament."

Conservative newspapers were more cordial toward the general principle. The Toronto *World* (May 18th) stated that " at present Canada cannot be said to occupy a position within the Empire either honourable or commendable. For her protection from sea attacks she is entirely dependent on the British Navy, while her system of land defence leaves much to be desired and to be of any avail would require to be supplemented from the British Army." The *Mail and Empire,* of the same date, declared that " Canada cannot decently refrain much longer from undertaking her part in the maintenance of the Navy." The Ottawa Citizen (June 1st) described the Government and Canada as " shirking the burden of Empire." Other papers of this political persuasion took the same view.

Australian Policy toward Empire Defence

Just prior to the opening of the year Mr. H. F. Wyatt, the Colonial envoy of the Navy League, had been urging in London direct Colonial contributions to the Royal Navy while the Hon. W. H. James, Agent-General for Western Australia, had been

writing *The Times* protesting against this continued demand and, at the same time, expressing the strong determination of Australians to stand by the Mother-land in all time of need. A little later Sir Frank Swettenham, late of the Straits Settlements, had pointed out that if the Colonies contributed upon a revenue basis similar to that of the United Kingdom the amount involved would be a total of £12,160,000 per annum or £2,640,000 from Canada, £5,740,000 from Australia, £1,280,000 from New Zealand and £2,500,000 from the Cape and Natal. On Feb. 25th, 1905, a Memorandum was made public by the Australian Minister of Defence outlining a policy by which, at an expenditure of from £20,000 to £43,500 per annum for five years, the Commonwealth would have 60,000 boys under instruction, with 12,000 miniature rifles. In a much-discussed address before the Navy League at Wellington, N.Z., on Feb. 24th, Vice-Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshaw, Commanding the Australasian Squadron, said:

> Now, is it not true that Australia and New Zealand derive as much protection from the Royal Navy as England does? Certainly it is. They would be absolutely at the mercy of any of the great powers were the Royal Navy to be destroyed. The cities are all invitingly near the coast, and no invading army need attempt bush fighting, nor would they require any land transport as in ordinary campaigns, but would be supplied by their ships which would simplify their over-sea operations enormously. Now, although Australia and New Zealand bear so small a part of the cost of the Navy, the Imperial Government is about to strengthen the squadron on this station by sending out newer and more powerful ships than some of those now out here, and at least 300 men more, and without asking for a penny more financial assistance from these Colonies; although, of course, it is hoped that the daughter nations of the Empire, as they increase in wealth and population will come more generously to the help of the Mother-Country, whose liberality, I think, in the cheerful way in which she bears the heavy burden of Imperial defence is sufficiently exhibited. I think, if Australians and New Zealanders could thoroughly grasp the principles of sound naval policy, and realise that their existence as free and independent nations—which they practically are under the British flag—depends upon the Royal Navy alone, they would not be content to go on allowing their kinsfolk in the old country to bear almost the entire cost of their protection.

Amongst the war-ships condemned as obsolete by the Admiralty at the end of 1904 were five cruisers built some 15 years before for the Australasian Squadron and this fact caused some local comment upon the heavy cost of the Navy and the expense for which Australia would be responsible were she maintaining a fleet of her own. Early in June, Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, declared that something better should be done by the Colony in this connection and the New Zealand Farmers' Union passed a Resolution along similar lines. It was pointed out that Australia already contributed £200,000 a year towards the maintenance of the Australasian Squadron (costing £440,000 a year) besides constructing a Naval base at Garden Island, N.S.W. Upon this point Mr. W. P. Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, told the *Standard,* on June 6th, that the people of his

Colony were ready "to consider any reasonable proposal to increase the Naval subsidy" and Mr. W. H. James, of Western Australia, said of the Commonwealth: "I think the feeling is in favour of a naval contribution in kind—of the same nature as a military contribution—rather than in money. Whatever step, however, is taken, there need be no fear that the Commonwealth will fail to respond to any demands that may be made in case of Imperial emergency."

The Sydney *Herald,* on June 20th, took up this position upon the general question: "An Australian Navy can wait and a contribution to the British Navy is being made. What we want is to thoroughly organize Australian defence by the purchase of torpedo boats, destroyers and other necessaries and, by placing our harbours and coast line in a state of preparedness, we shall materially lighten our own anxieties, and prevent the panic, which in the event of war, might make us worse than useless should the call come for contingents to help Great Britain abroad. Australian defence means the spending of much money, whether we like it or not; and the thing is to show the Empire that we do not hesitate to accept responsibility and are not afraid to spend." Addressing the Navy League at Melbourne on June 27th, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. W. McCay, Minister for Defence, described Australia as a Western nation with an Eastern destiny and added: "When we are able to say to the Empire, with all the assurance that is reasonable, so far as looking after us is concerned, you need not trouble, we will have done a good deal. In the second place we ought to admit that it is our duty towards the Empire to give further when we are in a position to do so. He did not care whether it was in cash or kind. Personally, he would like to see it in men helping to fight rather than in money." To the Melbourne *Argus,* on June 26th, Mr. G. H. Reid, then Premier of the Commonwealth, declared that the best system of land defence was the training of boys while at school and described what was being done in general terms as including the purchase of 18-pounder field-guns, the allotment of machine guns to the Light Horse Regiments, certain expenditures upon medical stores and equipment for Field Engineers, and the commencement of fixed defences at Fremantle. The Defence estimates for 1905-6 were announced on Aug. 31st as totalling £591,431 while the total amount expended in the different States was £23,750 upon Military defence, and £47,609 upon Naval defence. This was apart from the Imperial contribution of £200,000. The total amount would, therefore, be about $4,300,000.

Speaking at Perth on Sept. 28th His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, pointed to the enormous obligations of Great Britain in a time of serious war and said that while she would loyally perform her duty by the Commonwealth, yet British resources were not illimitable and should be added to by all the aid which Australia could properly give. To the

Sydney *Herald* of Oct. 10th Major-General Sir George French, formerly Commandant of the New South Wales Military Forces, deprecated the recent substitution of a Military Board for the G.O.C. "The whole thing will be a political machine in a few years," said the General. "The members of the Board are not independent like the Board of Admiralty or the Defence Committee at home. They dare not say 'boo' if the Minister says you must do this or that." He urged the establishment of a Military College in Australia along the lines of the Royal Military College in Canada. On Sept. 5th a meeting in Sydney organized a State division of the Australian National Defence League, with the following objects: "(1) Universal compulsory training (military or naval) of the boyhood and manhood of Australia, for purposes of national defence—the military training to be on the lines of the Swiss system, modified to suit local circumstances; (2) an adequate and effective system of national defence." On Oct. 16th a public meeting was held to further discuss this subject with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Sir Normand MacLaurin, Sir William McMillan, Mr. J. C. Watson, the late Labour Premier of the Commonwealth, Mr. W. M. Hughes, M.P., Hon. T. T. Ewing of the Federal Government, and others. Mr. Ewing moved and Mr. Watson seconded a Resolution approving the formation of the League and urging the people to join and support it. As a member of the Deakin Government, the former promised a future policy along progressive Defence lines and pointed out that the wealth of Australia, requiring protection, totalled £1,000,000,000.

The Sydney *Herald*, a most weighty newspaper, during the year had many editorials upon the Defence question and its general view was that Australia was doing something along defence lines and would do more in the future. But local defence was becoming an important subject and the paper published a series of special articles upon "Unready Australia." On Dec. 14th, it expressed the following view: "It is a maxim of naval administration that naval defence cannot be conducted in piecemeal fashion but must proceed as a systematic and organized whole. The outlying portions of the Empire are defended and protected whenever and wherever the power of the British Navy is asserted, and in a general way we are as much interested in the new dispositions in Atlantic and Mediterranean waters as we are in the ordering of the Eastern Fleet. But while this is recognized it is also felt that in the evolution of events Australia stands more in need of a direct Naval protection than it did, say, in 1884." Meanwhile, on Dec. 11th, Mr. Premier Deakin cabled the Imperial Defence Committee of the British Cabinet as follows: "The Government of Australia desires to submit to Parliament a general scheme for the defence of the ports of the Commonwealth, adapted to any attacking force which may reasonably be expected, and including, firstly, the selection of the ports in need of defence; secondly, a standard

of defence for each port; thirdly, the local naval defence of such ports; fourthly, a scheme of defence to be harmonious, while capable of being carried out by annual votes, the works to be undertaken in order of relative importance." He asked for advice and plans and received a reply stating that the Committee "gladly consents to undertake the preparation of a general scheme of local Australian defence."

Imperial Postal Charges and the Pacific Cable

During the year there were constant references in the press of Canada to the high Postal charges upon British newspapers, magazines, etc., and complaints as to the overwhelming influx of United States periodicals. Little was heard, or said, as to the latter condition being due to the Canadian Convention with the United States in 1875 by which American papers and magazines practically received an enormous preference in rates over British. In the Senate on Feb. 22nd Sir George Drummond moved a Resolution calling the Government's attention to certain anomalies in the Postal charges upon letters, newspapers, books and periodicals, and declaring that the conveyance of this matter "should be at a lower scale of charges within the Empire than at the time ruling with any Foreign country." He pointed (1) to the fact that for letters all over Canada and the United States two cents carried an ounce while to Britain and within the Empire two cents carried only half an ounce; (2) that the same rates and discrepancy applied to Postal cards; (3) that for newspapers, magazines, and periodicals Canada charged to England ½ cent per pound while the rate from England to Canada was eight cents per pound and from Canada to the United States one cent. He quoted from the 49th annual Report of the British Postmaster-General, in 1903, declaring it impossible at present to adopt the Canadian rate for the whole Empire as there was no apparent justification for "so wide and costly an extension of this unremunerative post."

As it was, the speaker pointed out, this exaggerated rate was evaded. "An institution called the American News Company, doing business in New York, imports all this literature by express at $2 per hundred pounds to New York, that is two cents a pound, and then, posting it *via* the United States Post at one cent a pound, delivers it in Canada for three cents a pound so that the British Postmaster-General is to this extent entirely out as he expects a revenue when he does not get it." Under these conditions the Canadian bookseller, in dealing with British magazines, had to compete with a Postal charge of nine cents (including one cent for local distribution) as against United States publications with only charges of three cents. Sir George went on to describe the "outrageous" result of this condition of affairs: "I call every member of this House to witness, if he does not observe for himself, that the supply of reading matter of a light character is almost entirely monopolized by United States publishers, and any English papers and magazines which come into this country are

probably reprints coming from the United States and filled with United States advertisements. A Canadian magazine is almost an impossibility. Canada is flooded with United States literature and Canadian manufacturers are met with the free distribution of the advertisements of United States wares." He then dealt with the difficulties of a Canadian magazine struggling with a limited field, a small circulation, and restricted capital. It had to compete with more or less of the 3181 United States magazines which can come into this country without any return to our Post Office, as compared with 169 publications entitled to similar entry into the United States from here. These and other facts he contended proved that present rates were unjust, partial, and prejudicial to the interests of various classes in the community:

(1) To the booksellers and distributors of literature who are sacrificed in favour of American organizations having the same business ends.
(2) To our manufacturers and producers who find the wares of their rivals in the United States advertised broadcast and distributed at the expense of the Government of Canada.
(3) To the British publishers who have to meet the competition in this market of literature artificially cheapened at the expense of the American and Canadian Governments.
(4) To the literary men and publishers of our own country, who have to maintain an unequal struggle against a flood of foreign productions.

The address concluded with an earnest reference to the evil effect which this American literature must in time have upon the feelings and sentiment of the people. Neither British nor Canadian in tone, temper or tendency, it was a continuous propaganda of United States ideas and influences. The Hon. R. W. Scott, in reply, read an official statement from the Dominion Post Office stating that in 1898 a Convention was held in London of representatives from the countries of the Empire and the letter rate of one penny agreed upon instead of the 2½ pence then charged under the Universal Postal Convention. Australia was the only Colony remaining out of this arrangement. As to papers and periodicals the Canadian Government since 1902 had reduced its rates to practically every part of the Empire to domestic rates and still retained them although none of the Colonies concerned had, as yet, reciprocated. On Mch. 16th, a deputation of British members of Parliament headed by Sir Gilbert Parker, waited upon Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General, and urged a reduction in British rates. The latter replied that the cheap American rate was entailing a heavy yearly loss on the United States Post Office; that in the Convention of 1875 Canada had practically given a bounty to United States publications; and that any variation in existing rates should commence with an increase of the American rate into Canada:

If he were to agree to the suggestion now made, the postage rates for magazines and periodicals sent from this country to Canada would be

actually less than the home inland rate for such matter, and, of course, no Postmaster-General would ever rise in the House of Commons to make such a demand. To reduce the mail rate to Canada as proposed would mean the sacrifice of three-fourths of the present postage. In other words the Post Office would, at a moderate computation, lose £2,500,000 a year, and that loss would grow as the business resulting from the alteration increased; but, reckoning the contingent revenue affected, the Department would altogether suffer to the extent of £3,000,000 per annum. This amount would absorb nearly the whole of the present profit.

To this Mr. John A. Cooper, a recent President of the Canadian Press Association, replied in the *Canadian Gazette* of Aug. 3rd by claiming that the reform asked for by Canada was not in domestic or private rates but on behalf of publishers and for periodicals now sent out through the News agencies, by express, to wholesale dealers for local distribution. On Apl. 1st there came into operation a reduction in Australian letter postage to and from Great Britain of one-half penny (2½ to 2d.). At the same time England reduced her rate to Australia to a penny. A similar reduction in Australia would have cost that country, Mr. Henniker Heaton explained in the press on Mch. 28th, some £250,000 per annum, through consequent internal reductions, and this the Commonwealth could not afford.

To the *Globe* on Aug. 25th Sir William Mulock, who had just returned from England, was asked about the Postal situation and replied as follows: "At the present moment the finances of Great Britain are not like ours in Canada, characterized by surpluses, and the British Government is looking in all directions for means of increasing the revenue. Unless, therefore, the Postal authorities can be satisfied that the reduction of postage, or some re-arrangement of the Postal rates in question, will result in a betterment of the revenue I fear the prospect of a reduction is very remote." It may be added that on May 9th, the British Empire League in London had passed a Resolution urging the British Government to reduce its Postal rates to Canada on magazines, etc. It was claimed by others in this connection that these rates were double the inland rate of England and that a reduction of ½d. on ordinary newspapers going to Canada could be made without disturbing the present system in the way Lord Stanley feared. Writing in *The Times* (weekly) of Nov. 17th Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., touched another point: "It is doubtful whether a readjustment of the Postal rates, which seems to be the only practical remedy to meet the case, would lead to the loss of any part of the considerable profit which the Post Office is now able to show on its expenditure. The probabilities are all the other way. The tendency would certainly be to develop a profitable business which is at present comparatively non-existent."

The Pacific Cable, constructed at the joint expense of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, cost originally $10,000,000 and has resulted in a yearly deficit. In 1903-4 the expenses including maintenance, repairs, interest and sinking fund

were $840,000 and the receipts $400,000; the estimate for 1904-5 involved a deficit of $450,000. On June 22nd a Cable Conference commenced its sittings in London with Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, presiding, and the Earl of Jersey representing Australia, Sir William Mulock for Canada and Sir Sandford Fleming for New Zealand. The subject before the Conference was mainly that of the financial condition of the Pacific Cable and the keen rivalry of the Eastern Extension Telegraph interests. Various sessions were held and, on July 27th, the final sitting approved a Report which was signed by all the Delegates and made public on Aug. 11th. It commenced with a statement that " in approaching the consideration of the questions referred to us in connection with the working of the Pacific Cable, we have endeavoured to bear in mind that this enterprise was initiated, not merely as a commercial undertaking, but also, and largely, for the purpose of promoting Imperial Unity." After recapitulating certain conclusions as given below, the Report urged the Australian Government to grant the Pacific Cable full and equal facilities with the Eastern Extension lines and to reduce the terminal rate to or near the level of the rate for urgent internal messages; and the Canadian Government to remit all customs duties and other charges levied on the Pacific Cable Board. The following were the conclusions come to regarding actual conditions:

We find from statistics furnished by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Pacific Cable Board that in the case of New Zealand and all the States of Australia, except New South Wales and Victoria, the Pacific Cable obtained approximately in the years 1903 and 1904 the share of the total traffic between Australasia and the United Kingdom which was anticipated at the time when it was decided to lay the Cable; but that in the case of the two Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria the Pacific Cable has obtained a much smaller proportion of traffic than was anticipated and we consider that this result must be attributed mainly, if not entirely, to the fact that the Telegraph Company has been granted special wires and has been allowed to open offices in Sydney and Melbourne under the New South Wales Agreement of Jan. 16th, 1901, and the Commonwealth Agreement of June 8th, 1903.

It was also pointed out that of the Australasian traffic in 1903 the Eastern Extension Company obtained 1,824,397 words and the Pacific Cable 811,960 words; while in 1904 the former had an aggregate of 1,889,359 words and the latter 894,861 words. In the *Empire Review* for August Sir Sandford Fleming described the financial condition of the Cable optimistically. The actual working expenses for the year ending Mch. 31st, 1905, were given as £51,000 and the traffic receipts as £81,000. He argued from these and other figures that 3½ pence per word would really cover the actual expenses of a cable and that, therefore, under a completed circle of Empire Cables, a cheap press and telegraphic service would be quite possible. Such a service should be at once arranged on the existing line.

Canada and the Progress and Position of Newfoundland

The Island of Newfoundland had a year of considerable prosperity and at various points came into touch with Canada or indirect connection with its interests. During 1904 the annual revenue had increased to a total of $2,700,000, the prices of fish had been excellent, lumbering and mining had been most successful, industrial development had been marked and the export of minerals totalled $1,241,912 in value. At the beginning of 1905 the Arbitration Commission, appointed to give an award in the case of the Reid-Newfoundland Company against the Island Government, and resulting from the latter's expropriation of the Telegraph lines of the Island, met in Toronto. The first sitting had been held in Newfoundland during October. The Arbitrators were the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., of London, Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., of Montreal, and Mr. P. S. Archibald, C.E., of Moncton, N.B. The Newfoundland Government was represented by the Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., Attorney-General and the Hon. L. O'B. Forlong; and the Company by the Hon. Sir J. S. Winter, ex-Premier of the Island and Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., Leader of the Opposition. Mr. R. G. Reid, himself, was also present. His claim was for $3,500,000 compensation under the Act of 1901 which provided for valuation of the Telegraph interests by arbitration. The decision was finally come to on Jan. 14th but the Award was not made public until Feb. 3rd.

Under this decision signed by all the Arbitrators, with Mr. Archibald as Chairman, Mr. Reid was awarded $1,503,100 with interest from Oct. 1st, 1903, at three per cent., until paid. The Arbitrators were to be paid $15,000 each for their services. Some discontent was expressed in the Island—mainly with the policy which originally gave Mr. Reid vast interests of which this was only one, or a portion of the whole.

Some months later Mr. Reid offered to sell to the Colony his eight coastal steamers and 46 years' leasehold of the Island Railway system for sums varying in published statements from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. This amount was to include his still-pending claims against the Government although he proposed to retain the lands, dry-dock and electric concessions. Since 1901, it may be added, Newfoundland had paid him $1,000,000 for relinquishing proprietary rights in the Railway, $850,000 for relinquishment of certain lands, and $854,000 for improvements on the Railway, in addition to the $1,500,000 recently awarded. His explanation of this offer was that he could not get on with the Bond Ministry which, he claimed, had for years steadily discouraged instead of aiding him in the endeavour to develop the Island interests under his control.

On July 18th it was announced that the Government of Sir Robert Bond had refused the propositions made and, in the Montreal *Star* of Aug. 2nd, Mr. W. D. Reid explained that there had been two proposals by their Company—one to relinquish the whole

development enterprise to the Government for $9,500,000 and the other to sell simply the transportation interests at a figure which, he claimed, would not recoup them for their expenditure in the opening years of operation, to say nothing of the now certain remunerative return in the future. The reasons for this offer were given as follows: "An idea had long been prevalent in Newfoundland that the Reid Company had paid far too little to the country for the railway and other franchises and that the country had suffered materially from the bad bargain they had made. This idea had been so fostered and harped upon for political ends, keeping alive a constant feeling of bitterness, and creating so much friction, that in order to remove the feeling by giving the Colony a chance to re-acquire all the properties involved the Company had made this offer."

He also maintained that the Company had done much for Newfoundland. "Up to 1898 when the railroad was completed and the Reid Company took over its operations, the country's annual revenue was $1,500,000. The exports and imports combined amounted to about $10,000,000, with the balance of trade slightly against the Colony. And these figures had remained about the same for years. In 1904 the revenue had increased to $2,700,000 with imports and exports, combined, to about $20,000,000, and the balance of trade was in favour of the Colony." It was announced on Sept. 26th that the Premier had completed arrangements in London for the issue of a loan of $2,000,000 at 3½ per cent. to pay off Mr. Reid in connection with the Telegraph Award. On Dec. 1st it was stated that the Reid-Newfoundland Company was pressing another claim of about $1,000,000 against the Government for additional improvements on the Railway since the Arbitration of 1902.

Meantime, the Harmsworth interests of London, under the name of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, had made arrangements with the Island Government to acquire some 2,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands in the heart of the Island under a 99-year renewal lease. The concern was capitalized at $5,000,000 and under the agreement must spend $1,000,000 in development work and, especially, in the erection of large pulp and paper mills from which the Harmsworth newspaper interests would be supplied. The contract was duly approved by Act of the Legislature with careful regulations as to prevention of forest fires; admission of materials for construction and manufacturing purposes duty free; public liberty to fish, shoot, hunt and trap and navigate streams, lakes and rivers, within the area granted; Government rights as to railways, wharves, etc.; and the enforcement of the law as to protection of animals, birds and fish. There was some agitation against the arrangement and the legislation and a public meeting of protest was held in St. John's.

It was urged that the Harmsworths were getting too much and the Island too little; that the measure (which passed the House

on June 15th) was rushed through the Legislature in a hurry; that the Harmsworths, for an undertaking to spend $250,000 in four years and $750,000 more in the sixteen years following, received a grant of 2,500 square miles of the best lands in the Island in perpetuity; a concession of free entry for all machinery for original installation of mills, but not in substitution for old machinery, in perpetuity; the rights to the minerals for a royalty of five per cent. of the net profits; a grant of 10,000 acres of land outside their main area, for warehouses, etc., on the same terms as the original tract; the right to expropriate property (anywhere in the Islands, some cities claimed) necessary to the conduct of their business; and that the very stringent regulations provided to prevent the area from being injured by bush fires were too harsh in their operation upon the people of the Island.

In answer to these criticisms and to questions asked in the British Parliament Sir Robert Bond cabled on June 23rd to the press the following explanation: "The facts are that a private firm in England purchased from private parties here, for $600,000, their leasehold and interest in 1,100 square miles of timber property, including the fee simple of mills, houses, and 23 miles of private railway built thereon. In order to encourage the investment of British capital in the establishment of a paper and pulp industry the Government has transferred to the English firm about 800 square miles of unappropriated land forming a watershed, most of which is barren, and is required by the English firm as a firebreak over which they could exercise control, and without which they would not risk the investment of their capital. They have to pay the Government a rental on all timber, agricultural and mineral land within the whole area leased, and a royalty on all minerals mined therein. The fishing and hunting privileges and free access to all lakes and rivers within the leased area are reserved to the public. No monopoly has been conferred."

An important issue of the year, more directly affecting Canada—although the cherished Canadian hope of some day bringing the Island into the Union made all these matters of interest—was Newfoundland's relation with the United States. As to the general development of trade in this connection it may be said that in 1887-8 the total trade of the Island with the United Kingdom was $5,637,658 and in 1903-4, $4,473,133; with Canada, $2,569,779 and $4,525,933 respectively; and with other countries $4,657,146 in the former year and $6,369,976 in the latter —including in 1903-4 a United States trade of $4,461,519. The issue with the United States was a trade and tariff one in the form of the long-standing and unsettled Bond-Hay Treaty of 1902; mixed up with the Fishery privileges accorded the United States in Newfoundland waters. Early in 1905 the Bond Government made a strong effort to get the pending Treaty accepted by the United States Senate and was understood to have offered

further concessions. The New England fishing interests, however, led by Senators Lodge and Hale, succeeded in further postponing settlement by amendments which practically destroyed the Treaty.

On Mch. 24th, following this action of the Senate, the Island Government ordered its Customs collectors to refuse American fishing vessels licenses to procure bait in Colonial waters and, when the Legislature was opened on the 31st, the Speech from the Throne announced that the Government had decided to withdraw existing privileges to United States fishermen. These had been granted since 1888 and included the right to buy bait, to obtain stores, to sell small fish and to ship crews. Without these privileges it was impossible to continue operations on the Banks. An Act was promptly passed by the Legislature providing powers for the seizure and forfeiture of any Foreign fishing vessels hovering within three marine miles of the coast and a revenue cruiser was despatched to the scene of fishing operations to carry out the retaliatory policy. The measure was opposed in the House by Mr. A. B. Morine, the Opposition Leader, but passed by 19 votes to 6. Practically, the relations of the Colony and the United States were put back under the Treaty of 1818.

A clause was added to the Bill, before its final passage, giving the Government power to suspend its operation and with the obvious hope that the United States Senate would be persuaded by this legislation into accepting the Reciprocity Treaty. The United States Government was said to have replied to this action by appealing to the British authorities for a veto of the legislation and occasional difficulties developed in the rigid enforcement of the law. They were eventually disposed of without actually calling upon British warships. Upon the whole the policy was carried out and certain valuable herring fishery concessions were also withdrawn. Meantime, a British man-of-war watched operations during the season as did an American cruiser. Bitter complaints were sent to Washington by the Gloucester fishermen, who were now getting a dose of their own medicine, some vessels were seized and negotiations followed between the British and American Governments. To the London *Times* (Sept. 8th) Sir Robert Bond made the following statement:

> When it became evident that the Senate was not prepared to confirm the Convention my Government felt that in justice to its own people it could no longer continue the privileges that had been freely given to the United States fishermen for years past in anticipation of the ratification of the Convention by the Senate as soon as opportunity offered. These were very important concessions, for the United States fishermen had free access to our unlimited bait supply, and the success of the New England Fisheries very largely depended upon their continuation. Not only could they come into the harbours and bays of the Island to obtain bait, but they had the privilege of procuring ice for the storage of that bait, and supplies and crews for the conduct of the Fishery. We have now withdrawn these privileges, putting in force the Foreign Fishing Vessels Act, which prevents entry into any ports of the Island for any

purpose whatsoever except under stress of circumstance. This Act will be continued in force unless and until a fair measure of reciprocity is vouchsafed to the Colony by the Senate of the United States. If any movement in this matter takes place it must emanate from the United States.

Confederation with Canada was not a live issue during the year. Sir Edward Morris, when in Montreal, told *The Herald* (Jan. 10th) that: "I believe that Confederation is further away than it ever was, for the reason that Newfoundland is now doing for itself what the advocates of union contended Canada would do for us. It will be remembered that the advocates of union contended that the Canadians would develop our Island and reduce the burden of taxation on the poorer classes. We have, ourselves, been able to reduce taxation by over $200,000 in placing flour, molasses, kerosene oil, limes and twines, salt and agricultural and mining machinery, on the free list. There is, in fact, no sentiment in favour of Confederation, and if there is any sentiment at all, it will be in favour of working out our own destiny." In the Toronto *Globe* of the same date appeared an interview with him expressing similar views and adding: "At the same time if the Canadian Government want the union and take it up as they would any other national question, going to work in dead earnest to bring it about and, after consulting the Government and people of the Island, put generous terms and sound national reasons before the electorate, it would be very rash to say what the result might be." The sentiment of the Island was described as strongly British and as unanimous in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The Hon. James Baird, M.L.A., one of the few avowed advocates of Confederation in the Colony, told the Toronto *World* on July 19th that it was bound to come sooner or later but had never been put squarely before the electorate.

During the year Labrador came into Canadian prominence partly because of the visit of Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the noted philanthropic worker in that wild dependency of Newfoundland, to Toronto in April, and his addresses in various other places; partly through the adventures of the Dillon Wallace and Hubbard exploration parties in its unknown interior; partly through the visit of Sir William McGregor, Governor of Newfoundland, to the Coast region in the summer; and mainly because of a little boundary dispute which developed. For some time a difference had been pending as to the ownership of Hamilton Inlet in particular and the boundaries in general of the Canadian Territory of Ungava and the Island dependency of Labrador. The Island claimed, though not very aggressively, all that part of the mainland from the coast to the watershed between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, and including a fine spruce country and certain areas claimed by the Province of Quebec.

The *Statesman's Year Book* credited Newfoundland in this connection with 120,000 square miles while the *Dominion Year*

Book restricted its possessions to 7,000 square miles. In September, Quebec and Newfoundland got into a slight clash over the former Government's seizure of some logs cut in Newfoundland timber concessions near Hamilton Inlet. The Canadian Government promptly asked that the whole matter be submitted to a decision of the Judicial Committee but in a London interview on Oct. 2nd, Sir Robert Bond expressed his preference for a Commission of an arbitral character. He could not quite understand the sudden immergence of this question. In 1892 the difference had been apparently settled by "the representatives of both Governments agreeing to appoint jointly a geographer to determine the question in dispute. The matter would appear to have been lost sight of by the Governments during the succeeding ten years. In the meantime the Newfoundland Government had received and approved applications for timber and mineral areas within its Labrador jurisdiction made by Canadian citizens almost exclusively." The matter remained unadjusted at the end of the year with an intimation from Quebec that it would be carried into the Courts for settlement. It may be added that the population of Newfoundland in 1901 was 224,931; that the value of its factories in that year was $1,299,400 and of the goods produced $2,055,264; that the value of the Fisheries in 1902 was $8,605,-881; that the exports of 1903-4 were $9,448,664 and the imports $10,381,897; that the revenue in the latter year was $2,711,158, the expenditures $2,590,810 and the Funded Debt $19,992,901.

The Relations of Canada and Australia

There was some slight controversy during the year between these countries as well as a continued approximation along the lines of Preferential trade and some acrimonious press criticisms in Canada caused largely by despatches of doubtful accuracy. By way of preface it may be stated that the imports of Australia in 1904 were £36,956,419 as against £38,835,682 in 1903 and the exports £57,544,859 in 1904 as against £49,730,164 in 1903.

On July 28th the Commonwealth Parliament discussed the action of Sir William Lyne, Minister for Customs in the new Deakin Government, who had recently raised the assessed value for Customs purposes of American harvesters. This was not the first time the question had arisen whether harvesters were being imported into Australia, at an invoiced value which did not represent their true worth in the open market, with the alleged object of scheming to destroy the Australian agricultural machinery industry. The values invoiced by representatives of the Companies concerned ranged from £26 to £38 per harvester, and the Minister, it transpired, had now taken the bold course of assessing the harvesters at £63 each. The Minister explained that he had taken this action upon the recommendation of the Comptroller-General and without any particular investigation of the subject. The application of the decision included Canada and the United States and South American countries under the general designa-

tion of America. Owing to the wretched cable news service of Canadian papers, however, this regulation was announced in the Dominion as a matter of special policy affecting Canada; as being an indication of unfriendliness toward the Dominion; and an intentional injury to a great Canadian industry such as the Massey-Harris Company. Press comments were consequently barbed with some slight bitterness.

So far as this latter Company was concerned, Mr. Reid, who was Prime Minister when the policy was first under consideration by the Comptroller-General, stated in the Sydney *Herald* on Aug. 7th that the papers in the Department would show that £37 was a fair wholesale valuation for the Canadian harvesters. In June, 1905, he added, " the Sunshine Harvester Company of Ballarat forwarded a quotation by Massey-Harris to some one in Italy at £63. On June 19th the Customs Department proposed to ask Massey-Harris for an explanation, but that was not done. On June 26th Mr. McKay of the Sunshine Harvester Company stated in an affidavit that the Canadian value of the Massey-Harris harvester was £60 to £63. That in itself was strange if the machines could be landed in Italy for £63." Then came the change of Government and what he described as the extraordinary regulation valuing these harvesters, and American harvesters generally, for customs purposes at £63. He thought that further inquiries should have been made and denounced the inclusion of £15 freight and charges in the total assessed for duty. Later on it turned out that the Commonwealth Customs Department, which calculates the duties on imports at the open market value for consumption in the countries from which they come, had asked the Dominion Customs Department to help it with information as to the home consumption values of Canadian manufactured articles.

This was refused on the ground that in Canada the Customs Department is exclusively occupied with foreign values and does not concern itself with home values. For statistical purposes it receives merchants' statements as to export values, and treats them as confidential. It does not, however, ask whether these values are calculated upon a home consumption or an export value basis. It may be added that some Australian public opinion believed in the existence of an " American combine," including the Massey-Harris and International Harvester interests, and in systematic under-valuation by these concerns as well as the evasion of duties by manipulation of freight charges.

An unpleasant and untruthful despatch of the Canadian Associated Press, appearing on Aug. 10th, stated that " antagonism between Australia and Canada had been rapidly developing during the last few months " and described the Australian press as publishing frequent articles depreciating Canada and its progress. To this Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney, Australia, who was in Montreal at the time, replied in the press on the following day with the statement that any little antagonism

existing in Australia was confined to a small group of ardent protectionists, of whom, perhaps, Sir William Lyne, was one, and whose organ was the Melbourne *Age*. Its only object was to influence opinion in the coming elections. Upon the Harvester matter he said that no trouble had developed until the International Harvester Company formed its Hamilton branch and entered the Australian field. On Aug. 17th the following cable was sent to Sir William Lyne: "The Canadian Manufacturers' Association regrets to learn through the cables published in the press that there should be any difficulty in arriving at the correct valuation of imports into Australia for the collection of duties. If your Government should send an expert to this country to ascertain such values on exports from Canada, this Association will be glad to render him any assistance in its power."

At the end of this month Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Commercial Agent at Melbourne, telegraphed that "the Commonwealth Government had decided to re-enact the law adding the inland freight charges on goods from Canada and the United States, to the border only, to all invoices of shipments destined for Australia." This regulation would, it was thought in Canada, act in practice as a discrimination in favour of the United States. For instance, a Montreal merchant who shipped goods to Australia, *via* New York, would be charged on the freight rate to the Canadian border, and not on the remainder of the transcontinental haul, while if he shipped by San Francisco he would be charged the whole freight rate. A Chicago firm shipping *via* the Pacific would find it to its advantage to send its goods *via* Winnipeg. The net effect of the impost would be most disastrous to the Canadian-Australian Steamship line, as the attraction of New York would be, it was claimed, irresistible all over the eastern part of the continent.

So serious was this matter considered that the Harvester dispute was lost sight of and the press contained various reflections upon the probable shipment by Eastern Canada manufacturers *via* New York in future, the consequent injury to the Canada-Australia Steamship Company* and the probable discontinuance of the subsidy now given it by the Canadian Government. On Oct. 19th a letter from the Comptroller-General of Australia to the Dominion Minister of Customs was made public stating that "the Australian Customs regulation adding the inland freight to value for Customs purposes applies only to articles on the Australian *ad valorem* list. The articles on the specific list are not subject to the inland freight addition." It may be added that less than half the imports from Canada in 1904 were on the *ad valorem* list, and this statement indicated that the business of the Australian-Canadian line would not be seriously affected.

* NOTE.—To this service the Australian Government contributed £26,563 per annum, the Canadian Government, £37,091, and that of Fiji £2,346.

On May 2nd, the Vancouver Board of Trade discussed closer commercial relations with the Commonwealth and unanimously passed a Resolution urging the Government "to make an effort by the appointment of a special Commissioner, or otherwise, to secure the conclusion of a reciprocal arrangement with Australia on the terms of the Canadian Customs Act." Upon this point the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, ex-Premier and now Agent-General of South Australia in London, told the Winnipeg *Free Press* on May 5th that "before this trade can grow to anything like its proper dimensions there will have to be better means of communication. A very large number of Australians journey to the Old Country every year, but they will never come this way in the proportions that they would do, until the steamship service is improved on the Pacific route." Speaking at Dunedin, New Zealand, on May 24th, Mr. Premier Seddon said that since the Colonial Preferential tariff had been adopted "the imports from Great Britain to New Zealand had slightly increased. American imports, which previous to that time had been largely on the increase, were now stationary." In the Canadian Commons on July 6th the Minister of Finance stated, in this general connection, that "the Colony of New South Wales formerly had a preference with Canada, but after the Australian Colonies were united into a Commonwealth, of course their tariff conditions changed and our preference ceased. I may say that we all appreciate the desirability of having preferential trade with our brethren in Australia, and we have taken steps to let them know that we are quite willing to make a preferential arrangement with them."

An important incident of 1905 was the visit to Canada of Mr. J. S. Larke, after an absence of ten years as Commercial Agent for the Dominion at Sydney, Australia. To the Vancouver *Province* of July 6th he stated that the reasons for Canadian trade with the Commonwealth not being greater were (1) the internal progress of the Dominion and the consequent indifference of many manufacturers to the extension of their trade and (2) the necessity for push in getting the trade, more care in supplying it, and greater speed in the delivery of goods. To the Victoria *Colonist* on the preceding day he said: "The Australian is a keen business man. He does not like to give any more money to a Canadian firm than to another, but he will give the Canadian firm a preference over the United States merchant. The United States puts a duty on the Australian's wool which Canada admits free. It is, of course, more to the advantage of the Australian to build up a trade with the country in which he can sell his own productions free of duty." As to lumber Melbourne would take all the spruce Canada could send; New Zealand was taking its salmon entirely from Canada under the Preference; Canadian butter did not keep well in Australia and the freight rates and duty on flour were almost prohibitive; in paper and pulp there were great possibilities

of trade. "The sentiment of the mass of the people of Australia is for a preferential tariff with Canada. The free traders are coming to the conclusion that a tariff must come, and with that as a settled fact, a large majority is in favour of a preferential tariff between all the parts of the Empire. Yet it is to be remembered that the Australians have never had the advantages of Reciprocity and they need education in this connection."

In addressing the Vancouver Board of Trade on July 6th Mr. Larke drew special attention to the fact that most of Canada's exports to the Commonwealth were entered at the Customs as from "America." Mr. Larke addressed a large number of Board of Trade and other meetings throughout Canada during the next three months. He spoke at a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Executive at Toronto on July 20th; the Quebec Board of Trade on Sept. 22nd; the Toronto Board on Oct. 3rd; the Brantford Board on the 6th; the London Board on the 9th; the Empire Club at Toronto, on Oct. 19th; and the Victoria Board of Trade on Nov. 9th. Other places where meetings were addressed included Montreal, St. John, Windsor, Goderich, Guelph, Galt, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Chatham, Berlin, Peterborough, Ottawa, and Oshawa. At a number of other points conferences were held with business men and interests concerned in trade. At Halifax on Sept. 18th Mr. Larke asked in *The Chronicle* for better transportation arrangements. "Canada's trade with Australia is now of sufficient volume to warrant an enterprising ship-owner in catering for it. There are items that could be exported from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, which ought to give full cargoes for each monthly vessel; even when there might be irregularities in the amount of manufactures offering as cargo. There are also better opportunities for a return cargo from Australia than there is from South Africa. The million dollars' worth of fish now brought from Scotland could just as well be imported from Nova Scotia; as could large quantities of gypsum now supplied by the United States.

The key-note of all his speeches was Preferential tariff and improved transportation. Upon the former point he said at London that: "Unfortunately for Australia at present three factions of equal strength practically compose the Government. The latter is not strong by any means; 25 Free Traders, 23 Labour Partyists, and 24 Protectionists were elected at the last election. But Canadians must negotiate with the people and not with the existing Government. There the Government will do exactly what the people want them to do. He had received many letters from United States manufacturers who were inquiring as to the likelihood of a preferential tariff between Canada and Australia. They were afraid of the event occurring and wished to be ready when it did come. Australia is an Imperialistic country and the sympathies of the people are with the Canadians, not the Ameri-

cans." Speaking to the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Nov. 6th Mr. Larke said there were considerable opportunities for trade in oats and barley and malt. He emphasized also the opening demand for pulp-wood of which there was none in Australia. Permanent exports to that country from Canada were described as including salmon, mackerel, herring, codfish, and lobsters, plaster-of-paris, paper-mill machinery, general machinery, agricultural implements and other manufactures. "The question is almost wholly one of transportation." Upon several occasions he publicly urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to visit Australia, referred to the great desire of its people to see him and the influence he would have in promoting sympathy and ensuring the hoped-for Preferential tariff.

Another interesting visitor during the year was the Rev. Dr. W. H. Fitchett, the well-known author and formerly Editor of the Australasian *Review of Reviews*. On his return he wrote a series of articles upon Canada in the Sydney *Herald*. The things which impressed him most were the comparative smallness of the cities; the beneficial scattering of the population; the safe and wholesome lines on which society was built; the handicaps of climate and tremendous United States competition; the complete racial division of the French and English and the "obstinate, conscious, deliberate" isolation of the former; the separative influence in this connection of the Roman Catholic Church, and the probability that the French-Canadian was loyal to Canada in a local sense but not to the British flag as an emblem of Empire. His personal comparison of the two peoples (Sept. 2nd) was interesting: "The Canadian is sturdier, hardier, more enduring than the Australian. The frosts and bitter winds of his prairies harden him. The cold of his winters, indeed, will keep the household fire burning, and perhaps give him a better family tie than in Australasia. The Australian is and always will be, quicker and more alert than the Canadian. He will have gifts of leadership and of initiative which the slower Canadian will lack. But the Canadian outworks him, and may even outlast him." Mr. Octavius C. Beale, President of the Federal Council of the Australian Chambers of Commerce, was another important visitor in November, and his address before the Empire Club, Toronto, on the 9th of that month, was a notable analysis of Australian conditions.

Canadian Relations with the West Indies

The central incident of Canadian relationship with the West Indies during the year was the initiation of the movement looking to the entrance of the Islands into Confederation. Local matters hastened the expression of opinion along these lines including some early misunderstanding as to the nature of the British Naval changes and consequent conditions as to protection; some dissatisfaction regarding the proposed discontinuance of the Royal Mail Company's subsidised mail service; the operation of the Canadian Preference on Jamaican sugars; and the continued pressure of United States commercial contiguity.

Upon trade matters Mr. James Cox Fillan, of Dominica, referred in the Montreal *Star* of Mch. 22nd to the limes and cocoa trade with Canada and the United States which was proving profitable and dealt with the Pickford and Black Line from Halifax to the West Indies as follows: "If there is any fault to be found with the Service, the contractors are blameless, for they have stuck to their contract, and naturally if a better service, faster ships, etc., are required, the subsidy must be increased in proportion. It may be true that the New York lines secure much of the freight the Islands are capable of giving to northern-bound steamers, but in addition to what goes to New York they can still send the mail boats full to Halifax at every trip." At a Luncheon given in London by the West India Committee to the visiting Canadian manufacturers, Sir Neville Lubbock declared that there were many of the Islands' products suited to Canada. "The taste for cocoa would no doubt increase, and he hoped that the time was coming when Canada would be able to import the whole of the sugar crop of the West Indian Colonies. For many years there had been a strong wish in Canada for some closer commercial relations between the West Indies and Canada, and he was quite sure that there was every wish to reciprocate that sentiment."

The following table gives various statistics regarding the British West Indies, including Bermuda and British Guiana, during 1903-4:

Countries.	Revenue.	Expend-ture.	Trade.			Shipping.	
			Imports.	Exports.	Totals.	British.	Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	Tons.	Tons.
Bahamas	347,368	360,322	1,433,671	1,024,399	2,458,070	322,315	801,572
Barbados	902,051	1,079,431	3,998,541	2,690,736	6,689,277	1,273,602	114,801
Bermuda	278,227	270,119	3,866,041	643,938	4,509,979	481,085	69,404
British Guiana	2,705,151	2,580,428	7,948,913	8,688,182	16,637,095	572,142	221,390
Grenada	341,956	341,221	1,145,807	1,380,016	2,525,823	543,715	25,475
Jamaica	5,237,375	4,774,716	9,803,788	7,510,566	17,314,354	881,523	1,223,376
Leeward Islands	604,186	671,741	1,838,140	1,515,816	3,353,956	1,807,307	84,175
St. Lucia	321,243	344,033	1,708,619	824,846	2,533,465	1,097,351	178,558
St. Vincent	129,044	136,829	378,884	185,774	564,658	432,131	3,346
Trinidad	3,715,398	3,746,909	12,295,390	11,073,326	23,368,716	1,259,109	641,573
Totals, 1903-4	14,581,999	14,305,749	44,417,794	35,537,599	79,955,393	8,670,280	3,363,670
" 1901-2	13,466,780	13,373,087	44,119,682	40,468,584	84,588,266	8,745,325	3,561,639

The Canadian imports from the British West Indies in 1904-5 totalled $6,077,013 and the exports to the Islands, $2,964,174. Of the imports sugar alone amounted to $5,039,208 and this trade had been greatly helped by the Preferential tariff which reduced the duty on Jamaican raw sugar to 41 cents per hundredweight as against 61 cents charged Cuban and other Foreign sugar. In practical application, however, it was understood that the Island planters had received about half of this Preference and the Canadian refiners the other half. A sometimes heated controversy arose during 1905 as to an alleged effort by the latter to take the

entire profits of the Preference. Mr. C. S. Farquharson, of Jamaica, charged the refiners in a letter to London, dated July 20th, with definitely refusing to allow the planters any further rebate whatever. He proceeded to claim (1) that the preference was to the refiner and not to the sugar planter; (2) that the refiner was able, uncontrolled by the Government of Canada, to give a part or none of the preference to the shipper (he had never pretended to give more than one-half to the shipper); (3) that so secure from Government interference did the refiner feel that he dictated to the shipper the steamship line by which he must ship his sugar if he desired to get any rebate on the import duties.

Interviewed on the 15th Sept. officials of the Canadian Customs Department denied knowledge of this policy, but admitted that Mr. Eustice Burke had written from Jamaica that the planters claimed they were getting no advantage from the Preference of 33 ⅓ per cent. To these allegations Mr. Theodore Labatt, Vice-President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company of Montreal, offered a straight denial. If such had been the case trade could not have increased as it had done against United States competition, or Canada have imported during the last fiscal year 240,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, or 75 per cent. of its total import, from the British West Indies. Then Mr. Labatt presented his compliments to the planters: "The only planters who make any complaints are those in Jamaica, and they have themselves to blame, as they are still working under the ancient methods and will not go to the expense of installing proper machinery and adopt modern methods which will turn out Centrifugals. The bulk of the sugars made in Jamaica are Muscovadoes, and these are of low test and can only be used in small quantities by Canadian refiners. What little Centrifugals are made in Jamaica are shipped to England and the planters endeavour to palm off on Canadian markets their poorer Muscovadoes." The controversy continued in an occasional, and more or less technical, treatment of prices to the close of the year.

The question of union between the Islands and the Dominion was variously discussed. To the Toronto *News* on Mch. 27th, Mr. James Cox Fillan, of Dominica, said: "There is a strong feeling throughout the British West Indies for confederation with Canada. We feel that our trade would be much improved if we became a part of a greater country; and you know in union there is strength. The desire for confederation is steadily growing and, personally, I hope that it will soon be an accomplished fact." Amidst cheers, at a banquet of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce on Apl. 25th, Mr. Edgar Tripp, the Canadian Commercial Agent, spoke of "the good that would result to the Colonies if they looked forward, at some time or other, to be incorporated with England's brightest, best, and most prosperous Colony." In the British Commons on May 17th Mr. Ian Malcolm urged the Government to enter upon negotiations with Canada along the line

of attaching the West Indies to the Dominion and forming for that country a sort of Southern zone. He was speaking to a motion, afterwards withdrawn, which proposed the application of Federal institutions to the Islands and he declared that idea to be impracticable.

On June 3rd the Toronto *Globe* had an interview with the Rev. C. H. Coles, of Jamaica, who was in Canada representing a local paper and inquiring into the matter of closer connection—politically and commercially. "One," he said, "is highly desirable, though not at present practicable, viz., political connection; the other, both desirable and practicable, is greater commercial intercourse. As to the former, while many would like to see annexation to the Dominion, and believe it would be the best solution of administrative difficulties, the people are not ready for autonomy as a Province of the Dominion. At present, as Mr. Whitney remarked to me on the subject yesterday, Crown government is probably the best form, and Canada would hardly exercise that." As to trade he was hopeful, especially if adequate transportation service could be arranged. "Flour is already being sent in large quantities to Jamaica, though the fact is not generally known on either side, because the business is done through New York agents. At Montreal I was agreeably surprised to find that Ogilvie's Flour Mills now supply all the chief bakeries of Kingston and the other towns with Glenora flour and hope still further to extend their trade. Nova Scotia sends large quantities of salt fish, which is a staple fish for all classes in the Island, and also a growing amount of butter. As to further extension, cheese and salt provisions could follow, and boots and perhaps some other manufactured goods."

In the Dominion House of Commons on June 9th, some slight reference was made to the subject of union. Hon. George E. Foster spoke of it as possible and in the meantime urged closer commercial relations and better steamship facilities. It was pointed out by the Minister of Finance that Canada and the Imperial Government each paid the Pickford and Black service $65,000 a year. The Company had recently asked to be relieved of the obligation to call at St. John, N.B. Mr. R. L. Borden declared that a time might come when the Island would enter Confederation and, meanwhile, trade should be developed. On Aug. 18th the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade decided unanimously to memorialize the Dominion Government "to take such action as will lead to the entrance of the British West Indies into the Canadian Confederation." A committee was appointed in this connection composed of Messrs. W. S. Fisher, W. D. Taunton, Joseph Reid, E. B. Elderkin and I. C. Stewart with instructions to visit the West Indies and interest the people in the subject.

The London *Standard* reviewed this matter at length on Aug. 22nd; quoted Mr. J. C. Nolan, Special Commissioner of the

Jamaican Government in London, as favouring the policy; and declared that this was the system best calculated to give the Islands and Canada beneficial commercial and transportation arrangements. The racial question was described as the chief difficulty, there being in Jamaica some 800,000 negroes and only 14,000 whites, in Barbados 250,000 negroes and a similar proportion of whites and so on through the Islands. As against this was the fact that the Islands were becoming civilized in many respects; that United States capital was pouring into West Indian investments; and that last year $250,000 was spent in Jamaica alone by American tourists. There was political danger in this but Canada could avert it and the sugar preference was now helping to that end.

The day after this article appeared *The Times* had a review of the situation from its West Indian correspondent. "For some years," he said, "the trade relations between Canada and the West Indian Islands have been steadily enlarging; and a consideration of all circumstances makes it evident that in this commercial development is being witnessed the beginning of a movement which will ultimately change the industrial and political course of the West Indies." The attitude of the United States was pronounced. "It has become a power in the Caribbean. The reciprocity treaties with the West Indian Colonies have not been ratified and are now permanently shelved. Products from Puerto Rico she admits free, while those from the Republic of Cuba are admitted on a preferential basis; and the ineffectual protest of the Foreign Office against the latter measure was sufficient answer to the optimists who imagined that Great Britain would never allow discrimination of this kind. The agricultural possibilities of Puerto Rico and Cuba under American direction are considerable; already, apart from tariff privileges, they are becoming rivals to the British West Indies in the United States market."

The solution would be found in Colonial union. "That federation with Canada is the destiny of the West Indies many who have carefully studied the trade phenomena of the new world have no doubt. These contend that there is nothing new in the principle of the idea; that it means simply taking a leaf out of America's book. The dream of the United States is an America extending to the foot of the Caribbean; the aim of Canada might well, they argue, be a Dominion including the British West Indies." Editorially, however, *The Times* and the *Spectator* and other British journals considered the issue premature. In Canada union between the Islands and the Dominion was favoured by the Ottawa *Citizen* (Aug. 24th) as a subject which showed greater vitality every time it was discussed; the Montreal *Star* was sympathetic toward the project but cautious and the same may be said of the *Mail and Empire's* attitude. These were Conservative papers and the Liberal view, so far as expressed, was largely

antagonistic. The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Sept. 9th) admitted the value of closer commercial relations but declared that close political union would involve consequences which the Canadian people would never tolerate. The Toronto *Globe,* of the same date, took a similar view. Referring to questions of race and colour it said: "We have problems of our own in sufficient number. They do not dismay or daunt us, and our outlook is serene and hopeful, but it would not be wise to entangle ourselves in new and strange problems for the glory that comes from a mere enlargement of our burden." In the London *Times,* of Aug. 26th, Dr. Ian C. Hannah, President of King's College, Windsor, N.S., presented the following view and proposal:

> Canada, I think, looks with much greater favour to an early transfer of the administration of those beautiful but hitherto unfortunate Islands to herself. No one can say this government from London has been a brilliant success; Canada is nearer and her circumstances are in many ways more similar; administration from Ottawa might, at least, be worth a trial. I am certain that it would be very welcome to Canada's rapidly-growing sense of nationality to be entrusted with some of our tropical territory. I can imagine nothing more calculated to make her forget the Alaska boundary and other frontier awards of the same kind or to bind her more closely to the Empire as a whole. At any rate the experiment might be made of at once handing over for a term of years to the Dominion one of the Islands—of course with its own consent and with the right of proper representation at Ottawa.

At the Quebec Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers on Sept. 20th a Resolution was passed declaring that the Association "looks with favour upon the proposition to secure the admission of the British West India Islands and Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation and would respectfully ask the Federal Government to give the matter early consideration." Mr. W. S. Fisher made the following comment in moving the Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. K. McNaught: "As soon as the United States extend their trade to their tropical possessions, just so soon will they be disposed to put up a wall against British possessions. When that time comes the shoe will begin to pinch. To-day there is a very warm, hearty feeling amongst the West India Islands in favour of the maintenance of the British connection, and the purchase of British and Canadian goods. Unfortunately the opportunities for the Islanders to purchase Canadian goods are limited from lack of proper transportation facilities. In a general way they require our products. They require our manufactured goods, they require our lumber and fish and many things of that kind. We in turn produce none of the goods they produce. We have for them a constantly growing market for the tropical productions of those Islands." As to the advantages which might be gained by the Islands under a union amongst themselves, which would probably precede any active action by Canada, it may be said that for the eleven Islands of the group there are now six separate central Govern-

ments and ten sub-Governments, at a cost in salaries alone of about £30,000 per annum, with separate customs and variable duties for each Island. The following particulars are of value:*

Total Revenue	£2,386,000	Total Exports	£ 5,850,000
Total Expenditure	2,326,000	Total Tonnage Cleared	11,200,000
Total Imports	6,750,000	Public Debt of Islands	£ 5,553,550

The Visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to Canada

Arrangements were made early in 1905 for a semi-official visit to Canada of Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Commanding the 2nd Cruiser Squadron of the Royal Navy, with ships which included the Flagship *Drake,* the *Bedford,* the *Berwick,* the *Cornwall,* the *Cumberland* and the *Essex* and ranged from a strength of 18 to 14 guns, with officers and men totalling 4,152 in number. Elaborate preparations were made in Quebec to welcome the Prince and the Fleet and on Aug. 11th a most enthusiastic reception was tendered the visitor and his battleships. The Governor-General was present in the City to tender an official welcome and to aid in the entertainment accorded; while the "ancient Capital" was crowded with visitors from various parts of Canada and the States. A brilliant Provincial Ball was given in honour of Prince Louis and his officers on Aug. 14th and on the following day His Serene Highness witnessed Earl Grey unveil a monument to the Quebec soldiers who died in South Africa for, as the inscription read, "Empire, Canada, Quebec."

Incidents of this visit were exchanges of courtesy such as the call made by the Prince upon Archbishop Bégin; a naval and military parade of 3,000 men such as the City had not seen in modern years; a naval tournament including a striking illumination of the Fleet; a ball given by the Governor-General, regattas, cricket matches, Turf Club races and smoking concert; a loving-cup presented to the officers and men of the *Cumberland* on behalf of local residents from that English county; a state-dinner by Earl Grey. On the 22nd Prince Louis reached Montreal accompanied by a contingent of 300 sailors and here, as well as during the rest of his tour, by H.R.H. Prince Alexander of Battenberg, eldest son of Princess Beatrice. During the day a Civic Address was presented to the Prince which laid special stress upon the *entente cordiale* now existing between Britain and France and upon the people's loyalty to their King. It then proceeded: "In the Royal Navy in which Your Serene Highness is one of the Commanders, we recognize the chief bulwark of that peace, of that good-will between the Mother-lands of Canada. In you we honour one of those 'captains courageous' who have made the Navy what it is—a noble link between the Empire's crown and the Empire's shield." To this, in part, he replied as follows:

Your appreciation, so admirably and eloquently expressed, of the great share the Navy had in building up the Empire, and of the guarantee

* NOTE.—Compiled by *Britannia*, October, 1905, from the latest available statistics.

it offers for the further development and consolidation of the world-wide trade on which its prosperity rests, shows how thoroughly the people of Canada—both French and English—understand what a strong navy means to our country. This appreciation will be very welcome to those on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for providing and maintaining a navy strong enough to defend not only the United Kingdom but the remotest parts of the Empire.

The local events which followed included a Luncheon at the Forest and Stream Club, a banquet by the Militia officers of Montreal, a Lunch at the Hunt Club, a large Civic garden party on the Mountain, a Dinner at the St. James Club. The sailors were hospitably entertained and took part in a Tournament on the 22nd. Accompanied by Archbishop Bruchési the Prince visited the Seminary of St. Sulspice, the Hotel Dieu and the Church of Notre Dame. Ottawa was reached on Aug. 24th and the Prince welcomed by thousands of people and gay decorations in his honour; as had been the case in both Quebec and Montreal. The Premier and other members of the Government were at the station and thence the visitor proceeded to Government House, afterwards to a Luncheon by the Canadian Club, and in the afternoon received a Civic Address which referred at some length to the King's great record as a Peacemaker but said nothing about the Navy.

At the Canadian Club an Address was presented by the President, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, which included the following paragraph: "From earliest youth these splendid traditions have lighted the imagination and inspired the patriotism of those who belong to the British race—the throne of the Sovereign of England, linking our present politics with the dawn of national history and proving the symbol of Imperial unity; the British Navy as the bulwark of imperial greatness, which holds all that is immortal in glory and which has given to the pages of British history a record of personal sacrifice and patriotic devotion not to be equalled in the annals of any nation in the world." The reply was brief, but to the point: "For one hundred years the Navy had before it the signal which Nelson made to his fleet on the last day of his life and to which you refer. The King's subjects throughout the Empire, whatever their race, creed, or language, may rely that the Navy will, should the necessity arise, act up to this injunction and do its duty by them all and thus insure the safety and tranquility of every fraction of the earth over which the Union Jack flies." A Dinner was given in the evening by Chief Justice Sir Elzear Taschereau.

Prince Louis arrived at Toronto on Aug. 25th and during his stay was the guest of Lady Kirkpatrick. On the 28th a programme of crowded functions commenced, including a visit to the National Exhibition, a Dinner at the Hunt Club and a Reception at the City Hall. In the Address presented upon this latter occasion by Mr. Mayor Urquhart cordial reference was made to the Navy and in his reply the Prince expressed his appreciation

REAR-ADMIRAL H. S. H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

A Canadian Visitor during 1905.

of this view: "As you so rightly say, in the future, as well as in the past, the very existence of this great and promising land is conditional upon the ships carrying the white ensign being supreme, not only off your coast lines, but on all the seas where the King's enemies may be found. The spontaneous acknowledgment of this fact by the people of Canada, whether expressed in words, or implied by the warm interest taken in the Navy of the Empire and its state, adds to the pride and the determination with which the officers and men face their noble task." At the Civic banquet tendered on the following day the Mayor spoke concisely upon the subject of defence. "Fleets of vessels will carry foodstuffs to the Mother-land, guarded by the British Navy," said His Worship, "a Navy to which Canada must contribute both men and money. The Empire must be one, and I believe that we are going to do our part in maintaining its unity."

In the Address presented by the Canadian National Exhibition officials on the same day stress was laid upon the hope "that your visit here at this time will have a beneficial influence in bringing the inestimable service of the Imperial Navy to the intimate attention of the Canadian people and thus add another link to the bonds of loyalty and affection which join us to the Mother-land." Other functions followed, mainly of a social character, and including a garden party at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. A brief visit was paid to Berlin on Aug. 30th and, on Sept. 1st, Prince Louis was at Quebec where he and the Fleet bade farewell to the citizens and he was given a final banquet by the Mayor and citizens at the Garrison Club. It may be added that the contingent of soldiers who accompanied the distinguished visitor from Montreal gave a series of most popular tournaments at the Toronto Exhibition but, it was said, resented the impression in some quarters that their rendering of naval operations and perfect exemplification of drill and discipline was a sort of superior vaudeville attraction. They were given a trip to Niagara Falls and upon the whole appeared to enjoy their visit as the citizens at large certainly did.

Following the departure from Quebec His Serene Highness and the Fleet proceeded to St. John's, Newfoundland, which was reached on Dec. 5th. Here the usual round of gaieties followed including dinners, balls, tournaments and the pleasure of a hunting trip in the interior. On the 14th Prince Louis arrived at Sydney, C.B., and received an Address speaking of his long service and declaring that "we consider everything that serves or advances the Royal Navy of Great Britain as a service done directly to and for ourselves. We regard our Navy not only as the bulwark of the nation, but also as the protector and promoter of commerce in every quarter of the globe." Louisbourg was visited on the following day and then Charlottetown, P.E.I., and, on the 21st, the Prince and his Squadron were at Halifax. Here he attended the Exhibition and a Luncheon of its officials, received

a Civic Address and attended a military ball given in his honour. In reply to a Civic reference to coming changes in relationship between the City and the Army and Navy, Prince Louis said:

It may, however, be permissible to point out that this loosening of ties will be more apparent than real. The squadron of six first-class armoured ships, the most powerful your harbour has ever sheltered in time of peace is about to establish its headquarters here for five weeks, to enable me to take advantage of the facilities offered by the naval base in carrying out our all-important gunnery exercises whilst giving the crews the advantages of the many recreations your City and its beautiful surroundings offer. Moreover, as you are aware, these visits of squadrons will be regularly repeated during the portion of the year which the former permanent squadron used to spend on the North American and West Indies station.

Meanwhile, on Sept. 2nd, the Prince had sent a message to the Governor-General, on leaving Quebec, couched as follows: "Just returned with my men. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto have vied with each other in the warmth and splendour of their reception of the officers and men who have been so fortunate as to represent the Navy, and who will never forget their truly memorable journey. All classes of Canadians have once more given proof of their deep and inborn sympathy for the Navy and its work in peace or war." Some weeks following the reception at Halifax were spent in hunting trips in the interior of New Brunswick; on Oct. 22nd he and his officers attended a Trafalgar Day service at Halifax with the Rev. Dr. W. J. Armitage as the preacher; on the 26th St. John was reached, the usual Civic Address received, a Corporation banquet attended, a Reception proffered by Lady Tilley, a sort of Levee held by himself, and a Citizens' Ball attended. A brief visit to Fredericton followed and to St. Andrew's as the guest of Sir W. C. Van Horne. At the St. John banquet Prince Louis made an important and evidently official reply to misapprehensions caused by the new Naval policy, under which the stations at Halifax and Esquimalt and the West Indies had been so vitally affected:

I should like to show you that instead of having to deal with a sudden change of policy, it is in the nature of a natural evolution brought about by a great many factors, including the progress of Naval science and lessons learned elsewhere, for it is an old saying that we should profit by the misfortune of our friends. I beg your forgiveness if I have to use technicalities in the course of my remarks to you. Concentration is the essence of strategy and strategy the art of war, which applies to the army as well as to the navy. Dispersion is the worst form of strategy and concentration of the main force and dispersion of its weakest units to far outlying points—stations beyond means of direct communication —the worst of all. The origin of stations was a natural consequence of British possessions all over the globe. There was in those days no telegraphy, no wireless telegraphy, and the Admiralty had to form squadrons for distant parts where they stayed and worked their own sweet will, and as it would take a letter the best part of a year to reach them nobody could interfere. Now, take the squadron which I have the honour to command. We can get up steam practically in an hour. We

can get under way in about the same time. We can disappear in about two hours beyond the horizon and no enemy can tell where we may turn up in a few days or a week.

Hence it was that many dockyards were not now required, that useless ships had been called in and officers and men thus freed for real and effective service. Prince Louis and his ships left Canadian shores on Oct. 30th and after a brief stay in Newfoundland, a call upon the United States followed, with visits by the Prince to Annapolis, Washington and New York, whence he sailed for home on Nov. 20th.

Imperial Visitors to Canada in 1905

In addition to Prince Louis of Battenberg, Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., and Sir Frederick Pollock—to whom reference has been made elsewhere—there were many prominent visitors to the Dominion during the year from all parts of the Empire. Sir E. P. Morris and Hon. A. B. Morine of Newfoundland, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., of London, Hon. J. W. Honey, M.L.C., of Pretoria, Transvaal, and Hon. J. H. McColl, M.P., of Melbourne, Australia; Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., of London, Major-General F. W. Benson, C.B., Director of the Transport and Removal Department of the British Army, Mr. H. Rider Haggard, M.P., and Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army; Hon. Agar Wynne of Victoria, Australia, Mr. Bernard Heaton, Principal of the Silipur Engineering College, India, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Yate, F.R.G.S., of the Indian Army, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Fitchett, President of the General Conference of the Australian Methodist Church and Hon. J. G. Jenkins, ex-Premier of South Australia; were some of the visitors in the earlier part of the year.

In June, July, or August, the Rev. Dr. John Brown of Bedford, England, the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod of Inverness, Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell, of Edinburgh, the Duke of Sutherland K.G., the Earl of Caithness, the Rev. Dr. John Urquhart of Glasgow, the Rev. R. Tilley Gardner, M.A., upon a mission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to see if there was some way for the Church of England throughout the Empire to get closer together, Mr. William Wightman, London County Council, for six years head of the Sons of Temperance of Great Britain and Ireland, and prospective M.P. for North Lambeth, Sir William Mather, M.P., of Salford, Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Colonial Editor of the London *Times,* Dr. G. E. Morrison, Pekin Correspondent of *The Times,* Sir Joseph Lawrence, M.P., Major-General Villiers Hatton of Hong-Kong, Major-General Sir George A. French, K.C.M.G., Mr. Charles Nuttall, the Australian artist, Mr. James C. Leslie, of the *Crown Free Press* of New South Wales, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., Hon. Sydney Peel, M.A., and Hon. W. R. W. Peel, M.P., of London, Viscount de Vesci, the Rev. Canon Leigh-Bennett of Lincoln, the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the late British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary of Hong-Kong, were all in Canada.

In the Autumn there came Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. Percy Hurd of the British Tariff Reform League, Mr. F. G. Hindle, a Liberal candidate in Lancashire, Mr. John Burns, M.P., Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Mr. J. Allan Baker, M.P., Sir Charles S. Kirkpatrick, Bart., the Rev. Professor James Denny of Glasgow, Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., of Lancashire, Mr. John Atkinson Hobson, M.A., the English Economist, Liberal and Free-trader, Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., of Godalming, England, and for many years a Judge in India, Mr. Richard Jebb, author of *Studies in Colonial Nationalism,* Viscount Maitland, Mr. George Bain, Editor of the Nairnshire *Telegraph,* Mr. Jerome K. Jerome of London, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Secretary of the British Tariff Reform League. Some later visitors were Sir John Leng, M.P., and Lady Leng of Dundee, Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn, Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P.

Indicative of the keen interest being taken in Canada was the number of British journalists or writers who during the year toured the country in the interest of their different publications or for greater general knowledge. Mr. H. Whates of *The Standard,* Mr. L. S. Amery of *The Times,* Mr. T. W. Williams of the *Daily Mail,* Mr. I. Hall Richardson of the *Daily Telegraph,* Mr. Maurice Low of the *Fortnightly Review,* Mr. Sydney Lambert of the *Financial News,* Mr. Arthur Hawkes of the *Morning Post,* were amongst the more prominent of the number. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, LL.D., President of the British Institute of Journalists, and of the World's Press Parliament at St. Louis, also visited Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Octable Gilzean-Reid, by whom a charming poem was addressed to "The Maple Leaf" and published in various papers and the *Canadian Magazine.* Sir Hugh was entertained at Ottawa by the Prime Minister and others. Mr. L. S. Amery received similar courtesies and in several press interviews supported the Chamberlain fiscal policy very strongly. Many other visitors had important things to say to the public in one way or another. Mr. Rider Haggard was known to be studying land settlement and Colonization policy for the Colonial Office and to have discussed the subject with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many others in Canada. On June 20th his official Report was made public with elaborate recommendations.

On July 17th, the Premier, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, submitted a letter from Mr. Rider Haggard asking whether the Dominion Government was prepared to devote a tract of suitable land to be selected by himself or other Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Government, for the purpose of settlement of carefully-selected families taken from among the poor of Great Britain—say a tract of 240,000 acres, or ten townships. Mr. Haggard was of opinion that sufficient funds for such settlement could be provided under Imperial Government auspices and that the selection and the future management of the settlers could

be provided for in a satisfactory and businesslike manner. In his reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier had agreed to set aside ten townships under the conditions stated and, if the enterprise was successful, would be ready to do still more. The Government would cordially co-operate in working out the proposals.

Major-General Sir George French expressed to the Winnipeg *Telegram* of Aug. 16th some thoughts as to recent Defence policy as follows: "The question has come to this, that either the Colonies must contribute to the maintenance of the Imperial Navy or build up one of their own. The taking-over of the yards at Halifax and Esquimalt is the first step in the choice by Canada of the latter alternative. You ask me personally do I favour that step. My answer must be qualified. In as far as it tends to foster a spirit of national self-reliance, it is good, but there is danger of the Canadian Government making too small an allowance for an adequate system of self-defence. Under such a condition the taking-over of these fortifications would be a great mistake. In Australia, where recently, even more than in Canada, the Government has been developing a system of self-defence, it is at present working out badly, and just because not enough money is being voted for the purpose. This is the very thing that is to be feared here." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave an interesting talk to the Toronto *Mail* on Aug. 29th. He prophesied 35 or 40 Labour members in the next British House, denounced Chamberlainism as impracticable and asked this pertinent question: "Why should not Canada specialize the tariff in favour of England instead of giving a general preference which does no good on many things? In many lines England cannot compete with the United States, and there is no use giving her a preference on wine, or on goods she cannot produce. A preference on special articles would do your manufacturers less harm than a general preference."

In a Toronto speech on Sept. 11th, Mr. John Burns made the following remark about Canada and Canadians: "He had found a solidity and stolidity which was an essential characteristic of the British people, upon which he hoped they were erecting a superstructure containing not too much of superficiality and not too much advertising. Good goods came to be recognized without undue advertising. He was in a country of fine ideals and great potentialities. If he could say a word to its people it would be that they should strive for honour in commerce, industry in labour, and incorruptibility in public life." Mr. Richard Jebb was a young English author and speaker who made a most favourable impression in addresses at Ottawa before the Canadian Club on Oct. 25th, the Empire Club, Toronto, on the 27th, and the Canadian Club, Winnipeg, on Nov. 1st. In Ottawa he expressed approval of the Treaty-making power for Canada but with this comment: "The only criticism I have to make on your Premier's attitude is that the power of successful negotiation depends in

the last resort on the power of fighting. While that power remains the monopoly of England, Canada will remain subject to the veto of England in external relations no matter what body of men are the actual negotiators. Unarmed independence is a contradiction in terms." He strongly supported Mr. Chamberlain's policy and opposed Sir F. Pollock's idea of an Imperial Council. At Winnipeg he dealt with another subject as follows: "In the matter of defence, it seemed to him, it meant the organization, in the younger nations, of separate armies and navies. In England that was considered a step towards separation but he preferred to look upon it as a necessary phase in political evolution. It was the phase when each unit strengthened itself as if it was going to act alone, and yet knew in its heart that when the time came it was going to act with the others. The official school in England thought that there should be one Navy, contributed to by the Colonies, but that was not practical and opinion was changing towards an Imperial Navy, consisting of all the different national squadrons, each manned and controlled by its own country, but acting together when necessary and meeting annually at manœuvres." Many of the visitors upon their return to England—including Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Sir John Leng, and Mr. L. S. Amery, as well as the professional journalists mentioned above—wrote articles or delivered addresses, eulogistic in the main, of Canada and Canadian affairs. An occasional exception occurred in strong Radicals like Mr. Hobson, who had some political point to make, but they were few in number.

Lord Strathcona and other Canadians in Great Britain

As in past years Lord Strathcona continued foremost in effort along Canadian lines and in making the High Commissionership a still more pronounced factor in Empire affairs. Speaking at the Colonial Products Exhibition at Liverpool on Jan. 13th he emphasized Mr. Chamberlain's position as "the best friend of the Colonies" and afterwards received a thousand guests invited to an International ball in connection with the City of London Commercial Association of which he was President. Following the fire of Jan. 14th in the Royal-Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Lord Strathcona cabled that he would gladly meet the expense of making the building fire-proof. On Mch. 10th he reached Montreal on a brief visit to Canada. To the *Star* of that date he dealt with the fiscal controversy in Great Britain and said: "I think that you will admit that the great bulk of the people of Canada are in favour of preferential treatment in favour of the Mother-Country. But Great Britain has not yet said what policy she will see fit to follow. Until she has declared what concessions she is prepared to make to Canada and the Colonies (you know we do not now refer to Canada as a Colony; she is a nation within the Empire), little more can be done in the direction of effecting a practical solution of the problem which confronts the Empire as a whole." A word of warm appreciation

was given to Sir W. C. Macdonald for his benefactions in the cause of Education which, Lord Strathcona said, must now total £1,000,000 sterling. After sharing in various quiet functions in Montreal, and visiting Ottawa, the High Commissioner left for London again on Apl. 11th.

He presided at the Dominion Day Dinner in London on July 1st with some 500 guests present and made an optimistic speech upon the resources and growth of Canada expressing, incidentally, earnest hopes for a fast Atlantic steamship line. He contributed greatly to the success and generous hospitalities of the Canadian Manufacturers' visit and on July 8th received some 2,000 guests at Knebworth, the one-time beautiful seat of the Lyttons. Presiding, as Governor, on June 3rd, at the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company he was able to announce profits for the year of £103,969. Writing to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., a letter made public in October, Lord Strathcona expressed his approval of the projected policy of universal penny-postage and added: "We all know how England and the Colonies are indebted to you for the penny-postage system we already have extended to most of the Colonies, and I have no doubt that your further efforts for extending this boon will meet with success." On Nov. 8th he presided at a Lecture on Canada given by Sir Gilbert Parker in London and about the same time was able to welcome the two Canadian seamen who, through the British Government's efforts following upon his representations, had been released from confinement in Russia as a result of capture in a Japanese sailing vessel. Speaking of Lord Strathcona, upon his own return from a visit to England, Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., described him* as the "greatest asset and best advertisement" that Canada had in Great Britain.

Amongst other Canadians in England during the year was Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who on Feb. 16th was in Montreal on his way to Europe where he visited, with Lady Tupper, various places in Italy and France as well as England. He sailed for home on Aug. 31st and told the press that Mr. Chamberlain's policy was certain of ultimate success. Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir William Mulock and Mr. A. E. Talbot, M.P., were also in London during the summer. Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., spoke at some Chamberlain meetings and told the Canada Club banquet on Dec. 13th that Canadians "wanted one Navy, one Army and one Flag—a union of hearts, a union of homes, and a union of lands." Another visitor was the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General of Canada who, after being a guest at various social functions, on Nov. 30th proposed the toast of the President of the United States at the Thanksgiving Banquet in London; spent a few succeeding days in Paris and at Rome; and on Dec. 14th addressed the Society of Arts in London on "French Canada and French-Canadian Ideals." Upon this occasion Lord Strathcona

* NOTE.—Toronto *Mail* interview, Jan. 10th, 1906.

presided and amongst those present were the Duke of Argyll, Sir C. Rivers Wilson and Sir Percy Girouard. After eulogizing the United States settlers in Canada and their qualities as excellent prospective citizens Mr. Lemieux gave a history of French conditions and development in Canada and concluded as follows:

> What may appeal to their fellow-citizens of English origin on account of the ties of blood with the Mother-Country may not appeal so strongly to my fellow-countrymen. The reason is quite obvious. The French-Canadian belongs—and that for many centuries and generations—to Canada. He has no connection, except intellectually speaking, and that in a qualified way, with France. The loyalty and fealty of a French-Canadian towards the Crown is none the less actual and sincere because he does not respond with the same fervour as his fellow-citizens of English origin to an Imperial federation scheme, for instance. He has not been trained to be especially concerned in affairs relating to India, New Zealand and Australia. No traditions of his, no associations of his, lead him to look instinctively at those distant parts of the Empire as being political partners. Is it, pray, surprising that he should not evince the same intense interest which you in Great Britain, which not a few in Canada, take in the great Imperial Issue? . . . Let me say in conclusion that the *entente cordiale* was a God-send to Canada. The two races lived in harmony side by side—but there were at times outbreaks of the old feuds. If that *entente cordiale* was necessary here in Europe, it was especially beneficial to us Canadians, who have a common destiny, though not a common language. For my part, I am convinced that it will have a lasting influence upon the future of Canada.

On Nov. 28th, at a banquet tendered to himself and Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., Mr. Lemieux declared that a view he had held in his youth regarding Canadian independence he now recognized as impracticable. For the French-Canadian it would mean absorption of his liberties and privileges in the United States. The visit of the Hon J. R. F. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to London at the close of the year was an official one. Early in December he commenced a series of Conferences with the Colonial Secretary and Earl Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty. To a news agency on Dec. 1st the Minister described his mission as follows: "The object of my visit is primarily to make a study of the best mode to be adopted for the organization of our Marine Department as a nucleus for a naval reserve. The Dominion Government to-day owns about 40 vessels employed in the harbour and channel improvement service and in fishery protection duties. Two of these, the *Vigilant* and the *Canada*, might be described as third-class cruisers, and one of them, the *Canada*, carries a cannon. We are now face to face with a serious difficulty, the scarcity of proper officers and sailors. The Dominion Government employs about 1,000 officers and men. Some of the former have been in the British Navy. We hope to adopt some system of naval training on the lines of the military school at Kingston. It might be possible to add to the College curriculum some courses on marine subjects, thus enabling the cadets there to make a choice between a naval and a military career." At the Canada Club dinner on Dec. 13th, he made a

lengthy speech which, unfortunately, was destined to be his last. He eulogized Earl Grey's policy in Canada and expressed pride in the share he had, as Mayor of Montreal, in sending off the Contingents to South Africa. He then spoke of his mission:

> As regards the Navy we are as yet in our infancy—we are just beginning the task—and I happen to be in London as your guest to-night because my Government has thought that we should establish in Canada a Naval Reserve or some kind of organization, that little by little will come to form a part of the great British Navy, and be a power in defending the Empire wherever and whenever the occasion may arise. It is very gratifying to me, as a Canadian, to be able to say that, when I am called upon in Canada, as Minister of Marine to present a Report upon my mission in London, I shall be able to acknowledge how nicely, how loyally, and how splendidly, I have been received at the Admiralty by the authorities of the late Government, and how well-disposed are the representatives of the new Government towards Canada. If the arrangements are carried out as they are proposed, there can be no question as to the result and I can tell my fellow-citizens of all the other Colonies that, as regards a Naval Reserve and the organization of the Navy, Canada will do its duty to the Empire.

Writing to Mr. Marc Sauvalle, of Montreal, on Dec. 19th, Mr. Prefontaine said of his mission: "At the Admiralty I wanted to assure myself whether they were disposed to allow us to have possession of the large properties which the British Government own at Halifax and Esquimalt for marine service; not only for the Naval Reserve but ordinary service as well. Possession of these wharves and buildings would be worth a very large amount each year to the Department of Marine, even though a Naval Reserve were not established. They told me they would do all we desired of them." A little later the Minister, accompanied by Mr. Lemieux, went to Paris where, on Dec. 26th, he died suddenly. Expressions of sympathy from Paris as well as London were many and instant. Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, cabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the 27th expressing the regret of the Government and the offer of His Majesty's battleship *Dominion* to convey the body to Halifax. It was at once accepted and the remains left Cherbourg for Canada on Jan. 12th, following, after impressive funeral services and international compliments in France. On Dec. 30th a funeral service had been held in the Church of the Madeline, Paris, attended by thousands of French troops and in the presence of the Premier and his Cabinet, the British Ambassador and his staff, and many representative men. The thanks of Canada were tendered by Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Visit to Great Britain

Of all the interchanging visits of the year that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Great Britain was probably the most important. About 280 Canadians, fairly representative of the business interests of Canada, were welcomed with wholehearted simplicity and kindliness by the British people and with organized and lavish hospitality by the commercial

and industrial interests of the Mother-land. They received from the King and Queen Alexandra a welcome which was unique from its unaffected personal friendliness and impressive because of its bringing together amid the storied greatness of Windsor the loyal representatives of a new nation and the crowned embodiment of a joint heritage and splendid past. They were given every opportunity of realizing the accumulated wealth and experience as well as the actual and continued progressiveness of an ancient people.

It was not the first extensive trip taken by the Association although the most distant and most important. In 1902 they had visited the Maritime Provinces and in 1903 the Western wheat-fields and Mountain ranges of Canada. Their progress as a body since then had been remarkable in its growth of membership and area of influence and in 1905, with branch offices in Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax and Quebec and plentiful resources, they were able to arrange and carry out a tour of the Mother-Country. Leaving Quebec on June 9th they arrived at Liverpool on June 18th where, amid cheers and the strains of the National Anthem, they received word that the King had, with only a few hours' notice to the Committees, intimated his intention of receiving the visiting Canadians at Windsor.

On the morning after their arrival they were in London and thence journeyed down to Windsor by special trains and from there were carried in Royal carriages (75 of them) to the Castle. After a drive through the great park and gardens and a visit, by special and rarely-given permission, to the mausoleum of the late Queen Victoria at Frogmore, the Royal reception took place. The King was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, Prince Edward of Wales and the Princess Victoria. Lord Strathcona—who was accompanied by Lord Esher and Sir William Mulock—presented the principal officers of the Association to Their Majesties, with each of whom they shook hands, and the remaining members then passed, bowing, in single file. A spontaneous outburst of "God Save the King" followed and, as the echoes died away, His Majesty said with much cordiality: "Welcome to England, welcome to Windsor. I hope you will enjoy your visit to the Old Country." Those who were presented included Mr. W. K. George, President of the Association; Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, Vice-President, Montreal; Mr. G. S. Amyot, Vice-President, Quebec; Mr. W. K. McNaught, ex-President, Toronto; Mr. G. A. Vaudry, Chairman of the Quebec Branch; Mr. P. H. Burton, Toronto; the Hon. J. D. Rolland, M.L.C., Montreal; Dr. S. Morley Wickett, Toronto; and Mr. R. J. Younge, Secretary of the Association. The crowding incidents of the next few weeks may be here tabulated briefly:

June 19.—Afternoon garden party by Mr. S. B. Boulton at Copped Hall, Totteridge—the birthplace of Cardinal Manning and the one-time residence of Bulwer Lytton—attended by 800 other guests,

including the Duke of Argyll, the Earls of Minto and Dundonald and Sir W. H. Holland, M.P.

June 20.—Visit to the Tilbury, Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of London as the guests of the London and India Docks Company; accompanied by a Luncheon at the Tilbury Hotel and tea on board the battleship *Black Prince.*

June 20.—Evening reception at the Grafton Galleries by the President (Mr. T. F. Blackwell) and Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

June 21.—A morning of sight-seeing—the Mint, the Bank of England, Lloyds', etc.—under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce—an afternoon of industrial visits and an evening banquet presided over by Mr. T. F. Blackwell and with addresses by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, G.C.B., Sir E. Fitzgerald-Law, G.C.M.G., the Hon. T. A. Brassey, Mr. Felix Schuster, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., and Messrs. W. K. George and C. C. Ballantyne.

June 22.—Attendance by many members at the Ascot (Cup Day) races, with a reserved place in the Grosvenor Club enclosure; and industrial visits by others to *The Times* Printing Office, Crosse & Blackwell's, Doulton's Potteries, Siemen's Electrical Works, etc.

June 23.—Excursion by water to Woolwich, where the visitors were allowed to inspect the Royal Arsenal and by rail to the Crystal Palace, as guests of the West India Committee, with a luncheon presided over by Sir Neville Lubbock, and also addressed by Hon. J. D. Rolland; an evening entertainment at the Gardens of the Royal Botanical Society, as guests of the President, Sir George Hayter Chubb, Bart., and the Council of the Imperial Industries Club.

June 24.—Garden party and Luncheon by the Hon. T. A. Brassey ; visit to the historical Battle Abbey; and excursion to the Portland Cement Works at Northfleet.

June 25.—Services, with specially reserved seats at Westminster Abbey, the Westminster Catholic Cathedral and St. Paul's Cathedral.

June 26.—Commencement of the Provincial tour arranged by the London Chamber of Commerce. Reception at Walsall by streets lined with cheering people, and officially by the Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce, with Luncheon in the Drill Hall. Sectional visits to Dudley and its ancient Castle and Priory, with entertainments by Lord Dudley and the Corporation; inspection of the institutions and industries of Walsall and its vicinity; visit to Lichfield Cathedral and Dr. Johnson's birthplace.

June 27.—Visit to Birmingham as guests of the Chamber of Commerce and formal welcome by the Lord Mayor and the Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., President of the Chamber. Sight-seeing under special auspices; Luncheon and address by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; visit to Bounville by special train, and entertainment by Messrs. Cadbury Bros.; Reception in the evening by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

June 28.—Visit to Sheffield as guests of the local Chamber of Commerce. Inspection of great industries, such as those of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, and Vickers Sons & Maxim; Luncheon, with speeches by President Bedford, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. C. Ballantyne; Evening Reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

June 29.—Visit to Leeds as guests of the local Chamber of Commerce; a tour of the industrial establishments, and a visit to Kirkstall Abbey; Luncheon and addresses by the President of the Chamber, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. R. J. Younge.

June 30.—Visit to Bradford as guests of the Chamber of Commerce and Bradford Corporation; Reception at the Town Hall, tour of

the local industries, luncheon, under Civic auspices, with speeches by President Mitchell, Mr. G. S. Amyot and Mr. Morley Wickett, and visit to the famous model village of Saltaire, founded by the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.

July 1.—Garden party given by Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, to meet Lord and Lady Ridley, the members of the Tariff Commission, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson ; evening banquet in honour of Dominion Day, with Lord Strathcona in the chair, and 500 guests, with addresses by the Chairman, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir W. Mulock and President W. K. George. Reception afterwards by Lord Strathcona.

July 3—Visit to Liverpool as guests of the local Chamber of Commerce; inspection of the "Sunlight Soap" works of Messrs. Lever & Bros., and other industries; reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Luncheon with addresses by Mr. W. H. Lever, Sir Alfred L. Jones, M.P., and President George.

July 4.—Visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne as guests of the local Chamber of Commerce; Luncheon in the Guildhall; visit to various industrial works, including those of the Armstrongs at Elswick, to ship-yards, etc. ; river excursions and Reception by the Mayor and Mayoress. Welcomed also by the Mayors of Gateshead, Walsend, Janow and Tynemouth, the Sheriff of Newcastle, and the High Sheriff of Northumberland.

July 5-6.—Visit to Edinburgh as guests of the local Chamber of Commerce. Sight-seeing, which includes the homes, at one time or another, of Sir Walter Scott, of John Knox, of Burns and Carlyle, and the birthplace of Robert Louis Stevenson. Attendance at the Civic ceremony of conferring the freedom of the City upon Field Marshal Sir George White, and at the unveiling of a memorial to the dead in South Africa of the Gordon Highlanders. Visits to Holyrood Castle, to Dalkeith, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and to Dalmeny, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

July 7.—Evening Reception by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at the historical Stafford House, London.

July 8.—Garden party at Knebworth Park—the one-time seat of Lord Lytton—by Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal. Attendance by many at a great Tariff Reform meeting presided over by the Duke of Argyll, and addressed by Mr. Chamberlain.

July 9.—Luncheon by the Eighty Club (Liberal) at the Hotel Cecil, London, with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the chair, and addresses by the Liberal Leader, Lord Ripon, Mr. Robson, K.C., M.P., Sir W. H. Holland, Lord Aberdeen and President W. K. George.

July 11.—Visit to Calais, France, and Luncheon by local Chamber of Commerce.

July 12.—Welcome at Paris by the local Chamber of Commerce, and sight-seeing, which includes visits to the Mint, and the Gobelins factory.

July 13.—Afternoon Reception and evening Banquet by the Paris Chamber of Commerce; Reception and Luncheon by the Municipal Council at the Hotel de Ville; the latter is presided over by the Minister of Commerce, and addressed by Senator Estournelles de Constant, Mr. Hector Fabre, C.M.G., Canadian Commissioner, President George, Hon. J. D. Rolland, Mr. W. K. McNaught and others.

At the Birmingham luncheon all the Canadians were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and to the late Colonial Secretary's speech they listened with intense interest. In it he

defined the problem for solution as the binding together of a number of great sister States which had voluntarily accepted one Crown and one flag but which, in all else, were absolutely independent of one another. "This is the creative time, the time when we can take advantage of our present position in order to secure a greater position in the future, if we remain united. For the younger branches of the Empire, there is no limit to their progress, but even we, this grey old Mother-land, which has borne so long the burden of a great Empire and a great responsibility—even we are no contemptible ally. We have given our Colonies no reason to be ashamed of their relationship; we dare not face even the possibility of separation. United, we shall be equal always to the great tests Providence has imposed upon us." The principles he enunciated were simple. Gradual work toward unity; no retrograde steps; a process of upbuilding from generation to generation; the motto of "buy from each other"; the direction of movements of population from Britain to British countries; in short a self-sustained Empire. Mr. W. K. McNaught, in the course of his reply on behalf of the Association, referred to the King as "just as much King of Canada and Australia as of Great Britain."

The speeches delivered by Mr. W. K. George, President of the Association, throughout the tour were perfectly frank and adequate. He indicated the determination of Canada to build up its industrial interests and at the same time to reciprocate by promoting British instead of Foreign imports. At the Tilbury Docks luncheon he told his hosts that "tariff or no tariff Canadians were British all the time. They hoped, as time went on, to bear their full share in the cost of the defence of the Empire as well as to share in its benefits." At Walsall he intimated that while Great Britain must decide for itself in the Preferential matter yet "Canadians believed a Preferential union would form a community of interest which would strengthen the ties of Empire." At the London Chamber of Commerce banquet he declared that they were there above all things "to meet and know the people of the Home-land"—not to make demands, or ask concessions, or map out policies. He eulogized moderate protection, approved the existing Canadian Preference, declared that Canadians had prospered and would continue to prosper without a return preference though such would undoubtedly be a great benefit to them. "Canadians desired no national life outside the British Empire." In the near future they would take over their share of Imperial burdens and in a not distant time would have a population of fifty millions. These sentiments he repeated at the Eighty Club banquet.

The last incident of the tour was the presentation on July 20th of an illuminated Address by President W. K. George to the London Chamber of Commerce which had so splendidly acted as host in charge of the arrangements of the visit. "We cannot

here express our deep feelings as we leave the shores of the Motherland, but we can say with heartfelt pride that we return to our own Dominion with a deeper affection for the people of Great Britain and an ever-increasing loyalty and admiration for the heart of our great Empire." It was also announced that a loving cup was being made in Canada for presentation to the Chamber and that a gold watch and chain would be presented to Mr. Kenric B. Murray, the Secretary. As the members of the Association reached home, one by one or in groups, their praise of the reception given them was more than enthusiastic. The kindness was described as simply overwhelming and a sense of the practical as well as historical greatness of England appeared to be in the heads and hearts of the visitors.

The British Cattle Embargo Question

In 1892 the British authorities put in force regulations making the slaughter of Canadian cattle, amongst those of other countries, obligatory upon being landed and, in 1896 the Diseases of Animals Act was amended to make the exclusion of live cattle permanent from Canada as well as from the United States and the various Colonies. In the latter year the Canadian Government placed what it considered absolute evidence before the British Government of the absence of pleuro-pneumonia from Canadian herds and ever since then a more or less continuous agitation had been kept up in the Dominion. In 1905 the issue was more prominent than usual—partly because of its interjection into the British elections through Liberals professing to favour the removal of the restriction and partly through the outspoken utterances of Canadian public men. The Irish Nationalists opposed repeal because of possible competition with their cattle; in Scotland the weight of opinion was in favour of abrogation; in England there was marked opposition to the removal of this small shred of practical protection. Speaking at Yeovil on Feb. 7th the Earl of Onslow, Minister of Agriculture, after stating that he had decided to prohibit the importation of all store pigs from Ireland on account of disease and local lack of precaution declared that to re-open the ports now to Foreign and Colonial cattle would be both "impolitic and dangerous."

The measure, he claimed, had not injured Canadian trade because in the three years prior to the Act the total import of fat stock and stores from Canada was 214,000 in number while in the past three years 391,000 cattle had been slaughtered before entry. Moreover, in 1902, the Territorial Department of Agriculture in Canada had declared that the measure would develop local feeding and the dead-meat trade. Writing to the Montreal *Herald* on Feb. 17th Mr. James Dickson, of Trenholmville, a cattle raiser and farmer, alleged that the measure was proving a blessing in disguise to Canadians as the cattle were now fattened in Canada with Canadian foods. The Calgary *Herald* of Mch. 7th endorsed this view: "As far as we are aware, every cattle

breeder is quite satisfied with the existing condition and desires no change. In fact it is really the English and Scotch graziers who wish the removal because they are short of stockers that formerly were freely shipped into England and Scotland and there fed for some time and then sold as beef."

Mr. J. T. Gordon, M.L.A., the "Cattle King of the West," said the same thing at Winnipeg on May 30th: "I consider it would be a very serious detriment to the best interests of Canada should Great Britain decide to permit the shipping of store cattle into the country for fattening. We have the very best facilities for fattening our own beef in Ontario, Manitoba, Northern Alberta, or Saskatchewan, and it will be best for us to take advantage of these facilities." Mr. J. D. Allan, President of the Toronto Board of Trade (May 14th), took a similar view. Official and political opinion was, however, very different. On Mch. 29th the Hon. James McMullen moved a Resolution in the Senate which was passed on Apl. 6th. Canadian agriculturists were, he said, being unjustly treated. "The idea of the head of the Empire publishing to the world that they are obliged to shut out our cattle on account of disease, when we have the purest herds known in any country!" The motion was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of Canada desires to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact that the Canadian herds are now, and have been for many years past, free from those particular diseases against which the embargo has been imposed; that this has been repeatedly admitted by the Imperial authorities themselves; that under the circumstances the continued prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle on the pretext that there is danger of the spread of those particular diseases among the British herds, is an unjust imputation, and should be repealed; that this Resolution be transmitted to the Rt. Hon. the President of the Board of Agriculture, and to the Rt. Hon. the Premier of England.

There was some criticism of the motion in the speeches made during the debate. Senator W. C. Edwards objected to its form as inaccurate and unjust while Senator J. V. Ellis pointed out that the British legislation was purely defensive, was not directed specially against Canada, and was of a general character. Senator Cloran described the British action as concealed protectionism and Sir R. J. Cartwright endorsed the statement. In the Commons Agricultural Committee on May 30th a sub-committee was appointed to draft a Resolution on this subject. During the discussion Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, observed that the present British Government was absolutely pledged to maintain the Act—or embargo as Canadian press and speakers always called it—and declared that "it was a very unfriendly act on the part of the Imperial Government." Mr. P. H. Mackenzie said that a removal of the embargo would add $600 a head to the price of Canadian shipments. Mr. T. B. Caldwell (Lib.) would abolish the Preferential tariff if this were not done and Mr. R. Blain (Cons.) agreed with him. On June 20th a Resolution was

adopted by the Committee without dissent and presented as a Report to the House on the 26th in the following terms:

The Committee having had under consideration the question of the embargo on cattle from Canada entering the ports of the United Kingdom, and after a careful review of all the circumstances connected with the subject, past and present, the Committee are unanimously confirmed in the opinion that the said embargo is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come in contact with the herds in the United Kingdom whereas it is a well-known fact that in no other country than Canada can herds be found so free from disease; that the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered, from a financial point of view, a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade, to the farmers and the stock-raisers of the Dominion;

That the action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proved that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian herds; that in view of such conditions the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice, and should be strenuously pressed; that, as the Dominion is a stock-raising country, and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions or difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle-breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire.

A deputation to the British Minister was also suggested to be composed of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada and for each of the Provinces. The Report was adopted by the Commons on July 7th, after Mr. R. Bickerdike—a Liberal and a cattle exporter of Montreal—had declared that the British Government had "gold-bricked" this country in its 1902 legislation and was now "playing a game with Canadian interests" and "using loaded dice in the game"; and after the Minister of Agriculture had repeated his statement that it was an "unfriendly action." To all this the Montreal *Witness* (Liberal) on July 25th had an interesting reply:

It certainly is not an act of friendship, but neither is it an act of ill-will. It is purely a protective act, like a great many of ours against Great Britain, which we have committed in connection with the most exalted professions of friendship on our part. The Quebec Tax on commercial travellers is being, very correctly, denounced as an unfriendly act. It certainly is a Chinese sort of proceeding. The puerile jealousy by which our Government found it impossible, even for a month or two, to support British troops defending our shores, simply because they were not commanded by our redoubtable War Office, was very offensive to a large number of Canadians, whatever it may be to our fellow-subjects who have so long defended us at their own expense. It was a declaration of separatism which we do not believe expresses the sentiment of the Canadian people. It was certainly an unfriendly act. The bonus paid to foreign forwarding companies for Polish, Galician and Italian immigrants being larger than that paid for British immigrants, though it is explained away by saying that our other immigration expenses in Great Britain are much greater, has struck the British people generally as a very unfriendly act, and as though our object was to build up a foreign rather than a British people.

Meanwhile, on May 10th, a large deputation of varied interests

waited upon the President of the Board of Agriculture in London and asked the repeal of the legislation in question. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, the new President, endorsed Lord Onslow's decision, described the large majority in Parliament as opposed to repeal, spoke of the enormous sums of money expended in preventing disease amongst cattle, and said he could hold out no hopes of the embargo being taken off. Writing to Mr. P. L. Gray, of Edinburgh, on July 7th, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture referred to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's personal opinion that the embargo should be removed and said that even if any incoming Government were willing to make the change the House of Lords would probably throw out the measure of repeal. "I am," he added, "ready at all times, both officially and in other ways, to declare that Canada desires the removal of the embargo, and considers that its existence is unnecessary for the protection of the health of animals in Great Britain and is a proof of a lack of friendliness and consideration for a portion of the Empire on the part of the Home people, as represented by their Government and their Parliament."

The Toronto *Globe* of Sept. 5th referred to this British legislation as a "senseless and selfish prohibition" and urged continued agitation against its maintenance. About the same time Mr. Bickerdike, M.P., wrote the Secretary of the British Meat Traders' Federation that "Great Britain was endeavouring to drive Canada, if not into disloyalty, to at least discontent." This attitude the Toronto *Star* (Liberal) described as "a great liberty and placing Canada in a contemptible position." The Board of Agriculture's reply to the Canadian Parliamentary Resolutions in September was in the form of a long Memorandum, of which hardly any details ever reached the Canadian public, claiming (1) that the British Act did not prevent the growth of a large and valuable trade in cattle with Canada; (2) that existing regulations inflicted no slur upon Canadian cattle, as they were in force against all the other Colonies as well as the United States; (3) that past experience with Argentine and United States cattle showed the disastrous effect on the consumers and producers of Great Britain of foot and mouth disease in cattle, and the difficulty of keeping it out with only ordinary sanitary precautions. On Oct. 26th the Quebec *Chronicle* dealt with this Canadian agitation and popular protests and proceeded:

> Now, it transpires that at the very time that this public excitement was at its height, there was actually a very serious case of tuberculosis among cattle in the Maritime Provinces, and that the Government was fully aware of it. It turns out that about fifty of the cattle at the Experimental Farm, at Nappan, N.S., were found to be affected with the disease several months ago, and that in June last Mr. F. G. Hall, V.S., of Amherst, was directed by the Dominion Government to make an examination of the stock, when he pronounced forty-nine affected by the disease, and one doubtful. More recently, it is understood, another examination of the cattle was made by Veterinary Surgeon Frank, of St. John, N.B., who is reported to have largely confirmed Dr. Hall's diagnosis.

Expressions of Empire Thought and Sentiment

Many were the evidences by pen and voice during 1905 of Canadian feeling as to Empire relationship. Outside of Quebec the great majority were sympathetic in terms though indefinite in detail. Writing to *Echoes,* the organ of the Daughters of the Empire, in February, Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun who was, in another year, to become closely associated with Ontario educational affairs, had this to say about patriotism in schools: "The Canadian children of to-day must be fitted for the task that is before them. Reared in ignorance of the burden of the Empire, of the salutary influence of a liberal constitutional Monarchy, their political ideas would lack coherence and stability. On this continent Canadians exist to prove that absolute respect for law and authority is consistent with the best liberty. They cannot cut loose from the traditions of their forefathers. Theirs is the duty of repeating in North America the lessons and the blessings of British rule in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia." Addressing the same organization in Toronto on Mch. 9th Mr. H. C. Osborne was emphatic in another connection:

> They say that the hypocrite is never completely successful in his hypocrisy till he succeeds in deceiving himself, and I believe that we are all deceiving ourselves on the Imperial question. We are allowing it to be complicated with all sorts of ideas; yet the question is not so complex. De we wish to be, and to continue to be, a nation within the British Empire, or do we not? If we do, why do we not frankly say so? Why do we not boldly ask for such increase in our constitutional powers as we consider necessary? Why do we not bravely demand such representation as we consider fair, and why do we not freely say that we will undertake our share of the burden, instead of approving of these ideas in private and allowing our minds to be confused with all sorts of questions about treaty-making powers, about taxation without representation, about the invasion of local autonomy, and other questions of that sort?

On Apl. 25th the Hon. J. P. Whitney, the new Premier of Ontario, put himself on record before the St. George's Society, Toronto, as follows: "He was glad to see that the march of events, not only in this Dominion, but in all the self-governing Colonies, was towards the perpetuation and continuity of the British Empire, and they should feel proud that such was the case. In all the outlying portions of the Empire, as well as in Canada, the people were learning that they should bear their share of the burden of the Empire, and become buttresses and bulwarks to the country upon which the sun never sets." At the Empire Club, Toronto, on May 12th, the Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of the Province, and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., spoke upon Imperialism. The former, in a most eloquent speech, traced the growth of Canadian nationality and British sentiment as of two streams merging and blending in the present stage of loyalty and unity. Mr. Cockshutt advocated the Chamberlain policy and Canada's contribution of a first-class battleship to the British Navy every three or five years.

Empire Day was widely celebrated in Canada on May 23rd and more discussed than usual. The Hon. Dr. Pyne, Ontario Minister of Education, issued a circular to the school inspectors of the Province defining the kind of programme for the day as being mainly "The British Empire" and the discussion in a general way of its history, its extent and resources, its institutions, its literature and its distinguished statesmen, authors, etc. "The excellence of our responsible government, and the privileges which all British subjects enjoy should be brought before the pupils." The Hon. F. J. Fulton, holding the same position in British Columbia, issued a similar circular on May 14th. The Earl of Meath, the enthusiastic promoter of this celebration in England, wrote on Apl. 5th to the Canadian press urging that flags be hoisted on all public buildings and schools in honour of the day. Throughout Canada the day was observed, together with the following day which was a public holiday in honour of the late Queen. Notable addresses in honour of the occasion were delivered by prominent public or local men in the different centres of Canada from the Governor-General, who happened to be in Toronto, downward.

In Australia Empire Day was celebrated for the first time and, as in Great Britain, upon May 24th. Of this coming event the Sydney *Herald* (May 20th) said that it would remind all, that come what strangeness of opinion or difference of interests "at heart Britain and her children-states are one." The celebration was much more general and enthusiastic than in Canada. Governors, Premiers, politicians, clergy, the Lord Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney, the militia and the fleet, all took part. Bands, fireworks and general festivity marked the day as well as the school exercises to which its celebration was chiefly confined in Canada. In Great Britain incidents were equally elaborate. Various public demonstrations were made and the day celebrated in some 6,000 schools. In South Africa, the occasion was a general holiday, the patriotic societies gathered around the Statue of the Queen at Capetown; and a trooping of colours and great banquet to Lord Selborne marked the day in Pretoria.

Addressing a Masonic meeting in Toronto on Sept. 22nd, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative Leader, was certain of a future closer union of the Empire. "I believe the initiative in those closer relations will come in the future, as in the past, from the self-governing Colonies themselves. Further, I believe the development of those relations will be gradual and according to the necessities of the moment. The British people have not been apt to take cut-and-dried schemes. Constitutional government in Britain, as in Canada, has been gradual and according to the necessities of the moment, and I believe that the closer union between the Colonies and the Mother-land will be one that, on the initiative of the Colonies, will come gradually as the necessities of the time may call for it."

On Oct. 22nd Canada, and the Empire at large, celebrated

Trafalgar Day and the centenary of the great battle in which Nelson ensured the inviolability of the British Isles, the British mastery of the seas, the future security of great and scattered Colonies, the safety of a vast and growing commerce. It was estimated that special services in this connection were held in 30,000 churches throughout the Empire. The occasion was observed in every part of Great Britain and all over Australia. In Canada, the press teemed with stories of Nelson and the great battle, but popular demonstrations were not so marked. They consisted mainly of church services and school exercises. Montreal was said to possess the only monument of Nelson outside the British Isles and it had been built by French and English subscriptions alike. But *Le Canada* urged its compatriots in that city not to celebrate the day; the powerful St. Jean Baptiste Society refused to co-operate with the English-speaking people in doing so; and Canada did not do as the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand did—lay an official wreath upon the Memorial at London.

Speaking at Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison said that it was not to the credit of Canadians that they had never contributed to the support of the Navy which Nelson had glorified. At Winnipeg Mr. Sanford Evans declared that: "There is no other policy for Canada than that in proportion to population, we shall provide defence both by land and sea. We have interests that can be defended only on sea, and there is no reason why we should leave to England the whole task of sea-defence." An incident of the day was the call of the Glasgow *Herald* for aid to the Navy and the suggestion of a new Nelson signal: "Britain expects the Colonies to do their duty." On July 1st the Toronto *Globe* had an interesting analysis of Canada's position concluding with this thought: "There is no conflict between the determination of Canadians to manage their own domestic affairs and their resolution to retain their position in the British Empire. Differ as they may amongst themselves about details they are a unit in their desire to promote both nationality and imperialism and to do this in the spirit of rational patriotism."

EMPIRE INCIDENTS OF CANADIAN CONCERN

Jan. 1.—The following are the figures of British trade for 1904, and certain other years:

	Imports.	Exports of British Produce.	Exports of Goods previously Imported.	Total Imports and Exports.
1872.....	£354,700,000	£256,300,000	£58,300,000	£669,300,000
1882.....	413,000,000	241,500,000	65,200,000	719,700,000
1890.....	420,700,000	263,500,000	64,700,000	748,900,000
1900.....	523,100,000	292,200,000	63,200,000	878,500,000
1904.....	551,400,000	300,800,000	70,300,000	922,500,000

Jan. 1.—The following tables appear in the newly-published British Empire Census of 1901:

	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1901.
United Kingdom	121,392	41,609,091
British in Europe	3,703	472,502
British in Asia	1,849,259	300,604,864
British in Africa	2,689,297	45,146,972
British in America	4,036,871	7,525,815
British in Australasia	3,176,223	5,184,469
	11,876,745	400,543,713

Jan. 31.—The Report of the British Royal Commission on Coal Supplies estimates the available quantity of coal in the proved coal fields of the United Kingdom at 100,914,668,167 tons.

Mar. 1.—The *National Review* contains an interesting and eulogistic article upon Canada as "The Great Dominion," from the pen of the Countess of Minto.

Mar. 7.—A cablegram announces the election of Dr. J. George Adami, Strathcona Professor of Pathology, and Dr. E. W. MacBride, Strathcona Professor of Zoology, in McGill University, Montreal, as Fellows of the Royal Society, London.

April 1.—The annual official statistics for 1905 show the strength of British (not Empire) military forces as follows:

	Establishment.	Strength.
Regular Forces	288,788	274,885
Army Reserve	104,000	94,770
Militia	132,408	92,672
Militia (Reserve)	7,500	7,657
Militia (Channel Islands, Malta and Bermuda)	5,744	5,168
Imperial Yeomanry	27,638	25,159
Hon. Artillery Company	904	529
Volunteers (Great Britain)	341,822	252,360
Volunteers (Bermuda)	319	171
General Total	909,115	753,371

May 12.—It is announced that Colonel W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, has been elected a member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of Great Britain, in succession to Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., who was the first Colonial member of that Board.

May 19.—Speaking at Armidale, N.S.W., the Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, Liberal Premier of Australia, attacks Socialism, and refers to Imperial relations in the following terms:

> Much as he believed in the development of the British race in colonization, so he believed in this Australian community as connected with the people of the Mother-land. What surrounded this great young continent and protected it from the earth-hunger of mighty nations? What kept them free from the earth-hunger of mighty nations? What grand destinies? Only a little bit of calico flying in the air. Run up your Australian flag, pull down the Union Jack, and then try to shut a Japanese or German out! Whether the generous, loyal instincts of the Australian people were appealed to, or the sordid elements in the community which knew not love or gratitude for the Mother-Country—and fortunately they were few—were questioned, they must confess to one undeniable necessity for Australia, the protection of the British Flag.

May 25.—A cable from London states that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has "affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Adam and Charles Black vs. The Imperial Book Company." The High Court of Ontario, the Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of Canada agreed,

therefore, with the Judicial Committee in declaring the Imperial Copyright Act to be in force in Canada.

June 16.—On behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ottawa confers upon Mr. Charles A. E. Harris, Director of the McGill Conservatory of Music, the degree of Doctor of Music, granted under Royal Warrant, as a result of nomination for the honour by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., and Sir Charles H. H. Parry, Bart.

June 21.—It is announced that the Australian Government has renewed the mail contract with the Union Steamship Company (running its line between Canada and Australia), for a period of two years.

June 29.—The Annual Meeting of the Victoria League is held in the Imperial Institute, with the Countess of Jersey in the chair. It is stated that the League continues to co-operate with the Guild of Loyal Women (South Africa), the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (Canada), the Victoria League of the United States of America, and the Women's Branch of the British Empire League (New South Wales), and that its aims are to support and assist any scheme leading to a more intimate understanding between fellow-subjects, and tending to the good of the Empire as a whole.

July 6.—It is announced that Professor S. M. Dixon, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has been appointed to the new Chair of Civil Engineering in the University of Birmingham, of which Mr. Chamberlain is Chancellor.

July 8.—At the annual meeting in Westminster of the Tariff Reform League delegates are present from 250 branches. It is stated that in the past year over 2,600 meetings, attended by more than 925,000 people, have been addressed, and that Lord Ridley has been elected Chairman of the Executive Council, in succession to Mr. C. Arthur Pearson.

July 14.—At Bisley the Canadian team wins the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup, in the following score:

Canada	758	New Zealand	749
Transvaal	756	Guernsey	735
Mother-Country	752		

July 21.—At the Fourth Centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons, held at Edinburgh, Honorary Fellowship in that ancient Society is conferred upon Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Professor of Anatomy in McGill University, Montreal.

July 26.—The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council decides that the Dominion Government alone has the right to pass Sabbath Day legislation.

July 28.—Figures republished from the London *Times* indicate that in the first six months of 1905 the investors of Great Britain subscribed £132,721,486 towards various enterprises abroad. The chief beneficiaries of this investment are as follows:

United States	£41,359,707	South America	£6,658,200
Japan	30,200,000	India	5,333,707
South Africa	15,513,520	Australasia	3,800,000
Canada	10,788,287		

July 31.—General Booth tells the London *Standard* that in Western Australia he had acquired 20,000 acres of land, which he was clearing and developing, and which would be a home for the Army's waifs and strays in that country; but he had no idea at present of recommending Australia as a likely country to which to export men from England. Much as they

needed people, the Labour party there were bitterly opposed to immigration.

Aug. 11.—The King's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament has the following reference to Canada: "My Government has received from the Dominion of Canada a most patriotic offer to assume the entire administrative and financial responsibility for the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, and that offer has been cordially accepted. The transfer of control will take place at an early date under arrangements in regard to which my Government have been fortunate enough to obtain the fullest and most appreciative co-operation of the Dominion Government."

Aug. 30.—It is announced that Lord Strathcona, with three others, Leader, a Canadian graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been promoted to the command of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, at Bangalore, India.

Aug. 30.—It is announced that Lord Strathcona, with three others, representing South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, will sit on an Advisory Committee in connection with the Board of Trade.

Sept. 2.—The London *Tablet*, the Roman Catholic organ, has an editorial article eulogizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as having shaped and inspired the aspirations of Canada. It urges the confederation of the British West Indies with the Dominion. To the latter this would be a great benefit: "Unlike the United States, which embrace within a self-contained area varieties of clime and productiveness ranging from temperate to sub-tropical, she is restricted commercially and industrially within a single zone. The British West Indies, lying within her natural sphere of influence, would supply this deficiency by giving her a tropical outlet for the interchange of her northern produce with that of the south."

Sept. 8.—In the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, Major-General the Earl of Dundonald makes the following statement in reply to certain anti-Jingo criticisms of that paper:

"The facts are that my disagreement with the Government of Canada arose solely from my determination not to allow appointments in the Militia to be influenced by political considerations. This determination cost me my position as General Officer Commanding, and the Government press of Canada, from having been, up to the date of the termination of my command, highly eulogistic of my work, turned around and gave expression to statements with regard to my views on military matters as false as they were malicious. These statements, of course, were published with the object of making the people of Canada imagine that I held views on military subjects which would be obnoxious to a free people, and consequently tend to counteract the unpopularity of the treatment accorded me by the Government. I was forced by unscrupulous attacks upon me to make a public speech in Canada, in which I demolished the various falsehoods circulated by a certain section of the press. I enclose you a full report of this speech, from which you will see that there was nothing in it which was not proper and right for me to say."

Sept. 30.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Emigration Commissioner, replies at length in the London *Daily Mail* to Dr. W. H. Fitchett's expression of opinion as to the French-Canadians.

Nov. 10.—H.R.H. Princess Louise presents to the Navy a silk ensign for H.M.S. *Dominion*, from the Daughters of the Empire organization in Canada. Earl Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty, officially accepts the gift.

Nov. 30.—Official statements in London give Colonial contributions to the Navy as follows:

Country.	Service.	Amount.
India	Maintenance of Ships and Troop Service	£103,400
Australia	Maintenance of Australian Squadron and a branch of the Reserve	200,000
New Zealand	Maintenance of Australian Squadron and a branch of the Reserve	40,000
Cape Colony	General Contribution	50,000
Natal	General Contribution	35,000
Newfoundland	Maintenance of a branch of the Reserve	3,000
Total		£431,400

Dec. 6.—Writing to Mr. D. A. Ansell, President of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, in Montreal, Lord Rothschild acknowledges receipt of £800, a popular subscription from citizens toward the Russo-Jewish Fund.

Dec. 13.—Lord Elgin, the new Colonial Secretary, receives the following cablegram from Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia: "Commonwealth Ministers and I congratulate you on your appointment; wish you successful term of office, and are anxious to work in cordial co-operation with your Department."

Dec. 31.—*The Empire Review*, edited by Mr. (now Sir) C. Kinloch Cooke, contains some important articles upon Canadian affairs, and amongst them one by Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, of St. John (February), on "The Trades Union Congress and Preferential Duties"; by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa (June), on "The Railways of Canada"; by Sir Sandford Fleming (August), on "State Cables and Cheap Telegraphy"; by Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke (September), on "The North-West of Canada."

Dec. 31.—The titles of the new British Peers created in 1905 are as follows:

Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully	Viscount Selby.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune	Baron St. Helier.
Mr. Alex. J. Forbes-Leith	Baron Leith.
Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray	Baron Dunedin.
Lord Windsor	Earl of Plymouth.
Lord Iveagh	Viscount Iveagh.

CANADIAN INCIDENTS OF IMPERIAL CONCERN

Jan. 7.—Speaking at a banquet in Valleyfield, Quebec, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. (Cons.), defends his support of the policy of aiding the Empire in South Africa, and declares that had an English-speaking Premier been in power the objections from Quebec would have been strenuous. He prefers "a mitigated Imperialism to an independence which is annexation in disguise."

Mar. 10.—Mr. James Argue, M.L.A., Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Order in Manitoba, urges support for and confidence in Mr. Chamberlain, during his annual address.

Mar. 17.—Addressing a great Irish audience in Massey Hall, Toronto, Judge O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, United States, concludes his oration as follows: "Believing in God, in Heaven and in His justice, come the means as they may, by constitutional agitation as it cannot be, or by revolution as it must be, my prayer and hope is, as shall be my every thought and act, to wrest Ireland absolutely and completely from British domination, and make her a republic among the republics of the world."

Mar. 27.—Prof. W. F. Osborne, of Winnipeg, in addressing the Canadian Club, makes a strongly Imperialistic deliverance. Referring to the Chamberlain policy, he says that whether it was successful now, or ultimately, it deserved Canadian sympathies, as the time was coming when the British Empire must be consolidated. He looked to that consolidation resulting in a union, with an Imperial Council, in which they could have representation at the heart of the Empire. He looked for devolution of local business to Parliaments sitting in Dublin, Edinburgh, Wales and even London itself ; and on the subject of Defence urged that Canada could not possibly defend herself without the United Kingdom's help against the only greater power from which attack could possibly come.

Mar. 28.—The Rev. Father V. A. Huard writes to the Quebec *Chronicle* a long letter, including the following paragraph: "French-Canadians dread Independence, which would place them, in Canada, under the absolute domination of a majority on whose toleration they would judge it imprudent to be over-reliant. The French-Canadians are deeply attached to the British domination, and wish to see it last as long as possible. Why ? Because England has had the profound wisdom of treating with the greatest regard their national susceptibilities, and of leaving them full liberty in what concerns their faith and their tongue."

Mar. 29.—In the Toronto *World*, Mr. D. M. Stewart, General Manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, is interviewed as to his recent visit to Great Britain. He was presented to the King while in London, and met Mr. Chamberlain, whom he describes as not looking more than 48. "Canada holds a very prominent place in the British public mind just now, and great things are expected of us during the next few years," he says. "People on all sides are making inquiries about us ; the Salvation Army are sending out settlers ; *The Daily Mail* is assisting emigrants, whilst *The Standard* is publishing weekly articles entitled 'Homes Across the Sea,' written by one of its own staff, who is going through the experiences of a genuine emigrant, and faithfully recording them. We have many friends in Great Britain, and none better than our ex-Governors-General, who never seem to let an opportunity slip to say a good word for us."

April 6.—In connection with General Benson's visit to Canada, Dr. Henry J. Morgan gives the following list of Canadians who have attained similar rank in the British Army:

Name.	Born in
Lieutenant-General William Dunn	Quebec.
Major-General J. C. Beckwith, C.B.	Halifax.
General Sir Thomas Wiltshire, Bart., G.C.B.	Halifax.
General Sir Richard England, G.C.B.	Upper Canada.
General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., G.C.B.	Annapolis, N.S.
Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B.	Nova Scotia.
General Cochrane	Nova Scotia.
Lieutenant-General Daniel Baby	Upper Canada.
Major-General Sir E. A. Stuart, Bart., C.B.	Quebec.
Major-General Charles W. Robinson, C.B.	Toronto.
General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B.	Quebec.

April 13.—Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., gives a Luncheon at Ottawa in honor of Major-General F. W. Benson, C.B., with a hundred guests present, including the Prime Minister and Mr. R. L. Borden. Sir Wilfrid mentions the fact that he served in the Fenian Raid of 1866 a short time, and had received the medal awarded for such service.

April 18.—Mr. R. J. Graham, of Belleville, addresses the local Board of Trade in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and urges its members to "think Imperially."

May 11.—A meeting of clerical gentlemen at Wycliffe College, Toronto, forms a branch of the British Anti-Opium League, and deplores the disgrace to England of a traffic in which British revenues benefit to the extent of $75,000,000.

May 23.—Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, addresses the people of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on Empire Day, and speaks of "the lasting debt of gratitude owing to England and to their beloved King for the enjoyment of British liberty under the Union Jack."

May 26.—Referring to Victoria Day, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, in *La Patrie*, supports its national celebration, "because we belong to the British Empire." He then proceeds as follows: "To be a loyal British subject it is not necessary to be Anglo-Saxon. We have the ambition, or rather the certainty, to develop ourselves in this British soil as a race distinct and strongly attached to the institutions under which we have lived, and which we have assisted more than any other race to implant in our land. The French-Canadians are strongly attached to their country, and to the flag which is its most powerful stronghold, because in that country and under that flag they enjoy the benefit of political, civil and religious liberty."

June 20.—A despatch *via* the Canadian Associated Press reports some extraordinary alleged utterances by Lord Dundonald in a speech in London. He is represented as saying that soon after reaching Canada he lost confidence in Sir Frederick Borden; that efficiency was not a sufficient reason for promotion in the Militia; that the service itself was in a condition of disrepute amongst Canadians. After various severe comments in the Canadian Liberal press upon these remarks, a few papers in the Dominion publish (Aug. 1st) Lord Dundonald's reply or denial of the "inaccurate report." There were, he says, only two Canadian references in his speech—one dealing with the danger of political interference in the new Militia Council, and the other warning us against the consequent inefficiency.

June 22.—In the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher) announces the probability of Canada entering into closer relations with Japan under the terms of the 1894 British Treaty with that country. The tariff advantages to be gained by Canada in acceptance of the Treaty between Japan and Great Britain affected condensed milk, hops, leather, sugar, live stock, cottons, woollens, paper, enamelled kitchen goods, rubber goods, hats and caps. The Treaty provided reciprocity in patent laws, in shipping laws, and the like, and also the proper treatment of Japanese. The objections in respect of the favoured nation treaties had been removed, and there was no longer in Canada any tendency to discriminate against the Japanese as immigrants. The Dominion Government, therefore, on June 7th last had sent to the Colonial Secretary a despatch, requesting that the Imperial authorities approach the Japanese Government for the admission of Canada to participation in the benefits of the Treaty of 1894. Mr. Fisher adds that he understood informally that the Japanese would not be averse to admitting Canada to the enjoyment of the conditions of the Treaty.

June 22.—Mayor G. W. Stephens, M.L.A., presents the Baron de Hirsch Institute School at Montreal with a handsome Union Jack, and the children are instructed to salute the flag every day when entering the school.

July 3.—In the House of Commons, the Minister of Justice (Mr. Fitzpatrick) refers to certain naturalization matters as follows: "I think it will be necessary for us to make our period of residence required for naturalization correspond with that in England, and in that way we might be able to arrange with the Imperial authorities so as to have a naturalization which would practically be British instead of Canadian. We are in correspondence with the Imperial authorities for the purpose of bringing that about."

July 3.—The Rev. Professor Bland, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, denounces the Conservative party and its British leaders with vehemence in a Sunday sermon. As to Chamberlainism, he is emphatic in declaring the whole movement to be "a kind of humbug."

July 11.—Speaking in Parliament upon the question of Defence the Hon. George E. Foster says: "If we think we are able to do it, and feel enough pride to do it, we ought to co-operate closely with Great Britain in the matter of naval defence—putting that branch of the work on Great Britain and making our contribution to the expenditure, if it is necessary, in connection with Great Britain as we can afford to do it, in order to sustain our proportion of it so far as we possibly can.

July 21.—Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg, tells the Manitoba *Free Press* that: "It is due to the French-Canadians that this country was saved to England. If Riel had consented to O'Donoghue's proposal to raise the American flag (in 1870), the whole Canadian North-West, from Lake Superior to the Rockies and to the North Pole, would now be American. And then what would have become of British Columbia? The United States, when once their flag has been raised, always retain possession, under the plea that such is the will of the inhabitants, and this fact was exemplified in Oregon and Texas. I am loyal to the flag, and thankful that I was born under the Union Jack, but the above facts must be recognized. Well-thinking men do not doubt the loyalty of the Catholic clergy."

July 27.—A widely-reported speech at a Franco-American gathering in Crescent Park, Rhode Island, U.S.A., makes Mr. D. Monet, M.L.A., speak as follows: "Will we be eternally a British Colony? Certainly not, for in fifty years the population of Canada will be twice as much as most of the independent States of Europe. Will we then be annexed to the United States, or will we not rather take rank amongst the independent countries of the world?"

NAVAL COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF ON THE PACIFIC STATION, 1837-1905.*

1837-41	Rear-Admiral	C. B. H. Ross, C.B.
1841-44	"	Richard Thomas.
1844-47	"	Sir G. F. Seymour, Kt., C.B., G.C.H.
1847-50	"	R. Phipps-Hornby, C.B.
1850-53	"	F. Moresby, C.B., K.M.T.
1853-54	"	David Price.
1854-57	"	H. W. Bruce.
1857-60	"	Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B.
1860-62	"	Sir T. Maitland, Bart., C.B.
1862-64	"	John Kingcome.
1864-66	"	Hon. J. Denman.
1866-69	"	Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B.
1869-72	"	Arthur Farquhar.
1872-73	"	Charles F. Hillyar, C.B.
1873-76	Rear-Admiral	Hon. A. A. L. P. Cochrane, C.B.
1876	"	George Hancock.
1876-79	"	A. F. Rous de Horsey.
1879-81	"	F. H. Stirling.
1881-84	"	A. M. Lyons.
1884-85	"	J. K. E. Baird.
1885-87	"	Sir M. C. Seymour.
1887-90	"	A. C. F. Heneage.
1890-93	"	C. F. Hotham, C.B.
1893-96	"	H. F. Stephenson, C.B.
1896-99	"	H. St. L. B. Palliser.
1899-00	"	L. A. Beaumont.
1900-03	"	A. K. Bickford, C.M.G.
1903-05	Commodore	J. E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O.

* NOTE.—This list was compiled by Commander J. F. Parry, R.N., of H.M.S. *Egeria*.

COMMANDERS OF H.M. FORCES IN NOVA SCOTIA.*

1749 -1752	Colonel	Hon. Edward Cornwallis.
1752 -1755	Maj.-Gen.	Peregrine Thomas Hopson.
1756 -1760	Colonel	Charles Lawrence (died Oct., 1760)
1760 -1761?	"	William Forster, 1st Regt.
1764	Major	Otho Hamilton, 40th Regt.
1766 -1768?	Lt.-Col.	William Dalrymple, 14th Regt.
1768	"	Maurice Carr, 29th Regt.
1771	"	Bruce, 65th Regt.
1773 -1776	Major	Francis Legge?
1776 -1780?	Maj.-Gen.	Eyre Massey.
1780?-1781	Brig.-Gen.	Francis McLean, 82nd Regt. (died May, 1781).
1782 -1783	Maj.-Gen.	James Patterson.
1783 -1787	"	John Campbell.
1787 -1794	Brig.-Gen.	James Ogilvie.
1794 -1798	Maj.-Gen.	H.R.H. Prince Edward? (Possibly Brig.-Gen. Ogilvie continued in command for this period).
1799 -1800		H.R.H. Edward, Duke Kent (17th May, 1799, commissioned Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Forces in British North America).
1800 -1805	Lt.-Gen.	Henry Bowyer.
1805 -1806	"	William Gardiner (died Feb., 1806).
1806 -1808	Maj.-Gen.	Martin Hunter.
1808 -1811	Lt.-Gen.	Sir George Prevost, Bart. (Military and Civil commands united).
1811 -1816	"	Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, K.B.
1816 -1819	"	Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie.
1819 -1827	"	Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.
1327 -1833	"	Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HALIFAX, 1830-1905.†

1830	Lieut.-General	Lord Aylmer, K.C.B.
1837	"	Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., G.C.H.
1840	"	Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1841	"	Sir Richard Downes Jackson, 35th Foot.
1845	"	Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
1848	"	Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H.
1850	"	William Rowan, C.B.
1856	Major-General	I. Home Home.
1857	Lieut.-General	Sir William Eyre, K.C.B.
1860	"	Sir William Fenwick Williams, R.A., K.C.B.
1865	Lieut.-General	Sir John Michel, K.C.B.
1868	"	Sir C. A. Windham, K.B.C.
1871	"	Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
1875	"	Sir William O'Grady Haly, K.C.B.
1878	General	Sir P. L. McDougall, K.C.M.G.
1883	Lieut.-General	Lord Alexander Russell, C.B.
1888	"	Sir John Ross, K.C.B.
1893	"	A. G. Montgomery Moore, 18th Hussars.
1898	"	Lord William F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards.
1902	Major-General	Sir C. S. B. Parsons, K.C.M.G.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATIONS FROM 1767 TO 1891.

1767	Commodore	Samuel Hood.
1770	"	James Gambier.
1771	Admiral	John Montague.
1774	"	Samuel Greaves.
1776	"	Lord Howe.
1779	"	Hon. John Byron.
1779	"	Marriot Arbuthnot.
1780	"	Thomas Graves.
1781	"	Marriot Arbuthnot.
1781	Rear-Admiral	Hon. Robert Digby.
1782	Commodore	Sir E. Affleck.
1783	"	Sir Charles Douglas.
1785	Rear-Admiral	Herbert Sawyer.
1789		Sir Richard Hughes.
1794	Vice-Admiral	Hon. Sir George Murray.
1796	"	George Vandeput.
1800	"	Sir William Parker, Bt.
1802	"	Sir A. Mitchell, Bt., K.B.
1806	"	Hon. G. C. Berkeley.
1807	"	Sir I. B. Warren, Bt., K.B.
1810	Rear-Admiral	H. Sawyer.
1812	Vice-Admiral	Sir I. B. Warren, Bt., K.B.
1813	"	Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, G.C.B.
1814	Rear-Admiral	Edward Griffith.
1816	"	Sir David Milne, K.C.B.
1818	"	Edward Griffith.
1821	"	W. C. Fahie, C.B.
1824	"	W. G. Lake.
1827	"	Sir Charles Ogle, Bt.
1830	"	Sir E. G. Colpoys, K.C.B.
1832	Vice-Admiral	Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.
1836	"	Sir P. Halkett, Bt., K.C.H.
1837	"	Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H.
1839	"	Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.
1841	"	Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.
1844	"	Sir Francis Austen, K.C.B.
1848	"	Right Hon. Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.
1851	"	Sir G. F. Seymore, G.C.H.
1853	"	Arthur Fanshaw, C.B.
1856	"	Sir Hauston Stewart, K.C.B.
1860	"	Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.
1864	"	Sir James Hope, K.C.B.
1867	"	Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.
1869	"	George C. Wellesley, C.B., D.C.L.
1870	"	E. G. Fanshawe, C.B.
1873	"	George G. Wellesley, C.B.
1876	"	Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1878	"	Sir E. A. Inglefield, Kt., C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L.
1880	"	Sir E. L. McClintock, Kt., F.R.S., D.C.L.
1882	"	Sir John E. Commerell, D.C., G.C.B.
1885	"	Earl Clanwilliam, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1886	"	Sir Algernon M. Lyons, K.C.B.
1888	"	Sir George Watson, K.C.B.
1891	"	Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C.B.

*NOTE.—Through the favour of Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, commanding H.M. Forces at Halifax, this list has been prepared by Capt. D. S. MacInnes, who writes that some of the names and dates are queried as impossible to give with exactitude.

† NOTE.—This list was supplied by the courtesy of Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, Commanding the remaining British troops at Halifax.

VII. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

General Relations of Canada and the Republic

There was a rather marked growth in the friendly relations of these two countries during the year coupled with developments from time to time of a contrary character. In Canada, there was an utter absence of the old-time discussion of the Annexation idea; in the United States there was an occasional revival of interest in it. The February issue of *World's Work* of New York, contained a Symposium of Canadian opinion upon the subject, compiled by Mr. W. S. Harwood, who had written to three hundred leading men in Canada, the following question: "If Canada could be merged into the United States with no loss of self-respect, and with no friction with England; becoming a section of the United States, as the eastern, southern, or Pacific Coast States are sections—not annexed, nor absorbed, nor swallowed up, but completely merged, so that all residents of the continent above the Mexican line should meet upon a plane of absolute equality as citizens of one country—under these conditions, would you be in favour of this complete uniting of the two nations?" His answers he summarized as indicating "intense hostility" to the idea with only one reply in its favour. Senator J. H. Legris and Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.P., favoured Independence. The former wrote as follows: "I think the destiny of Canada is to become an independent country, living, working and progressing side by side with her neighbour, the United States." The latter made the statement that: "If we had to choose between American annexation and British federation, we should all be in favour of the former; which is more practical and a more reasonable solution. As between two evils, one should chose the smallest, as we say in French. But we are in favour of becoming an independent country." The majority of the replies favoured closer relations with the Empire.

An important incident at the beginning of the year was the decision of Secretary L. M. Shaw of the United States Treasury that under the law, as he understood it, United States millers could import Canadian wheat to mix with domestic wheat and yet obtain a Drawback when the mixed flour thus produced was exported. The American farmer promptly resented this decision, which affected so seriously his 25 per cent. duty on wheat and the American miller was equally strong in its support. Both sides made representations to Washington and both influences advertised the value and character of Canadian wheat. Fearing its effect in other directions of a fiscal nature, the cattle raisers also protested against the policy. On Feb. 2nd, the legal opinion of the

United States Attorney-General, Mr. Moody, supported the Treasurer's conclusion and two days later, instructions were issued putting the Drawback of 99 per cent. in force under these conditions. It was claimed that under this ruling free hides, wool, lumber, coal and other raw material would also be at the disposal of the American manufacturers, engaged in the export trade, and in the Canadian House of Commons on Feb. 9th, Mr. W. F. Maclean alleged that this was part of a big scheme to capture the foreign trade of the world. He urged an export duty on wheat as Mr. Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., had already done at Montreal some days before.

Replying to criticisms of his suggestion on Feb. 3rd, Mr. Meighen said to the press: "My proposition is that putting an export duty on wheat, bought by the American miller to be ground in bond and exported to Great Britain, will divert the milling of Canadian wheat from Minneapolis, Duluth and American cities, and compel the American miller to establish his mills in Manitoba and our North-West Territories at our farmers' doors, and greatly to the advantage of the wheat producer." To this idea Western Canadian public opinion seemed opposed. In opposition to Secretary Shaw's action the United States Senate amended the Agricultural Appropriation Bill but the House of Representatives on Feb. 16th refused to accept the amendment. Mr. Secretary Shaw on Mch. 21st announced that the provisions of the Drawback law, as construed by the Attorney-General, were not broad enough to permit of its application to Foreign wheat (other than Canadian) used for mixing with the domestic product. During the year a good deal of Canadian wheat was imported for milling purposes under this regulation and owing largely to a shortage in the home production.

Speaking at a banquet of the British and Canadian Societies in Boston on May 24th the Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-General of Canada, made a strong plea for more friendly relations: "We in Canada desire from the bottom of our hearts that all friction be from henceforth avoided between the two countries. We have the same origin and it is our duty to preserve the sentiments of friendship, which ought to exist between neighbours or, to use a better expression, between cousins. But before going further permit me to say that Annexation is nothing else than the dream of a visionary. The clauses of the Dingley tariff contrast strongly with our tariff and our fiscal policy, which is eminently liberal and moderate. We wish to take our part in the commercial activity of the continent. Our farmers, our miners, our butchers, demand outlets in this market. They are disposed to make their share of concessions. We quite understand that commercial rivalry is very different from commercial hostility, but in a case of this kind the situation remains misunderstood if the principles of loyalty and equity are not respected by the two contracting

parties." On Aug. 2nd Mr. Lemieux delivered an historical speech at the semi-centennial celebration of the United States Canal at Sault Ste. Marie which was followed by Senator Dandurand in a sympathetic speech along the lines of mutual friendship. Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, made the following polite propheey:

> There are no fortifications along our common frontier; no battleships upon the waters which divide us. These are not needed now, and we trust that, in God's providence, they shall never be required. We are the respecters of each other's institutions, of each other's laws, of each other's rights. We are bound to each other by strong social ties and sentiments of mutual respect. The national policies of the United States and Canada may not be in accord. If they be not, it will be due to no unfriendliness of purpose, but to the sense of duty which each primarily owes to its own. The sceptre of commercial power is speedily passing into American control. The conquest will be achieved by men of trade, and not by men of war. It will come by an irresistible law of commercial gravity.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons on June 19th, Mr. F. D. Monk ealled attention to what he termed the Amerieanization of Canadian Telegraph lines. He elaimed that the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, whieh had absorbed many smaller Canadian concerns, was in the eomplete control of United States eapitalists and that "they have undertaken to completely Amerieanize the system and in so doing, as I am informed eredibly, they are violating every day and intend to violate still more the provisions of the Alien Labour Aet." Various instanees were cited of Canadians being replaced by Americans. These eharges were emphatieally denied by the management and the General Manager, on June 22nd, stated in the press that they wanted 20 first-class operators at that moment and eould not get them in Canada. An incident of some International import was the domestie diseussion in Canada of Grand Trunk Pacifie and Pere Marquette alleged diserimination against Canadian engineers, ete., in favour of United States employees. The eharge against the former Company had first come up in 1904 and, on June 26th of the following year, Judge Winehester, of the County Court of York, who had been appointed a Commissioner (May 23rd, 1904) to investigate the matter, reported to the Government in a lengthy statement of proeeedings and evidenee. He had examined witnesses in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, North Bay, Kingston, ete., and was assisted by Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., as Government Counsel. Judge Winehester summarized his Report as follows: "As the result of the evidenee taken before me in the investigation, I am of opinion that there was no earnest endeavour to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by those having authority to employ sueh; that had such an effort been made there would have been no diffieulty in obtaining a suffieient number eapable, not only of loeating, but eonstrueting the whole work."

On Apl. 11th Judge Winchester was again appointed to examine allegations of alien employment made against the Pere Marquette Railway Company. Mr. Albert O. Jeffery, K.C., was appointed Government Counsel in the matter. The Report was submitted on May 16th after sittings had been held at London and St. Thomas. It declared that by the acquisition, in 1902, of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, the Erie and Huron Railway, and the London and Port Stanley Railway, the Pere Marquette had, in each case, come under the laws of Canada. The Commissioner's conclusion was this: "I find the following (twelve) officials and servants came into Canada under contract or agreement, partial or special, express or implied, made previous to their importation or immigration, to perform labour or service in Canada and that, in my opinion, they are liable to deportation by the Attorney-General of Canada under the sixth section of the Act."

Following this Report it was announced in *The Globe* on May 26th that the Alien Labour law would be put in force against the 12 men reported and that the necessary warrants were to issue at once. The Railway people sent a deputation to Ottawa which stated that they had extensive workshops in St. Thomas which could, however, be dispensed with if necessary and throw 300 men out of work. Mr. W. Cotter, General Manager at Detroit (May 26th) said: "We did not import the officials to take the place of Canadians. It was simply a movement of officials from one part of our line to another. The men so transferred had been a long time in our employ and had earned their promotion." The officials of the Railway then stated that they would resist deportation and, on June 11th, a case involving two of them came before Mr. Justice Anglin in Toronto. The defence claimed the Alien Labour Act to be unconstitutional in a Colony and, in any event, as not applicable to this case. Judge Anglin delivered judgment on June 18th for the defendants and declared the Act *ultra vires*. This decision created wide comment and, in Parliament on June 26th, the Minister of Justice stated that the Government would ask for privilege of appeal to the Privy Council. Meanwhile the prisoners—Gilhula and Cain—had been at once set free. The matter as to appeal was argued before the Judicial Committee in London on July 26th, and the right to appeal was granted.

The Monroe Doctrine came in for some discussion during the year. It was put in practical operation in connection with the Dominican Agreement which the President submitted to the Senate on Feb. 15th, and which provided for the adjustment of all the obligations of Santo Domingo by the United States collection and disbursement of its Customs duties. Discussing the accompanying conditions President Roosevelt said: "Any action may be taken which is not in the shape of interference with the form of government or despoilment of territory. The only remaining ways to

collect money claims are a blockade, bombardment, or seizure of Custom Houses, this meaning in effect possession, though only temporary. The United States becomes a party interested because the Monroe Doctrine cannot see an European power seize or permanently occupy any (American) territory, although this may offer the only means of collecting its debts, unless the United States interferes." At Chautauqua, New York, on Aug. 11th, the President reiterated those views and repeated them in his annual message to Congress on Dec. 5th.

Some Canadian papers, notably the Montreal *Star*, approved this presentation of policy and in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, Mr. Edward Farrer, a one-time noted advocate of Annexation, urged its support on the ground that Great Britain would not protect Canada and that it therefore remained, under this Doctrine, for the United States to do so. Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto, in an address published in the Canadian Mining Institute Proceedings at the close of the year, took a very different view: "When the Monroe Doctrine is nowadays spoken of, there is not necessarily any reference to the famous State Paper prepared and issued by President Monroe at the suggestion of Mr. Canning. This was a declaration fully justified by international law and by the special exigencies of the time. The doctrine as now enunciated, and amounting to a claim of over-lordship by the United States over the rest of the continent, has no basis in reason or justice, and is in direct conflict with the fundamental principle of international law which postulates the Territorial Sovereignty of Independent States." The great majority of the Canadian press in its reference to the matter resented any kind of United States over-lordship or protection so far as the Dominion was concerned.

A much-discussed event was Dr. William Osler's farewell address at the Johns Hopkins University on Feb. 22nd, before leaving for Oxford. As a Canadian his views aroused special interest in the Dominion. After referring to his "fixed idea" of "the comparative uselessness of men over forty years of age" and his belief that "the effective, moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of 25 and 40" he proceeded as follows: "My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men over sixty years of age, and the incalculable effect it would be in commercial, political and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age. In that charming novel *The Fixed Period*, Anthony Trollope discusses the practical advantages in modern life of a return to this ancient usage, and the plot hinges on the admirable scheme of a college into which men at sixty retired for a year of peaceful contemplation before a peaceful departure by chloroform. As it can be maintained that all the great advances have come from men under forty, so the history of the world shows that a very large proportion of the evils may be traced to the sexagenarians, nearly all the great mistakes poli-

tically and socially, all of the worst poems, most of the bad pictures, a majority of the bad novels and not a few of the bad sermons and speeches." Partly as a result of exaggerated and inaccurate reports this speech created a sensation, international in its character, and on Feb. 28th Dr. Osler issued the following statement:

1. I did not say that men at sixty should be chloroformed. That was the point in the novel, to which I referred, and on it the plot hinged.
2. Nothing in the criticism has shaken my conviction that the telling work of the world has been done, and is done, by men under 40 years of age. The exceptions which have been given only illustrate the rule.
3. It would be for the general good if men at sixty were relieved from work. We would miss the energies of some younger-old men, but on the whole it would be of the greatest service to the sexagenarians themselves.

Another international incident was the conclusion, so far as Canada was concerned, of the famous Gaynor-Greene extradition case. These two men, J. F. Gaynor and B. D. Greene, had been indicted upon charges of embezzlement in the Courts of Georgia, U.S., on Dec. 9th, 1899, and legal proceedings, owing to their flight to Canada in 1902 and forfeiture of $80,000 bail bonds, were carried on in New York, Montreal, Quebec and London. They defied extradition and by an expenditure of money estimated at $250,000 for law costs, alone, succeeded in keeping themselves free until the close of 1905. On Feb. 8th of this year the Judicial Committee in London rendered a judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Caron of Quebec, which had set the men free on Aug. 13th, 1902, because of the alleged absence of an extraditable offence. The United States Government had appealed against this judgment and now won its case while rather severe references were made by the Court to Judge Caron's decision as "paralyzing the administration of justice" if it were sustained.* On Mch. 3rd the two men were re-arrested and brought to Montreal. In subsequent proceedings before Mr. Commissioner Lafontaine, Mr. Justice Davidson and Mr. Justice Ouimet, they were defended by Messrs. T. Chase-Casgrain, K.C., and L. A. Taschereau, K.C., and the United States case was looked after by Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., and Mr. G. G. Stuart, K.C. Finally, on Sept. 23rd, Mr. Justice Ouimet maintained preceding judgments and granted extradition. The prisoners departed for the United States on Oct. 7th after nearly four years of notoriety and legal fighting in Canada.

Another matter much debated in the Dominion during 1905 was the influx of United States periodicals, magazines and newspapers under the terms of the Postal Convention of 1875 between the two countries—the crowding out of British literature, the inculcation of American views, the competition afforded Canadian publications, and the advertising given to United States goods through the low postal rates charged.

* NOTE.—The hearing had taken place on Dec. 16th and 17th, 1904, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson, Lord Lindley, Sir Ford North and Sir Arthur Wilson.

Questions at Issue with the United States

There were some distinct questions of controversy with the United States during the year. On May 12th Mr. S. Barker drew the attention of Parliament to the enforcement of the American poll-tax upon foreigners entering the United States—supposed to operate against all British subjects except Canadians but so often applied to the latter during the year as to arouse much individual indignation. Frequent cases were reported of annoyances inflicted upon Englishmen and Canadians, alike, in this connection with most impertinent questions asked and troublesome delays caused. Several controversies occurred over Fishery matters. In accordance with an agreement come to between the Canning interests of British Columbia and Washington—after a prolonged effort by the former to obtain United States co-operation in the preservation of the Coast fisheries—Mr. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, announced at Ottawa on Jan. 31st that he had decided "to recommend the adoption of an Order-in-Council suspending fishing operations in British Columbia for the next two years. It is to be provided, however, in the Order, that in the event of the American canners on Puget Sound, who are acting in conjunction with the British Columbia canners, not living up to the agreement, then the Canadian restrictions regarding the close season will be immediately removed." On Mch. 3rd the Legislature at Olympia threw out a measure imposing similar, and promised, conditions of a close season in the Puget Sound waters for the same period. The comment of the Vancouver *Province* of the same date was pointed: "This is another proof of the impossibility of trusting American professions, or relying on American legislators."

Early in the year the State of Vermont, backed by the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, of which the New Brunswick Premier, Mr. Tweedie, was President, endeavoured to persuade the Canadian Government to prohibit the seizing of fish in Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain. The claim was that the United States Fish Authorities annually planted in the Lake some 20,000,000 of pike and perch and that the spawning all took place in a corner of Missisquoi Bay and in Canadian waters. As netting was allowed during the season by Canada it was claimed that the fisheries of the Lake were being destroyed. Mr. Prefontaine, in a letter published on May 8th, refused to assent and added: "Canadian prohibition was enforced about ten years ago, under a mutual arrangement with the United States, but it came to the knowledge of the Department that in spite of our action and the understanding arrived at, Vermont State issued a considerable number of licenses and this had strengthened Canadian fishermen's opposition to the restriction ever since." The semi-official despatches from Ottawa had, meantime, stated (Mch. 9th) that representations had been made in the matter by the Washington Government through the British Ambassador but that

Canada did not care to do anything. A deputation waited upon the Premier on Dec. 22nd but he advised them of Canada's various efforts to have close seasons enforced in Canadian waters and the refusal of most of the States concerned to co-operate. He suggested missionary work on their side of the line.

In this connection the Canadian Fishery protective service had much difficulty during the year in keeping United States poaching fishermen outside the Canadian waters of Lake Erie. On Sept. 14th, an American fishing tug was hit twice by shot from the *Vigilant* before it would surrender. Another was struck by quite a number of shots three days later and finally escaped. The Toronto *Star* of Sept. 22nd was authority for the statement that at least $12,000 worth of fish daily were poached during the season in Lake Erie and carried to American ports by a fleet of some 70 fishing vessels. Its comment was incisive: "Canada is fully justified in protecting the fisheries she has carefully nursed. She cannot allow outsiders to deplete fisheries which she has successfully guarded against the greed of her own fishermen. If nothing will answer but shots from the *Vigilant* that boat will have to shoot, and if carefully crooked shooting is of no effect, carefully straight shooting will follow." Meanwhile another poaching boat was fired at and escaped and one other was captured.

Various references followed in the Canadian press to the Lake Erie "pirates," "outlaws," etc., and on Oct. 6th a United States revenue cutter was sent from Detroit to aid the Canadian authorities in the matter. Mr. Secretary Shaw issued at the same time the following instructions to United States Customs Collectors and the trouble terminated for the time being: "You have no jurisdiction to punish for the offence committed in Canadian waters, but as these offenders do not make entry of their catch, it becomes your duty to apprehend them, seize both cargo and vessel and institute proceedings of confiscation. The relations between the United States and Canada are of the most cordial character, and it is regrettable that any of our people will violate both the laws of their own country and those of Canada." Meanwhile, on the Pacific Coast, the fishermen of Seattle and Tacoma were said to be poaching freely in the Canadian halibut grounds at Hecate Straits and the Dominion Government was asked in November to afford more efficient regulation and protection.

United States Reciprocity Agitation during 1905

The discussion of Canada's growing conditions carried with it natural and frequent United States references and even advocacy of better trade relations. On Jan. 5th Mr. W. L. Douglas, Governor of Massachusetts, recommended in his inaugural address an effort to have hides, soft coal and paper-pulp placed upon the free list: "Deprived of the benefits of natural access to foreign supply by the high duties of the tariff which tend to prohibit imports, Massachusetts is compelled to pay excessive prices for most materials and for some foods and other supplies which she obtains from the interior States. Boston is the natural seaport

for Montreal and Eastern Canada but here again the present tariff laws interfere and deprive our greatest city of the benefits of location." On the same date there appeared at Boston the first issue of the *Inter-Nation,* a weekly journal devoted to Reciprocity, with a general policy of "closer relations between the American and British people." On the 17th the annual Report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce declared that body to be "a strong advocate of more liberal trade relations with Canada" and expressed the belief that the chief obstacle was removed in the settlement of the Alaskan question. A few days later an article by Mr. W. L. R. Emmett in *Harper's Weekly* urged Reciprocity, deprecated British feeling in Canada as of no importance, and continued: "There are powerful reasons why all import duties on Canadian goods should be given up—in fact that our aim should not stop short of commercial union."

A representative delegation waited upon a Committee of the State Legislature of Massachusetts on Jan. 30th with Messrs. H. M. Whitney, W. E. Brigham and Eugene N. Foss as the chief speakers. Mr. Whitney said in his address that: "When I was in Washington, I was in consultation with the President, and he told me that he was in hearty accord with us and that he would gladly see free trade with Canada and would do all in his power to assist us." This was afterwards denied by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Foss was reported in the Boston *Transcript* as urging the removal of duties on coal, iron-ore, hides, lumber and wood-pulp and as saying: "It is unfortunate that we have allowed factories to be built in Canada with our capital to take the Canadian market away from American mills. If we had free trade with Canada in raw materials he believed we could have again in Massachusetts blast-furnaces and rail and plate mills. There would also be a great development of the Nova Scotia coast, with a correspondingly increased market for our manufactured products." Following this, in February, came the Senatorial killing of the Newfoundland Reciprocity measure at the dictation of the New-England fishermen and the consequent conclusion of the Chicago *Tribune*, that it was a waste of breath to talk of the subject any more.

Speaking at a Chicago Luncheon, on May 6th, Mr. A. J. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, expressed the fear that, so far as Canada was concerned, in a fiscal connection "the door of opportunity is forever shut." In Cleveland, on May 31st, Secretary L. M. Shaw, of the Treasury, advocated something along the lines of fiscal retaliation upon countries discriminating against the United States. "Such a war would necessarily harm us, but it would harm still more seriously those who drove us into it. The United States prefers to treat all alike, and fully appreciates like treatment by others." On June 22nd the Boston Chamber of Commerce special Committee on Reciprocity reported a "revision of the tariff upon principles of reciprocity" as calling for immediate action.

Supported by the chief Live Stock organizations of the United States, the Farmers' National Congress, the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Implement Manufacturers and the Millers' National Confederation; endorsed by the Chicago Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce of New York; the Detroit Board of Trade and many other bodies; a National Reciprocity Convention met in Chicago on Aug. 16th to consider what the circular calling it together described as possibly the most important single issue before the American people. "The time has come when the matter of obtaining broader markets for the surplus products of our farms and factories and of guaranteeing the markets that we already enjoy, must receive serious consideration."

In opening the Congress Mr. A. D. Sanders, of Chicago, declared that "the establishment of fairer trade relations with foreign nations is a matter that affects directly the prosperity of every farmer, stock-grower, and exporter in the United States. One by one the European markets are tightening the coils intended to strangle the American export trade in agricultural products and manufactured goods." Mr. S. B. Packard, of Iowa, was chosen Permanent Chairman and made this remark in assuming his duties: "As a means of offering concessions in foreign markets, it seems expedient that Congress pass a new tariff law providing for maximum and minimum rates which may be used by the President in extending our markets abroad." Senator S. M. Cullom stated that in the Senate "the West is almost unanimously in favour of Reciprocity and the East almost solidly against it." He favoured a maximum and minimum tariff. On Aug. 17th the Convention, representing some 200 agricultural, commercial and industrial Associations, passed a lengthy Resolution of which the following is the important portion:

Whereas, the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product; and whereas, the export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries; and whereas, the present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocal trade provisions of Section IV. of the Dingley Law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good-will we desire, and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products; therefore, be it resolved:

1. That this Convention, recognizing the principle of protection as the established policy of our country, advocates reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff, as the most adequate and practical method of relieving the strained situation with which we are now confronted.

2. That the question of the schedules and items to be considered in such reciprocal concessions preferably be suggested by a permanent Tariff Commission, to be created by Congress and appointed by the President, which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

Mr. Foss was Chairman of the Committee preparing this Resolu-

tion; a notable speech was delivered by Governor Cummins of Iowa; and a permanent organization was effected called the American Reciprocal Tariff League. Speaking in the Ohio State campaign on Sept. 23rd Vice-President C. W. Fairbanks expressed the Republican view of this policy very clearly: "Reciprocity should be confined to non-competing products and such other products as are able to stand a reduction of duties without injury to the industry that produces them. Each treaty, therefore, must be tried on its own merits, and for that reason no one can tell in advance what will be done in any particular case. If we are to sacrifice the protection of one industry to secure large markets abroad for some other kind of American product, it will be difficult to show why we should not dispense with protection as to all."

In the Massachusetts contest between a Reciprocity and non-Reciprocity candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor the latter won out on Oct. 6th by a large majority. Against this Protectionist Republican Mr. H. M. Whitney ran as a Reciprocity Democrat upon a platform which he described as follows to a Montreal *Star* correspondent on Nov. 3rd: "We should be glad to discuss with Canada the question of reciprocal trade, but as we seem unable to do that in consequence of the hostility of our representatives to any treaties of reciprocity and as we feel that it would be an advantage to our people to have such raw materials as are found in Canada admitted without duty, as well as food supplies, we are prepared to support a movement for placing those things on the free list, without regard to what Canada may do." He put up a vigorous fight, though defeated on Nov. 7th by some 2,000 votes, and was said to have had the support of 20,000 Republicans. Addressing the Canadian Club, Boston, on Dec. 4th, Mr. Whitney made a strong appeal for a study of this question on both sides of the line and expressed his belief in its beneficial influence upon the people, especially, of Maritime Canada and New England. Various other indications of feeling in this connection might be mentioned but it need only be said here that the Rhode Island Democratic Convention declared in favour of Reciprocity on Oct. 12th and that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association stated with alarm on Dec. 11th that 122 leading industrial concerns of the United States had, during the year, been compelled by tariff restrictions to open branches in Canada.

Canadian View of Reciprocity Proposals

It would be hard to find during 1905 any direct advocacy, in the Canadian press, of Reciprocity in any wide sense. The St. John *Globe* was the one exception. The Liberal *Herald* of Montreal on Jan. 6th came as near the point as any of the journals: "The right basis of procedure is to adapt the tariff of each country to the needs of that country; if the result happens to give pleasure in the other country so much the better." There were occasional rumours of the re-assembling of the Joint High Commission and

on Jan. 10th a Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* said: "Earnest efforts of Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American representation on the Joint High Commission, to secure a re-assembling of that Commission to discuss Canadian reciprocity and other subjects have met with signal failure; Sir Wilfrid Laurier having finally advised the Vice-President elect that it would be impossible for the Commission to reconvene."

On Jan. 12th Mr. Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, delivered an interesting, logical and clever address before the Empire Club, Toronto, on the present and future relations of the two countries, the ethics of protection and free trade, the desirability of Reciprocity. He concluded with the description of the United States as "destined to be the dominant factor on the American continent"; with the statement that the United States "respected your ambition to become a great nation, industrially, commercially, and politically," and had "no desire to slaughter your industries and make you a pastoral people"; with the opinion that present conditions only involved problems of industrial and commercial development and the conclusion that "a commercial union between Canada and the United States would be only the first step in a compact with Great Britain which would insure not only the industrial but the political peace of the world." An eloquent address followed by the Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague* strongly opposing Reciprocity. Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison also opposed the idea while Sir E. P. Morris of Newfoundland hoped that the Bond-Hay Reciprocity Treaty would yet be accepted by the United States and Hon. A. B. Morine of that Island expressed doubts as to the local benefits derivable from that measure. On this occasion and others when reference was made to the subject the opinion generally expressed was that Canada now stood upon its own feet and sought neither reciprocity nor favours from the United States.

On Apl. 8th the *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston published the results of an inquiry amongst 241 Canadian newspapers as to their opinions about Reciprocity. It was stated that 20 papers with a circulation of 89,591 favoured reciprocal concessions; six papers with a circulation of 23,014 supported general and absolute free-trade; seven papers with 35,635 circulation declared that the United States must reduce its tariff before Canada would even consider the subject; 101 papers with a circulation of 475,639 "especially opposed lowering the present Canadian duties on American manufactures, no matter what inducements are offered by the United States"; 94 papers with a circulation of 366,269 were too indifferent to express an opinion; ten were non-committal and three declined to discuss the question. British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West were described as hostile or indifferent; New Brunswick as divided but on the whole hostile;

* NOTE.—A full report of this able presentation of Canada's position can be consulted in *Empire Club Speeches*, 1904-5. Edited by the author of this volume.

Nova Scotia indifferent rather than hostile; Ontario and Quebec overwhelmingly opposed to any reciprocal concessions. In the London *Standard* of Sept. 24th and 25th the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., had a couple of elaborate articles reviewing the history and conditions of Reciprocity and continental trade movements in Canada and arguing strongly in favour of Preferential trade arrangements within the Empire. Addressing a banquet of the U. S. National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers in Toronto, on Sept. 19th, Mr. Byron E. Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce said:

> Canada is in a peculiar position. We sell $3 of produce to Britain, and with that $3 we buy $1 worth of manufactured goods from Britain and the other $2 worth of manufactured goods from the States. That being the condition, there is, from our point, only one way in which our trade with you can grow. And that is by you buying a portion of our produce. With your reckless haste—I use one of your own phrases—you have perilously drawn upon many of your national resources. We in Canada have the reserves of all these raw materials. And you must come to us to get them. We can wait. It may be five, ten or twenty years, but in the end you will have to come either to get raw material for your own mills or to establish branch mills here ; not only to meet the requirements of your domestic trade, but to supply the demands of your rapidly-increasing foreign trade.

A number of prominent Canadians addressed banquet audiences in the United States during the year and all discussed reciprocity at more or less length. Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, spoke before the Commercial Club of Minneapolis on Jan. 23rd; the Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague addressed the Lincoln Club of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Feb. 14th with 1,700 guests present; the Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-General of Canada and Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., spoke to the United British and Canadian Societies of Boston on May 24th; Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K.C., of Toronto, addressed an American Street Railway Convention banquet in Philadelphia on Sept. 28th; the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Mr. J. S. Willison of Toronto spoke at the annual Dinner of the Canadian Club, Boston, on Dec. 4th; Mr. G. T. Blackstock, with the United States Secretary of the Treasury, spoke at the banquet of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 13th. In every case Reciprocity was described as a subject neglected by the United States until practically it was too late and Canada was described as having hewn out its own path with every intention of adhering to the line of policy and development which was now bringing such great results.

Meetings of the International Waterways Commission

Under the terms of an arrangement suggested in the Rivers and Harbours Act passed by the United States Congress on June 13th, 1902, and accepted by Great Britain and Canada in 1903, sittings of this International Commission were held during the year at Washington, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The Canadian Commis-

sion was composed of Mr. W. F. King, LL.D., Dominion Chief Astronomer; Mr. James P. Mabee, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. Louis Coste, C.E., of Ottawa. Mr. Thomas Coté was appointed Secretary. On May 20th, 1905, Mr. Mabee was appointed Chairman and remained so until Nov. 21st when he became a Justice of the High Court of Ontario and was succeeded by Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., of London. The Canadian Commission held its first meeting at Ottawa on Mch. 6th with the following subjects presented for consideration by the Dominion Secretary of State:

1. The proposed diversion southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company, of Duluth, of certain waters in the State of Minnesota, which now flow north into the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods.
2. The diversion, about a mile and a half east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, of part of the waters of the St. Mary's River into the Hay channel entirely through American territory. The River St. Mary now forms a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and the waters of the river are clearly international. The Canadian vessels of necessity are using the Hay Canal, but no treaty has been made concerning their right.
3. Enquiry into the effect on the levels of Lakes Huron and Erie by the construction of the Chicago Drainage Canal.
4. The building of a dam and other obstructions on the St. John River, flowing through the State of Maine into New Brunswick, contrary to the express stipulation of the Ashburton Treaty.

The United States Commission was appointed on Oct. 21st, 1903, and was composed of Colonel O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Mr. George Clinton, of Buffalo; Professor Gardner S. Williams, of Ithaca, N.Y.; and, later on, Mr. George Y. Wisner, C.E., of Detroit, in place of Professor Williams. On May 25th a joint meeting of the Commissions opened at Washington with all the members present and Colonel Ernst in the chair. Little business was transacted, however, owing to a dispute as to the scope of the Commission. It was pointed out that Mr. Choate's original proposition on July 15th, 1902, addressed to Lord Lansdowne, was for a Commission whose duty it would be "to investigate in general the waters adjacent to the boundary line." After a good deal of discussion in the Commission and between the Governments concerned it was finally decided to meet in Toronto on June 14th with the understanding that at the next Session of Congress the United States Section of the Commission would be given power to deal with such matters as the St. John River dispute. When the Commission re-convened, Mr. Mabee was chosen Chairman and the following subjects were discussed:

1. The uses of the waters at Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes, and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of the navigation interests.
2. The uses of the waters of the Niagara River for power purposes, and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the

waters between the two countries and the protection of Niagara Falls as a scenic spectacle.

3. The alleged differences in the marine regulations of the two countries with respect to signal lights, and the advisability of adopting uniform signals for both countries.

4. The advisability of building controlling works at the outlet of Lake Erie, including the effect upon the levels of the Lakes and upon their shores, and upon the River St. Lawrence.

5. The diversion southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company, of Duluth, of certain waters in the State of Minnnesota that now flow north into the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

6. The effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the levels of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, and upon the River St. Lawrence.

7. Delimiting the international boundary on the international waterways, and delineating the same on modern charts.

8. The suppression or abatement of illegal fishing on the Great Lakes.

9. The location and construction of common channels and regulations to govern navigation in narrow channels.

10. Protection of shores from damage due to deepening of channels and increased speed.

11. The transmission of electric energy generated in Canada to the United States, and *vice versa.*

The Commission was in Montreal on July 11th and large delegations presented their views upon what seemed to be the chief question in the public mind—that of a contemplated United States engineering plan for a dam across the lower end of Lake Erie, at the head of the Niagara River, with the idea of deepening the Lake so as to ensure its navigation by large freighters and the use of large ships generally. The fear amongst Canadians was that such action would seriously affect the navigation of the St. Lawrence River and this was the view expressed at Montreal by the Board of Trade interests through Mr. W. I. Gear; of the Harbour Commissioners through Mr. John Kennedy; of the Shipping representatives by Mr. H. A. Allan; of La Chambre de Commerce through Mr. H. A. A. Brault. In reply Colonel Ernst deprecated any thought of injury to the St. Lawrence route.

At Niagara Falls on Sept. 13th, the Commission examined the Power plants and on the following day sat in Toronto where various business men protested against any lowering of Lake or River levels. On Oct. 27th it was in Buffalo where the question of Lake Erie poaching was discussed but not dealt with owing to the United States Commissioners' doubt as to their authority. Resolutions were passed asking the Governments concerned not to grant or renew any corporate rights or franchises as to Niagara Power, or the use or diversion of waters flowing out of Lake Superior, until the Commission was able to report with accurate information as to the conditions involved. A further meeting was held in Toronto on Dec. 1st with the power question as the subject of discusion. On Dec. 8th the United States section of the Commission reported to the Secretary of State for War drawing special attention to the diversion of the waters of St. Mary's

River at the Sault and the necessity of a check upon the present grants of Power rights.

INCIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

Jan. 5.—It is stated by Mr. Horace White, at the Beloit (Wisconsin) College that up to date Mr. Andrew Carnegie had founded or projected 1,290 libraries, at a total cost of $39,094,080—six millions in England, two in Scotland, one and a half in Canada and twenty-eight millions in the States.

Jan. 12.—It is announced that Professor Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., of the Macdonald Chair of Physics, McGill University, has been appointed Silliman Lecturer at Yale University for 1905.

It is stated that Mr. Clarence I. da Sola has been appointed Belgian Consul in Montreal.

Referring to the Arbitration Treaties—including one with Great Britain—which the United States Senate has hopelessly changed by amendment, President Roosevelt states that he considers the action equivalent to rejection.

Mar. 4.—According to a despatch from Valdez, in the United States Yukon, great indignation is expressed at the failure of Congress to grant representation, and a telegram is forwarded to the President as follows: "We demand, in mass meeting assembled, that Alaska be annexed to Canada. O. Fishe, Chairman."

Mar. 6.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid is appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mar. 11.—The appointment of Mr. E. D. Arnaud, formerly manager of the Union Bank at Annapolis, N.S., is announced as Canadian Commercial Agent at Chicago.

April 19.—At San Antonio, Texas, the sixty-first convention of the American Medico-Psychological Association is presided over by Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Verdun, Quebec.

May 1.—Mr. E. W. Thomson, a one-time Canadian journalist, and now a correspondent at Ottawa of the Boston *Transcript*, addresses the Intercolonial Club, Boston, on "Canadian Sentiment for the Dominion and the Republic." He strongly opposes Imperialism, and prophesies a loose union of English-speaking countries, with the ultimate independence of Canada. Mr. C. H. McIntyre, a Boston Canadian, replies at length to this deliverance in the local press, and supports Imperial Federation for Canada:

"Properly understood, it need not infringe in the slightest degree upon the local autonomy of Canada. But while I believe in the principle of local freedom, I believe also in the desirability, nay, the necessity of some form of Imperial Union for great and supreme purposes. There is a sane as well as an insane Imperialism, and I decline to accept a cooked-up set of objections which have no application to the case. I say that there is a feasible and sensible union of the various parts of the British Empire that in the course of time can be affected."

May 2.—Dr. William Osler is banqueted in New York by 500 leading physicians of the United States upon his leaving to take up the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford, England. He is also entertained by the New York graduates of McGill University.

May 8.—The 91st (Highland) Regiment of Hamilton is accorded a great welcome at the annual tournament of the Military Athletic League of New York in the Madison Square Gardens.

May 9.—The Quebec Board of Trade unanimously adopts a Resolution urging upon the Provincial Government the advisability of adopting the policy of the Ontario Government, which exacts that all timber cut upon Government lands must be manufactured in Canada, and cannot be exported as a raw material. In support of the importance of the subject the proposer of the motion cites the fact that four dollars' worth of pulpwood makes forty dollars' worth of paper.

May 12.—Mr. E. N. Gunsaulas, retiring Consul of the United States in Toronto, is given a banquet. His successor is Mr. R. S. Chilton, Jr.

May 21.—A detachment of the 74th Regiment of Buffalo, New York, visits Toronto, and takes part in a church parade of 3,000 troops, reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada.

May 23.—At Digby, N.S., a lad tears down a United States flag, which has been hoisted above the Union Jack, and is afterwards sentenced by the local magistrate to ten days in jail for the offence.

May 24.—In the initial awards under the Carnegie Hero Fund of $5,700,000, a silver medal is granted Alex. Cameron, of Lindsay, Ont., for saving a lad from drowning.

May 25.—It is announced that Mr. C. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada, has been re-elected a member of the Permanent Committee of the United States section of the International Railway Commission.

May 31.—From this date to June 2nd the Eleventh Annual Conference on International Arbitration is held at Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York, with 300 invited guests in attendance. Among the speakers is Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto.

June 2.—The Holmes Bill, in the Michigan State Legislature, aiming at the refusal of certificates to Canadian teachers who will not take the oath of allegiance, is defeated by 39 to 31 votes.

June 10.—The inaugural ceremonies in connection with the Canadian Pavilion at the Liege, Belgium, International Exposition take place, with the Belgian Minister of Industry and Labour present. Mr. William Hutchinson is the Commissioner-General for Canada.

June 12.—It is announced that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904), of St. Louis, has conferred medals upon the following Canadians, in recognition of their co-operation in its work: William Hutchinson and W. A. Burns, the Canadian Commissioners; Robert Harris, R.C.A.; Byron E. Walker, A. E. Taylor, Professor Ernest Rutherford, J. E. McCurdy, Professor Maurice Hutton, Professor C. W. Colby.

June 17.—Professor W. E. Taylor, PH.D., of Wycliffe College, Toronto, is appointed Principal of a Christian College to be established at Hankow, China.

June 23.—A party of Washington press correspondents, numbering about twenty, reach Montreal, on a tour of Canada. They visit Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg, Crystal City, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Strathcona, Edmonton, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, the Crow's Nest country and mining centres of British Columbia, and reach Toronto upon their return on July 14th.

June 24.—The International Sunday School Convention meets in Toronto, and elects Mr. Justice J. J. Maclaren, President.

July 1.—The death takes place of Hon. John Hay, the eminent United States Secretary of State since 1898.

July 1.—At a meeting at Niagara Falls, Ont., representatives of the Canadian Society, New York, the Canadian Clubs of Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines, the Victoria Club, of Buffalo, and the Canadian Clubs of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Detroit form a General Council of Canadian Clubs and Societies.

July 3.—Mr. S. H. Pelton, K.C., of Yarmouth, N.S., is despatched to Montevideo, Uruguay, by the Canadian Government to ascertain the facts as to the confiscation of the Halifax schooner *Agnes Donahue*, and the imprisonment of the captain and mate.

July 4.—Captain Simmons, of the Canadian schooner *Acadia*, is compelled by the Port Collector at Charlotte, New York, to lower the British flag from his vessel. He at first refuses, but finally does so when threatened with refusal of his clearance papers.

July 10.—An International Epworth League Convention closes at Denver, Colorado, with some 10,000 delegates in attendance. Amongst the Canadians present, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown and Rev. Dr. A. C. Crews take an active part.

July 12.—In the Orange celebration at London, Ont., a United States flag carried by a Michigan Lodge is torn from its bearer and trampled in the dust.

July 14.—Dr. J. R. Inch, Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick., addresses the Seventy-fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Instruction, at Portland, Me.

July 19.—The Hon. Elihu Root, of New York, is sworn in as United States Secretary of State, in succession to the late Mr. Hay.

July 22.—The Idaho State Press Association visit Victoria, B.C.

July 27.—The International Institute of Sunday School Workers hold a convention in Toronto.

July 27.—The United States Government grants permission to the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of Ottawa, to enter American territory, armed, on a visit to Boston, but the Massachusetts officials say that the laws of that State will not permit. The objection is ultimately waived, and on Aug. 5th and 6th the regiment is given a cordial reception in Boston.

Aug. 2.—Mr. John W. Clawson, of St. John, and a graduate of the Universities of New Brunswick, Harvard and Cambridge, is appointed Professor of Physics in the State University of Ohio.

Sept. 20.—The 74th Regiment of Buffalo, New York, visits Toronto, to the number of 500, and receives a cordial welcome.

Sept. 24.—The United States Government decides to drop its contention that an additional duty should be levied on wood-pulp cut in the Province of Quebec.

Oct. 10.—The Provincial Government of British Columbia seizes six large booms of logs that had been sold to United States mills, and were being exported, contrary to law.

Oct. 24.—A correspondent of the Kingston *News and Times* (Mr. J. G. Evans) describes United States border preparations for defence or offence, as follows:

"In the Lake Champlain district, within a day's ride of the St. Lawrence, the strength was increased a year ago until they have the 15th U.S. Cavalry, the 5th U.S. Infantry and two batteries of field artillery in that nearby district. Last year the barracks at Niagara were enlarged, and the garrison increased to a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery. This is a complete military equipment for forts, and the significance of the presence of regiments of cavalry attached to these forts will suggest itself to anyone familiar with military tactics. A large sum of money was appropriated by the United States Congress for the enlargement, extension and improvement of the fortifications on the Niagara frontier, just three brief years ago. A large

post was established in the Department of Dakota, U.S.A., in 1904, and every other fort on the frontier increased in capacity of men, and this in the face of a treaty which forbids such threatening demonstrations. At Cleveland, Ohio, a training school for naval purposes on the great chain of lakes is being prepared, notwithstanding the fact of its specific prohibition by treaty."

Nov. 1.—Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg and his squadron arrive at Annapolis, Maryland, where a formal welcome is tendered. The Prince reaches Washington on the 3rd, when he is entertained by the President and the United States Army and the British Ambassador ; arrives at New York on Nov. 9th. A most pronounced and cordial welcome is given him and his fleet at this city, and a multitude of functions tendered. The visit lasts until Nov. 20th.

Nov. 11.—Mr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, is elected President of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, at its Washington meeting.

Nov. 13.—Addressing the American Federation of Labour, President Samuel Gompers describes "the ignorant, vicious and bitter antagonism" of employers, and then makes the following Canadian reference:

"The condition of the Labour movement in the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming more satisfactory in character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion themselves ; despite the fact that they have the same contention and opposition to meet as confront us. In the recent past they had in addition thereto an element which advocated a Labour movement isolated from the rest of the American Continent. The officers confidently expect that in the near future this division will be entirely eliminated by reason of the growing intelligence of the workmen, who, in the beginning, attempted to enroll themselves in such an isolated body, but who have become convinced of its folly, and have joined the International trade-union movement."

Nov. 21.—Bishop W. Crosswell Doane, of Albany, New York, in his Synodical address, refers to and approves the action of the Church of England in Canada in forbidding the marriage of persons, either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is living at the time.

Nov. 27.—The catalogue of Yale University shows fourteen Maritime Province students in attendance.

Dec. 5.—In the course of his message to Congress, President Roosevelt says:

"Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the State of New York cannot see this, then it is earnestly to be wished that she would be willing to turn it over to the National Government, which should in such case, if possible in conjunction with the Canadian Government, assume a similar burden and responsibility for the Park at Niagara Falls, as it has already assumed for the Yellowstone Park. Adequate provision should be made by Congress for the proper care and supervision of all these national parks."

Dec. 18.—The Geological Society of America meets at Ottawa, and Dr. Robert Bell, acting Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, welcomes them to Canada. "We are yet one people," said Dr. Bell, "and of late years this is becoming more and more apparent, and now, when either of us goes abroad we welcome

equally the sight of the Stars and Stripes with the Red Cross Flag of England."

Dec. 25.—Mr. Secretary Root's decision "that it is an invasion of the law for American fishing vessels to take on board Newfoundland fishermen within the three-mile limit and take them outside that limit for the purpose of shipping them as a crew, and that Americans have not the right under the law to freeze herring on the west shore of the Bay of Islands," pleases the British Foreign Office, and removes danger of serious friction over Newfoundland's protection of its fisheries.

Dec. 31.—Many prominent Americans visit portions of Canada during the year, including Bishop John H. Vincent; Professor R. G. Moulton, of Chicago University; Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Dr. L. F. Barker, the new Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins; Hon. W. H. Sutton, of Philadelphia; Senator Washburn, of Minneapolis; Thomas W. Lawson, of New York; Dr. C. J. Kinsolving, Bishop of Texas; Mr. W. T. Jerome, District Attorney of New York City; John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia; ex-Governor Richard Yates, of Springfield, Ill.; Hon. John Bigelow, ex-United States Minister to France; Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State; Dr. T. H. Gaylor, Bishop of Tennessee; President Schurman, of Cornell University; Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson; Rev. Dr. A. B. Meldrum, of Cleveland.

VIII. TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS OF CANADA

General Railway Interests and Statistics

During the 1905 Session of Parliament the Minister of Justice moved and carried an amendment to the Act under which the Board of Railway Commissioners was appointed. Under the new regulations any Judge of a Superior Court in Canada appointed as Chief Commissioner of the Board would be immovable except by Resolution of the Senate and House of Commons. Provision was also made for an annuity under certain specific conditions to such official—making the position somewhat analogous to that of a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Justice Killam, of the Supreme Court of Canada, then accepted the Chief Commissionership and presided at the meeting of the Board on Feb. 6th, During the ensuing year the Board met at Ottawa upon a number of occasions and in September visited the West where sittings were held at Fort William, Winnipeg, New Westminster, and other points.

Its first Report covering the period, February to December, 1904, showed 80 sittings, 6,000 filings and 12,499 tariffs received. Various orders were issued and decisions reached in 1904 and perhaps the most interesting to the public was that affecting the cancellation of the Bell Telephone Company's exclusive right to enter the Canadian Pacific stations at Port Arthur and Fort William. Judgment was rendered on July 7th, 1905, and declared compensation of some sort necessary to the Company for damages sustained through the loss of exclusive privileges. Details as to the amount payable by either town were left open for adjustment. In the House of Commons on Feb. 3rd the Premier stated that the Royal Commission on Transportation* appointed in 1903 to investigate general Canadian conditions in this respect was now composed of Messrs. Robert Reford (Chairman) of Montreal, E. C. Fry of Quebec, and J. H. Ashdown of Winnipeg—who was appointed on Jan. 17th, 1905. Mr. Fry resigned early in this year. Messrs. C. N. Bell and J. X. Perrault were joint Secretaries but the latter died on Apl. 7th. During the period between May 19th, 1903, and Dec. 11th, 1905, when its first Report was issued, the Commission held various sittings in all the Provinces of Canada, visited the important harbours, inspected the canal systems and the St. Lawrence River, and visited all the chief ports of the Dominion. The following figures are condensed

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1903, pages 431-2.

from the Report* of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year 1905:

CANADA.	Comparative Statement June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1905.
Miles of Railway completed (track laid)	19,611	20,601
Miles of Sidings	3,327	3,632
Miles of iron rails in main line	66	68
Miles of steel rails in main line	19,545	20,533
Miles of Railway (double track)	763	838
Capital paid (including the four following items)	$1,186,546,918	$1,248,666,414
Government (Dominion and Provincial) bonuses paid	195,205,982	208,208,070
Government (Dominion and Provincial) loans paid	20,613,214	20,613,489
Government (Provincial only) subscriptions to shares paid.	300,000	300,000
Municipal Aid paid	17,157,810	17,198,211
Miles in operation	19,431	20,487
Gross earnings	$100,219,436	$106,467,199
Working expenses	74,563,162	79,977,574
Net earnings	25.656,274	26,489,625
Passengers carried	23,640,765	25,288,723
Freight carried (tons)	48,097,519	50,893,957
Train mileage	61,312,002	65,934,114
Passengers killed	25	35
Number of elevators	276	281
Number of High crossings at rail-level with watchman	239	222
Number of Highway crossings at rail-level without watchman	13,493	13,746
Number of Overhead bridges, Highway crossings over Railway	463	472
Number of Highway crossings under Railways	333	329
Number of Farm crossings	....	251
Number of Level crossings of other Railways	272	295
Engines owned and hired	2,768	2,906
Passenger, Freight and Miscellaneous cars owned and hired.	86,571	89,326

During the year the total Dominion expenditure on railways was $6,125,481 charged to capital; $8,906,154 to revenue; and $1,373,136 to income. This expenditure included $778,491 on the Transcontinental project; $1,275,629 in general subsidies; $77,557 for the Board of Railway Commissioners; $3,937,621 on the capital account of the Intercolonial; $800,000 purchase money for the Canada Eastern Railway added to that system and $8,508,826 charged the revenue account of that Railway and including its Windsor Branch; $591,412 on the capital account of the Prince Edward Island Railway and $370,464 on its revenue account. The expenditure on Canals aggregated $3,323,704, of which $2,071,593 was chargeable to capital. The construction of these canals had cost $38,884,227 and their enlargement $50,410,531. The total expenditure on the Trent Canal, which was still unfinished, had been $4,647,720 on capital account and for other expenses $572,000. The total income of all canals had been $4,013,941 including $98,378 received prior to Confederation.

The Government railways with 1,657 miles in operation cost, prior to Confederation in 1867, $13,881,460 for construction and since that date $135,228,933. Their total revenue before and since Confederation was $104,620,500 and working expenses $115,971,870. Of the Canal statistics it may be said that the tonnage of the Welland Canal traffic in wheat, oats and other grains (1904 season) was 102,523 from United States ports to United States ports; 23,711 to ports in Ontario; 198,246 passing down to Montreal. Taking the St. Lawrence Canals as a whole the total freight in that season, passing eastward from Lake Erie

* NOTE.—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., resigned his position of Deputy Minister to accept another post, and was succeeded on July 1st, 1905, by Mr. M. J. Butler.

to Montreal, was 278,328 tons and from Montreal westward 71,512 tons; from United States ports to United States ports it was 165,337 tons eastward and 87,144 westward. There was a substantial decrease in each total over the preceding year.

It may be added that the value of merchandise transported in the fiscal year 1904 across the United States from Canada for trans-shipment at United States ports to other countries was $48,943,815 and that the amount received *via* United States ports and railways was $34,180,975. The number of vessels and tonnage on the Registry books of the Dominion on Dec. 31st, 1904, were respectively, 7,152 and 672,838—a decrease from 1903 but an increase over the three preceding years. The total net tonnage of the Empire for 1904-5 was 11,225,421, the next Power in amount being the United States with 2,636,281 tons. The Electric Railway statistics of Canada (official) for the year 1904 were as follows:

Railways sending returns	46
Miles of track, single	475·75
Miles of track, double	201·64
Motor cars	2,129
Miles run	40,964,845
Passengers carried	191,755,066
Employees	6,984
Total amount of capital, paid-up	$30,314,730
Total amount of bonded debts	19,641,777
Total amount of gross earnings	8,978,378
Total amount of gross expenses	6,528,142

The Intercolonial Railway and the Government

The public ownership problem in connection with railways attracted special attention to the Intercolonial during the year. In the House of Commons, on Mch. 3rd, Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, stated that in the fiscal years 1896-1904 the total capital expenditure upon the rolling stock of the road had been $5,751,085 and that the number of locomotives in hand on June 30th, 1904, was 302, the passenger cars 367, the freight cars 10,107 and the snow ploughs 86. He intimated a probably large deficit for the coming year. On June 14th, he told the House that, owing mainly to the extraordinary character of the winter, the shortage might amount to $2,000,000. His picture of the position and prospects of the Railway was not encouraging. "To make any earnings at all on our freight or passengers we have to carry them hundreds of miles further than does the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs through practically the same field. The C. P. R. goes direct, we have to send our freight hundreds of miles further round, and our mileage is greater but our returns are no more."

The Hon. J. G. Haggart, speaking for the Opposition, added to the estimated deficit the capital expenditure for the year, with the deficit and capital expenditure on the Prince Edward Island Railway, a collateral Government concern, and placed the total at the heavy sum of $8,000,000—"taken out of the pockets of the people for the purpose of running two mis-managed roads under the direction of the Government." Speaking on July 13th

the Minister stated the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway in 1904, per train mile, as 97 cents and its expenses $1.11 as compared with the Canadian Northern's earnings of $1.91 and expenses $1.35; the Grand Trunk Railway $1.53 and $1.04 respectively; the Canadian Pacific Railway $1.95 and $1.34 respectively; and the Canada Atlantic $1.34 and $1.01 respectively.

This condition of affairs attracted wide discussion and *The Globe* of Toronto declared on Aug. 16th that "the time has arrived for the adoption of some heroic treatment." It suggested control by a Commission somewhat along the lines of Mr. R. L. Borden's proposal in 1904. This, in an interview at St. John on the 18th, Mr. Emmerson opposed. To the press at Ottawa on Aug. 21st, the Minister said that he had decided upon "a complete re-organization" of the road. He described his recent tour of inspection with Mr. Butler, the new Deputy Minister, and said that a policy of decentralization would be adopted. On Sept. 24th he made the following statement to *The Globe*: "I cannot give any assurance to the people of Canada that before the close of the next fiscal year there will be anything like a surplus on the Intercolonial, but with the reforms that are being instituted and those that are likely to be put in force I can guarantee that in the not very remote future the whole aspect of the financial affairs of this Railway system will be changed." This paper returned to the charge on Oct. 16th and urged appointment of a Commissioner with business-like record and character and large powers under the Minister. Such a man would cut out incompetence and graft and all political influence, and give the Intercolonial, under public-ownership, the administration of a first-class private business-like corporation." Higher rates were hinted at by Mr. Emmerson on Oct. 19th and in an interview on Nov. 2nd Senator McMullen declared that too low rates and too many stations and employees were the main difficulties.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1905

There was much activity in work and construction throughout the wide interests of the C. P. R. in this year. The appropriations announced in January for 1905 were understood to include $4,000,000 to be spent on improvements and it was stated that by the end of 1905 standard rails would cover every mile of the road from Montreal to Vancouver. Writing to Mr. George Robertson of St. John, on Feb. 20th, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy declared that the Canadian winter port "must be at St. John or in the immediate vicinity" but added that the present facilities provided were absolutely inadequate and business conditions most unsatisfactory for his Railway. "In the face of obstacles of every description and at a cost that I would not like to mention this Company has made a determined effort during the past ten years to establish St. John as a winter outlet for the tariff originating on the twelve thousand miles of railway that it owns and controls, but the result has been far from gratifying." The

C. P. R. would not undertake to build wharves under present conditions as this was essentially a public work. On May 16th it was announced by Mr. W. Whyte, 2nd Vice-President, that the Company had finally decided to double-track the line from Fort William to Winnipeg, a distance of 427 miles, and a work which would occupy three years in completion.

In the early part of the year there were continuous negotiations as to the acquisition of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, owned by Mr. James Dunsmuir, and running 78 miles from Victoria to Wellington, on Vancouver Island. The Provincial Government had held an offer of the Road for $3,000,000 and it was understood that 1,160,000 acres of land worth, at least, $1.00 an acre still remained in the hands of Mr. Dunsmuir. Pending the actual purchase some surveys were made of the Island and it was rumoured that its mineral and other resources would be thoroughly exploited with Esquimalt as a possible steamship terminus of the C. P. R. Agreements of transfer, etc., were duly signed on June 7th, including both Railway and land grants; and the old Board of Directors (Messrs. James Dunsmuir, Joseph Hunter, J. Little, J. A. Lindsay, and C. E. Pooley) resigned and were succeeded by Mr. W. Whyte (President), Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C. (Vice-President), Messrs. R. Marpole, J. S. Dennis and J. W. Troup.

On June 17th it was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway had secured the greater part of the stock in the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company and thus acquired control of the Cantilever Bridge and the only means of access to the City open to the Railway. Following this came a keen and obstinate fight at Ottawa between the C. P. R. interests and those of Mr. J. J. Hill and the Great Northern Railway of the United States, which had acquired the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway giving access to Southern British Columbia, and now threatened with its branch lines to compete with the C. P. R. system in the Northern part of the Province. The main objection to giving the necessary facilities for construction was that urged against Mr. Hill's Kettle River Valley scheme of some years before—the draining of British Columbia by an American road for the benefit of United States centres and interests. The answer was that the C. P. R. wanted Southern British Columbia kept as a preserve until it was ready to develop it. The struggle was carried on for days before the Railway Committee with the patriotic view, as it was claimed, supported by the Conservatives as a whole and by some Liberal Quebec members. The Liberals alleged on the other hand that the C. P. R. was a huge monopoly and that this new enterprise would break it. All the Provincial representatives fought against the C. P. R. and what *The Globe* of June 26th termed "the coercion of British Columbia." Finally, on the following day, the vote stood 78 for the V. V. & E. Charter and 60 against. Two Conservatives voted in its favour.

On July 28th an Order-in-Council was passed permitting the V. V. & E. to cross the International boundary.

Incidental to this matter was the purchase of the Gooderham interests in the *Centre Star* and *War Eagle* Mines by a syndicate headed by Messrs. E. B. Osler and W. D. Matthews, of Toronto, late in June. It was inferred that the C. P. R. had something to do with the deal and certainly its Trail smelting interests were more or less involved. On July 7th Mr. J. S. Dennis, C. P. R. Land Commissioner in British Columbia, outlined before the Victoria Board of Trade a large programme of development, railway extension and settlement for Vancouver Island. A little later the projected route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the West evoked a vigorous protest from the Canadian Pacific. A petition signed by the Provincial Secretary and dated Aug. 18th was submitted to the Governor-in-Council and urged the following considerations:

> That the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company have filed plans for the location of their line of railway from Portage la Prairie west, a distance of some 250 miles; that the location is not in accordance with the Act respecting the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, for the reason that it does not open up new territory available for settlement, but runs through territory already served by existing lines. For some three hundred miles west of Winnipeg it is simply designed as a competitor to existing lines, and in no part of that distance does the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific show that they are more than six miles from existing lines. Your petitioners contend that if the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific is approved, it will be directly contrary to the spirit and letter of the Act respecting the construction of a National Transcontinental Railway, and directly contrary to the principle laid down and repeated from time to time by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and the different members of his Government, that the line must be located, except at terminal points, at a distance of at least thirty miles from any existing railways, or from any railways that have been located.

The matter was referred to the Railway Commission and, after argument, the C. P. R.'s objections were over-ruled upon alleged legal grounds. An incident of the year was the transfer of the conflict with the Hill interests to the control of the *Le Roi* mine. An effort was made by capitalists in touch with the C. P. R. and the two great Rossland mines to bring *Le Roi* into the combination and thus direct its smelting to the Trail works. This amalgamation was agreed to at the annual meeting of the Le Roi Mining Company in London on Jan. 31st and a circular was issued to the shareholders advising them that Mr. A. J. McMillan, the General Manager, had been asked to resign as representing "the interest of the Great Northern Railway, a powerful American railway company carrying traffic between the *Le Roi* mine in Canada and the Northport smelter in the United States," and therefore, opposed to the policy of the Board. After a prolonged struggle between rival factions a stormy meeting of 500 shareholders was held on Dec. 8th and Mr. McMillan elected to the

Board over Mr. G. S. Waterloo, an earnest advocate of amalgamation. A vote was taken upon this latter proposal with a large majority against it.

Meanwhile, the C. P. R. had acquired the charter of the Nikola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railway and was constructing into a rich district hitherto without transportation facilities; while the Great Northern interest through the V. V. & E. Railway was competing with it in rapidity of construction in the same direction. On Oct. 4th the shareholders of the C. P. R. held their 24th annual meeting and passed Resolutions authorizing the expenditure of $7,500,000 upon additional rolling stock, the construction of the Wolseley Branch, and the expenditure of £800,000 upon two new trans-Atlantic Liners. The four members of the Board of Directors retiring in rotation were re-elected—Messrs. C. R. Hosmer, David McNicoll, R. G. Reid and Senator Robert Mackay. Sir W. C. Van Horne was re-elected Chairman of the Board, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy President of the Company and Mr. McNicoll Vice-President. The executive Committee was re-appointed and composed of the Chairman, the President, Lord Strathcona, Mr. E. B. Osler, and Mr. R. B. Angus. Some statistics of the C. P. R. Company for and up to June 30th, 1905, were as follows:

Gross Earnings.		Working Expenses.	
From Passengers	$13,583,052 11	Conducting Transportation	$16,905,848 92
From Freight	31,725,290 10	Maintenance of Way and Structures	8,527,035 07
From Rails	703,896 48	Maintenance of Equipment	6,616,257 76
From Sleeping Cars, Express, Elevators, Telegraph and Miscellaneous, including profit from Ocean Steamships	4,469,643 56	Parlor and Sleeping Car expenses	172,123 61
		Expenses of Lake and River Steamers	515,397 02
		General Expenses	1,634,698 91
		Commercial Telegraph	635,432 50
Total	$50,481,882 25	Total	$35,006,793 79

The cash on hand on June 30th, 1904, was $11,741,703, and on June 30th, 1905, $16,496,291. The receipts from lands and townsites in the latter fiscal year were $3,302,758; the Dominion bonuses were $78,912; the proceeds of stock sales $25,876,538. The expenditures included $1,455,733 for dividends on Preference stock and $5,070,000 on ordinary stock; $80,000 contributed to the Pension Fund; $1,121,115 on properties held in trust for the Company; $3,569,408 for general construction work; $13,820,439 on additions, improvements, rolling stock, shops and machinery; $1,189,768 upon ocean, lake, and river steamships; $3,500,000 paid Dominion Government on account of Land grant bonds; $4,910,766 for acquisition of various securities.

The Atlantic service on June 30th, 1905, included 14 steamers, the Pacific service 7 steamers, the Pacific coast service 13 steamers, the Upper Lake service 3 steamers, the British Columbia lake and river services 13 steamers. The grain freight carried in 1905 was 59,739,180 bushels, the live stock 1,360,560 head, the flour 5,010,868 barrels, the manufactured articles 3,250,067 tons and the lumber 1,435,758,000 feet. The total tonnage carried

was 11,892,204. The passengers numbered 6,891,511—an increase of 640,000 in the fiscal year. The total mileage on June 30th, 1905, was 11,881, of which 8,508 was dealt with in the Returns, 438 were included amongst "other lines worked" and 481 were under construction, with 2,394 miles in the Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Duluth and South Shore subsidiary United States lines. The equipment on the above date consisted of 1,016 locomotives, 1,072 general cars and 30,101 freight and cattle cars. The Assets and Liabilities on June 30th, 1905, were as follows:

Assets.*		
Cost of Railway and Equipment (less $66,945,716.07 received in subsidies, bonuses and land sales)	$208,891,781 15	
Ocean, Lake and River Steamships	12,948,888 49	
Acquired securities (cost)	52,300,534 22	
Properties held in Trust for the Company	1,935,608 24	
Deferred payments on Land and Town Site sales	14,659,179 63	
Advances on Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway	236,213 19	
Material and Supplies on hand	8,191,297 27	
Station and Traffic balances, accounts receivable	3,870,440 19	
Imperial and Dominion Governments: Accounts due for mail transportation	254,612 42	
Cash in hand	16,496,291 41	
	$319,784,846 21	

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$84,500,000 00
Payments on subscription to new issue Capital Stock ($16,900,000)	14,238,074 00
Four per cent. Preference Stock	37,853,333 33
Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock	89,200,549 32
Mortgage Bonds	47,238,086 33
Land Grant Bonds	8,000,000 00
Current accounts, Pay Rolls and Traffic balances	8,183,221 95
Interest on Funded Debt and Rental of Leased Lines	1,769,083 90
Equipment Replacement Fund	874,279 55
Steamship Replacement Fund	340,666 67
Land Grant (sales of Land and Town Sites)	7,676,552 25
Surplus	19,910,998 91
	$319,784,846 21

MINOR CANADIAN PACIFIC EVENTS

Jan. 11.—It is announced that a turbine passenger steamer, the *Maheno*, 5,500 tons, will be placed on the Company's Canadian-Australian service.

Feb. 15.—It is stated that Mr. J. W. Leonard, President of the Guelph and Goderich Railway—a subsidiary line—has been made C.P.R. Manager of Construction between Toronto and Sudbury.

May 5.—The appointment is announced of Mr. Emile J. Hebert as General Agent of the Company at Montreal.

June 23.—Mr. G. L. Courtney is appointed General Agent for the Company in Vancouver Island, as a result of the acquisition of the E. & N. Railway.

July 5.—The C.P.R. purchases from Mr. David Russell, for the announced sum of $200,000, the Grand Hotel at Caledonia Springs, together with the Springs and 500 acres of land.

Aug. 4.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismisses the Company's appeal in a case against the Chinese Imperial Government.

Aug. 28.—The Montreal *Star* estimates the Company's profits on its "Soo" Line holdings at $15,000,000.

Aug. 31.—Mr. C. W. Spencer, General Superintendent of Transportation, retires, after twenty-five years' connection with the C.P.R.

Sept. 1.—Mr. W. R. Baker is appointed Assistant to the President of the Company.

Sept. 17.—It is rumoured, with every probability of truth, that $70,000,000 has been offered to the Company, and refused, for its available lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, by a syndicate of capitalists, through Hon. H. J. Macdonald, K.C., of Winnipeg.

* Note.—The Company also own 10,863,977 acres of land in Manitoba and the Territories (average sales in past year, $4.80 per acre) and 3,681,480 acres in British Columbia.

Sept. 20.—Sir T. G. Shaughnessy announces at Victoria that the handsome new hotel being erected there by the Company will be named "The Empress."

Sept. 23.—It is stated that the North-West Colonization Company, of St. Paul, Minn., has concluded a purchase of 230,000 acres of land in the Canadian West—most of it from the C.P.R.

Sept. 25.—Sir W. C. Van Horne tells the St. Andrew's *Beacon* that if the C.P.R. had been allowed to take over the Intercolonial, "we would have had an Atlantic fast line running years ago, and we would have had a system of hotels in these Provinces that would have brought in a hundred thousand strangers. Just see what that would have meant. We proposed putting up another large hotel at St. Andrew's, one at St. John, one at Halifax, another at Sydney and another at the Narrows, C.B., with auxiliary hotels between. These would have brought many thousands of tourists."

Oct. 6.—Mr. J. W. Leonard becomes Assistant General Manager of the lines east of Fort William, with offices at Montreal.

Nov. 11.—The steamship *Empress of Britain* is launched at Govan for the North Atlantic service of the C.P.R. It has a displacement of 20,000 tons.

Nov. 23.—Mr. G. McLaren Brown is appointed General Passenger Agent of the Company's Atlantic Fleet, and is succeeded as Superintendent of the Sleeping Car Service by Mr. W. A. Cooper.

Affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway

The chief public interest of this Railway during the year was in its close connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific of which Mr. C. M. Hays was President as well as General Manager of the Grand Trunk. Speaking at Montreal on April 30th, Mr. Hays stated that this new enterprise would give employment to 20,000 people for its operation and maintenance. As to general corporate legislation he said: "The problem to be determined was how Canada may enjoy those benefits which increased transportation will bring, and yet so enact laws that the good-will of railway corporations and investors may be retained. The good-will of investors must be held so that they will not be reluctant to place their capital in railroad enterprises. This is a problem with which England and the United States are wrestling. It is well to remember that railroads, like all other great commercial enterprises, must be allowed in all countries the privileges of earning a reasonable return on the money invested in them, and that out of every dollar received from traffic, both passenger and freight, seventy cents is paid back to the country in wages, cost of maintenance and other expenses. This must be recovered before a Company can pay dividends to shareholders. As to finances, we must look to England for our additional facilities. Investors in Great Britain must view railroad possibilities in Canada with favour if we are to get further securities for the construction of the new roads and branches."

In a Toronto *Globe* interview on July 22nd, Mr. Hays dealt with a collateral issue: "The only thing that is giving us any apprehension in connection with our work is the tendency in every way to increase our taxes. We build these works at great expense

and they facilitate transportation. Then the municipalities want to increase our taxes. That would not be so bad if there was not also a disposition to question and reduce our rates. Recently we have had our live stock rates reduced by the Railway Commission. We cannot spend our money for these large works and have our taxes increased and rates reduced at the same time." The finances and returns of the Railway for the two half-year periods of 1905 were as follows:

Particulars.	To June 30th, 1905.	To Dec. 31st, 1905.	Total in Canadian Currency.
Gross receipts	£2,729,007	£3,288,993	$30,090,000
Working expenses	1,923,437	2,345,715	21,345,760
Net traffic receipts	805,570	943,277	8,744,235
Additional amounts, making net revenue receipts	907,633	1,043,598	9,756,155
Charges, including rents, interests, etc.	622,600	614,820	6,187,100
Surplus	285,033	428,778	3,569,055
Half-yearly dividend	284,228	431,684	3,579,560
Passengers (carried)	4,303,765	5,755,671	10,059,436
Passengers (receipts)	£741,480	£1,023,981	$8,827,305
Freight and Live Stock (receipts)	1,781,680	2,027,180	19,044,300
Freight and Live Stock (tons)	6,563,332	7,579,878	14,143,210
Maintenance of way and structure	£268,664	£625,060	£4,468,620
Maintenance of equipment	425,718	476,790	4,512,540
Conducting transportation	1,131,487	1,123,155	11,273,210
Passenger, train-mileage	3,984,703	4,275,345	8,260,048
Freight, train-mileage	5,103,671	5,084,625	10,188,296
Expended on capital account	£95,614	£199,069	$1,473,415

The earnings per train-mile in the first six months were 69·73d. and in the second period 81·60d.; the expenditure per train-mile was respectively 49·15d. and 58·19d. The Grand Trunk Western Railway showed a net profit of £83,557 to June 30th, and of £102,922 to Dec. 31st. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee showed a net revenue deficiency of £10,415 in the first six months and a net revenue surplus of £17,382 in the second period. Securities owned by the shareholders of the Company on Dec. 31st, 1905, totalled £21,076,094 in value. It may be added that during the year Mr. L. J. Seargeant, who had been associated with the Company for 30 years, died and was succeeded as a Director by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild. The other Directors were Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B. (President), A. W. Smithers, Geo. Von Chauvin, Alex. Hubbard, Sir H. Mather Jackson, Bart., Lord Welby, G.C.B., and Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart.

Progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

On Mch. 31st an Interim Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government on Aug. 20th, 1904, to supervise the construction of the national portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, or as it was officially called, the National Transcontinental Railway, was submitted to the Minister by Mr. F. B. Wade, Chairman. It described details of the initiatory work of surveys, etc., under the control of Mr. H. D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, along the line of proposed construction from Moncton to Winnipeg. A vote of $290,500 was asked for the period ending June 30th, and for the succeeding fiscal year, $1,328,500, with a probable additional sum of $3,000,000 for payment to contractors. The first annual Report of the Commissioners was presented later

Irrigation and Cattle Ranch. Scene in Alberta along the Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

in the year, up to June 30th, signed by Mr. S. N. Parent, as Chairman, and by Messrs. C. F. McIsaac, Robert Reid and C. A. Young. Included was an elaborate description by Mr. Lumsden of preliminary surveys along the 1890 miles of projected route and a report of initial expenditures. In this latter connection the Parliamentary estimates of Jan. 18th granted $1,328,000 for the new Railway.

The route across the centre of New Brunswick, reported as the shortest and approved by Mr. Wade as Chairman, was opposed by the Parliamentary representatives of the Province on the ground of construction through a rough and non-productive country and the side-tracking of St. John in favour of Halifax. They wanted a line passing through Chipman and, it was claimed, only 17 miles longer than the other; or else one running down the St. John River to Fredericton and thence through Chipman to Moncton. A delegation waited upon the Government on July 25th in favour of the latter route which would give needed railway facilities to a population of 50,000. On this date, also, the retirement was announced of Mr. Alfred Brunet from the Commission and the appointment of Mr. S. N. Parent, lately Premier of Quebec, as member and Chairman, and of Mr. C. F. McIsaac, M.P. for Antigonish, N.S., as Commissioner in succession to Mr. Wade who had died on May 23rd. There had been, meanwhile, rumours that the Government would not eventually construct the line from Moncton to Quebec and, on July 25th, after listening to Senators L. G. Power and David Mackeen describe the cost of this section as $16,000,000 or $20,000,000 and advocate instead the improvement of the Intercolonial and its lease to the National Transcontinental, a meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade strongly opposed the suggestion and demanded that the Government carry out all its pledges. Toward the close of the year, in October, the Commissioners were in the Maritime Provinces looking further into the route down the St. John River and hearing arguments at Halifax in favour of the Moncton route.

The Company portion of the Railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific had, meanwhile, been actively under way with Mr. C. M. Hays as President and Mr. F. W. Morse as General Manager. At the first of the year it was announced that Edmonton had been decided upon as the main divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and the Coast and was to be given wholesale status in freight rates. The City was to grant a cash bonus of $100,000 and other concessions. On Feb. 1st Mr. A. S. Going, C.E., of Victoria, one of the Railway's engineers, reported that in addition to the Kicking Horse Pass there were nine distinct passes through the Rocky Mountains. During this month Mr. F. W. Morse was at Victoria trying to effect an arrangement with the British Columbia Government for a land subsidy in return for immediate commencement of construction from the Coast eastwards. The amount asked for was 20,000 acres per mile

for the 480 miles to be built across the Province, or 9,600,000 acres all told.

In an interview with the press on Mch. 11th Mr. Morse stated that construction from the East to the West was much the more economical method for the Company to pursue but that beginning at the same time from the West would involve an expenditure of from ten to fifteen millions in the next few years in British Columbia. This was worth something to the Province. The proposition was refused by the Provincial Government and to the Victoria *Times,* on Mch. 17th, Mr. Morse stated that without the land grant the Company would not commence construction on the Coast. The subject was discussed in the Senate on Apl. 4th and, in reply to an inquiry, the Hon. Mr. Templeman read a letter from Mr. C. M. Hays dated July 12th, 1904, which the former had considered during the Elections, and considered now, to be binding upon that gentleman as representing the Grand Trunk Pacific and its interests:

> I may say, however, that it will be the policy of the Company to diligently prosecute to completion the surveys which have been in operation for over a year, and so soon as the progress of the surveys in British Columbia will permit, construction will be commenced from the Pacific Coast to the end of the road, and be carried on continuously in an easterly direction until that road is completed. In fact, such action will be necessary to complete the road within the time limit.

Speaking to the Winnipeg *Free Press* in Mch. 27th Mr. Morse defended the Company's attitude. He said that "if construction were begun at the Western end, all of the rolling stock, motive power, bridge and track materials, and machinery, would have to be shipped to the Coast over a rival road and sent north by water a distance of several hundred miles. This would be a tremendous expense. Again, if the line were to be built from the East to the West, settlement would follow the line, which would become a revenue producer as fast as it was constructed. This would not be the case on the Coast, where there would be nothing but a little local business." On Mch. 1st Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., who had been appointed Government Chief Engineer in supervision of construction upon the Western or Grand Trunk Pacific Division of the National Transcontinental Line, reported to the Minister of Railways that the Company was carrying on surveys along practically the entire projected route and gave details as to route maps approved and location surveys under way. To the press in Montreal on Apr. 1st Mr. Morse stated that the surveys had proved very satisfactory and that the G. T. P. would have the "lowest grades and least curvature of any transcontinental railway."

In the Railway Committee at Ottawa a Bill was reported on June 13th confirming the financial arrangements made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the construction of the Western Division and the Lake Superior Branch of the National

Transcontinental Railway. The aggregate of two 4 per cent. Mortgages, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway, was $28,500,000. The total of 3 per cent. first mortgages, guaranteed by the Government, was not specified, but it was three-fourths of the cost of the Western Scetion. On July 10th it was announced that Mr. B. B. Kelliher had been appointed Chief Engineer with head-quarters in Montreal. On Aug. 4th the Dominion Government approved the location plans from Portage la Prairie 275 miles westward and tenders were promptly called for. That of McDonald, McMillan & Co., of Winnipeg, was accepted and work commenced on Aug. 24th. Meantime controversy had developed as to routes in the prairie regions of the West and serious exception taken by the C. P. R. to having its main line closely paralleled in certain fertile sections. Its protests and those of the Conservative press were vigorous but ineffectual. The final decision of the Cabinet, supported by the Railway Commission, upheld the locations decided upon by the G. T. P. Company.

By arrangement with the Dominion Government on Aug. 3rd the much-discussed Pacific terminal question was decided against Port Simpson, Kitimaat and other suggested points, through the purchase of 10,000 acres of land on Kaien Island—about 25 miles south of Port Simpson and separated from the rocky mainland by a narrow passage. A splendid harbour was said to lie off the land at the point selected and the agreement included a pledge to do substantial work on wharves, docks, stations, etc., by June 30th, 1906. On Sept. 19th the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal with Mr. C. M. Hays in the chair. Three Directors—Lord Welby, Mr. J. A. Clutton-Brock and Mr. Joseph Price—retired and were succeeded by Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart., Mr. George Von Chauvin and Mr. Alexander Hubbard. The others were re-elected as follows: Sir C. Rivers Wilson, A. W. Smithers, C. M. Hays, F. W. Morse, W. Wainwright, E. H. Fitzhugh, W. H. Biggar, H. A. Allan, E. B. Greenshields, E. R. Wood, J. R. Booth and Hon. G. A. Cox. Mr. Hays was re-elected President, Mr. Morse 1st Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. Wainwright 2nd Vice-President. Meanwhile, on Sept. 11th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier turned the first sod at Fort William of the 200-mile Lake Superior branch of the new Railway. His speech was a review of general conditions and the taking of credit to the Government for the lowering in Western freight rates. "By the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway we diminished the freight on wheat three cents per hundred pounds. By the Canadian Northern Railway we further diminished the price. By the construction of this Railway we shall further decrease the cost of transportation of wheat to the seaboard."

On Nov. 2nd a meeting of the Directors was held in Montreal when it was stated that the various bond issues of the year had proved most successful and gratifying; that $30,000,000 now

stood at the eredit of the Company in London; that the engineering reports were all favourable in eharacter; and that if all went well they would be moving Western erops in the season of 1907 over a direet line running 775 miles from Winnipeg to Edmonton. It was also stated that arrangements were pending with the Canadian Northern for joint terminals at Winnipeg. The half-yearly meeting of the Company was held in London on Oct. 12th with Sir C. Rivers Wilson in the ehair and eneouraging reports of progress presented. On Nov. 4th Mr. Morse told the Montreal *Gazette* that $1,000,000 had been already spent on surveys and that it was the intention of the Company, after the main line was well under way, to construet braneh lines to Calgary, Battleford, Prinee Albert and other points. Contracts eovering, all told, a distanee of 1,000 miles were let during the year.

Progress of the Canadian Northern Railway

The progress of this Railway system during the year was marked. Speaking to the Winnipeg *Tribune* on Jan. 12th Mr. W. Mackenzie, the President of the road, was reported as promising the early eompletion of the Prince Albert braneh, the building of a further line into the Swan River country, and the construetion of a railway to Hudson's Bay—the 1882 eharter for this latter project having reeently passed into the hands of the Canadian Northern. It would eommence at some point between Melfort and Tisdale, on the Prinee Albert Braneh. "The Railway will run north-easterly for a distanee of about 500 miles, it is expeeted, while the Company may also take advantage of Nelson River in eompleting the route." Aeeording to the Report of the Railway Commissioner of Manitoba for the year ending Dee. 31st, 1904, substantial progress had been made by the C. N. R., 200 miles of new line eonstrueted, operations vigorously eonducted and the benefit of its lower rates greatly appreciated by the farmers. "From reports made to the Government I am pleased to be able to state that the earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway Company during the year were adequately sufficient to meet all fixed eharges and for an efficient operation of the Company's lines." During the Parliamentary Session (1905) permission was given the Company to eonstruct braneh lines as follows:

(1) From a point on the Company's line at or near Toronto, thence easterly to Ottawa; (2) From a point on or near the French River, thence easterly, passing through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury to Montreal, branching on Montreal Island to enter Montreal from both north-east and south-west; (3) From a point on the Company's line at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and south of Lake Nepigon to a point on the Canadian Northern Railway at or near Kashaboiwe, west of Port Arthur, passing through or near Port Arthur, or with a branch to that town.

On Feb. 16th it was announced that Messrs. Maekenzie and Mann had completed the formation of the Atikokan Iron Company, with $1,000,000 capital, for the purpose—in eonjunetion with a

supplementary concern—of mining iron ore, manufacturing pig-iron, and building coal and ore docks at Port Arthur, Ont. It was intended to develop iron deposits on the line of the Canadian Northern and to erect a blast furnace, etc. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann were stated to have subscribed $400,000 of the necessary stock and the town of Port Arthur $300,000. During the same month an issue of £600,000, 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock, was placed upon the London market by the Canadian Northern Company and a little later 20,000 tons of English rails were purchased for the James Bay Railway—a subsidiary enterprise running from Toronto to Sudbury. In June the Canadian Northern Lands Company, Limited, was incorporated with a capital of $5,000,000 for the purpose of selling 500,000 acres of the C. N. R. land grant. In August Mr. C. W. Spencer resigned from the Canadian Pacific Railway to accept the management of the C. N. R. lines east of Fort William—including the 400 miles of road in the Halifax and South Western Railway, the Nova Scotia Central, the Victoria Beach and Inverness lines in Nova Scotia. At the annual meeting held in Toronto on Nov. 4th, Mr. Mackenzie, in presenting the Report of the Company's business, described the growth of the Western country and added:

> The Canadian Northern Railway is so situated that it should carry a very considerable proportion of these commodities into Western Canada. It gives a direct service to 77 per cent. of the people living in the villages, towns and cities of Manitoba, by whom these commodities will be distributed to the farmers. The important centres of commercial distribution in the new Provinces—Prince Albert, Battleford, Strathcona, Edmonton and others—are to be served this year, and there should be a very material increase in the merchandise carried in 1906. The trade importance of these towns cannot be judged by their population, as each one is the centre of wholesale distribution for many miles of surrounding territory.

The financial statement to June 30th, 1905, submitted by Mr. D. B. Hanna, 3rd Vice-President, showed the total cost of the Railway as $53,533,852 to date and the assets in bonds, etc., material, supplies, cash in hand, etc., as $3,608,540. The capital stock of the Company was $30,750,000; the 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock was $4,866,666; the bonds totalled $15,450,551; the Car trust obligations $3,678,362; the current liabilities $1,418,211. The surplus of assets over liabilities was, therefore, $978,601. The gross earnings for the fiscal year 1905 were $4,190,211, including $663,935 from Passenger traffic, $3,061,531 from freight and $464,745 from other sources. The working expenses were $2,644,729, the fixed charges $1,128,779, and the surplus for the year $416,702.

As compared with 1904 the number of passengers carried increased by 128,458 and the earnings therefrom $189,090; the freight traffic increased by 259,311 tons and the earnings therefrom $649,147. The total number of miles of railway owned and

operated on June 30th, 1905, was 1,876 miles, of which 353 miles were in Ontario, 1,180 miles in Manitoba, 298 miles in Saskatchewan and 43 miles in the State of Minnesota. The equipment included 106 locomotives, 74 passenger and other cars and 4,154 freight and stock cars. The bushels of grain carried numbered 9,681,829 and the live stock 20,299 head. The general officers elected included Mr. Wm. Mackenzie as President, Mr. D. D. Mann, Vice-President, Mr. D. B. Hanna 3rd Vice-President. Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., was Chief Solicitor and Mr. W. H. Moore Secretary. On Nov. 24th, amid much ceremony and local rejoicing, the Canadian Northern entered Edmonton, the new capital of Alberta. Lieut.-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea drove the last spike and congratulatory addresses were delivered by Mr. Mayor Mackenzie, Mr. D. D. Mann and the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General. At the banquet in the evening speeches were given by Mr. Cross, Hon. W. T. Finlay, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Mann, the Mayors of Red Deer, Calgary and Edmonton, Mr. G. H. Shaw of the C. N. R., Mr. A. D. Davidson of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and others.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EVENTS

Jan. 1.—After forty-five years' connection with the Dominion Line, Mr. John Torrance retires from the Montreal management, and is succeeded by Mr. James Thom.

Jan. 9.—The Council of the Board of Trade at Portland, Me., presents a report to the annual meeting, which declares that: "Our City is to be congratulated on the result of the recent victory of the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for the completion of this great system should mean more to Portland than almost any other point reached by the Grand Trunk road. Although it is impossible to estimate actual results, we feel safe in predicting that it will be the making of this port from a commercial point of view."

Jan. 10.—Commissioner A. P. Low, in an address at Ottawa, explains and advocates the Hudson's Bay route for the export of grain. The saving in distance alone "means much to the West. At one-half cent a ton per mile it means fifteen cents saved each bushel on the whole trip. A crop of 60,000,000 bushels for export means $9,000,000 saved. There is a clear route of twenty to thirty miles wide at Fort Churchill, and I hope that in a few years the channel will be as well lighted as that of the St. Lawrence."

Jan. 28.—Mr. C. D. Haines, of Hamilton and New York, is stated to have acquired the Provincial charter of the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Railway, and the Dominion charter of the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railroad.

Jan. 31.—The Montreal Board of Trade reiterates preceding Resolutions in favour of a fast passenger and mail steamship service between Canada and Great Britain.

Feb. 2.—Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, after four trips through Hudson's Straits, and five across Hudson's Bay, says in an interview at Winnipeg that: "I have been strongly impressed with the great value of the Hudson's Bay and the Strait route, and I am firmly convinced that it is bound to be in the no very distant future the great outlet for the produce of the Canadian North-west."

Mar. 20.—The Vancouver Board of Trade urges by Resolution the giving of substantial Provincial aid to the Coast-Kootenay project from Vancouver into the Boundary Creek country.

Mar. 22.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, through a subsidiary concern, acquires some 17,000 acres in the Bulkley and Telkina coal fields of British Columbia, and also the charter of the Pacific, Northern, and Omenica Railway, running from Kitimaat to Hazelton.

Mar. 23.—The new Allan Liner and turbine steamer, *Victorian*, sails from Liverpool, with the following comment by the Glasgow correspondent of the Montreal *Star*: "She marks a very definite turning point in the whole history of naval architecture and marine engineering. For she is the first vessel to be put on a regular ocean route propelled by turbine machinery, that entirely new kind of marine motor, which was invented less than a dozen years ago by the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, of Wallsend-on-Tyne."

Mar. 26.—A large deputation, representing Montreal shipping interests, waits upon the Dominion Government and urges that Montreal be made a free port.

Mar. 29.—The Dominion subsidies to steamships for the current year ending June 30th, 1904, total $851,747, and include the following:

Canada and Great Britain	$175,000
Canada and South Africa	146,000
Canada and Australia	116,800
Canada, China and Japan	73,000
Montreal, Quebec and Manchester	35,000
Magdalen Island and Mainland	15,000
Prince Edward Island and Mainland	12,500
St. John, Halifax, N.S., and Demerara	65,700
St. John, Halifax and London	38,500
St. John and Glasgow	15,000
Halifax and Jamaica	13,800
Halifax and Liverpool *via* Newfoundland	20,000
Dalhousie and Gaspé	11,500
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway	12,500

April 11.—The Quebec Board of Trade declares itself in favour of that port being made free.

April 19.—The Victoria *Colonist* extracts from the 1904 Railway Report figures indicating that British Columbia has 1,712 miles of railway, with invested capital therein of $772,381,883.

April 19.—The Montreal Board of Trade passes a strong Resolution in favour of making that port free.

April 27.—A number of members of Parliament from all parts of the Dominion draw attention in the House to Canadian railway discriminations in freight rates against Canadian shippers.

May 2.—Mr. George C. McCarthy is appointed Chief Engineer of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

May 8.—After vigorous discussion as to Mr. J. J. Hill's schemes and motives in trying to get into northern British Columbia, the Victoria Board of Trade unanimously approves the following Resolution regarding one of his projected lines—the carrying of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway into the Kootenays: "Whereas, legislation is now being asked from the Dominion Government to assist in the building of a line of railway from Kootenay to the Coast; be it resolved, that this Board unanimously support said Bill, providing that a binding guarantee be exacted that the Railway be built from Princeton to the British Columbia coast, and that a daily freight and passenger service be given to Victoria within four years." The *Daily Province* of Vancouver comments on this proposal as follows:

"Anyone who studies the map and notes the location of Mr. Hill's lines of railway can come to no other conclusion than that the desire is to build the V., V. & E. purely and simply as a feeder that will drain Canadian mines and exhaust Canadian interests, steadily and surely, for the benefit of the Great Northern Railway Company. The thing is so apparent that it only has to be pointed out to be seen. We have had one experience of that sort of thing in British Columbia already. We have seen the millions of dollars produced in the Rossland camp drained across the border to build up a big city in the United States. Spokane stands to-day a monument to British Columbia. But what good is it to us ?"

May 15.—The London *Express* states that a syndicate offer to purchase the Allan Line of Steamships for £3,000,000 has been declined.

May 16.—Mr. Charles Wurtele is announced as the General Agent of the Great Northern Railway in Eastern Canada. His successor at Vancouver is Mr. K. J. Burns.

May 21.—In the presence of 800 guests and the Minister of Marine, Mr. Rodolphe Forget, President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, launches its fine new steamer, *Montreal*. The Company is stated to now have 26 steamers in commission, capable of carrying 17,000 persons.

May 24.—The European delegates to the International Railway Congress recently held at Washington are entertained to the number of 200 at a banquet in Montreal, with Sir C. Rivers Wilson in the chair, and addresses from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Minister of Railways, Mr. C. M. Hays and some of the distinguished visitors.

June 7.—In the Senate, replying to a query as to the proposed steamship service to Mexico, on the Atlantic and Pacific, Sir R. Cartwright states that the former is assured, and reads a letter on the subject of the Pacific project from President Diaz, of Mexico, dated Apl. 8th, and saying: "With regard to the line on the Pacific, we have believed it to be advisable to study the question more minutely before accepting some of the propositions made by different enterprises which have solicited the concession ; and with this object, when dealing with this point with Sir William Mulock, this Government insisted on reserving the initiative for the establishment of the said line, counting, as Sir William offered, upon the co-operation of Canada."

June 15.—Mr. D. W. Campbell resigns the Superintendency of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Service, in order to act as Canadian Manager of the Elder-Dempster South African-Mexican Service.

July 26.—The Elder-Dempster steamer, *Angola*, arrives at Halifax as the pioneer vessel of the line of steamships between Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

Aug. 2.—The Canadian town of Sault Ste. Marie joins with the United States city in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first locks of the American Sault Canal.

Aug. 11.—A conference between the Harbour Commissioners and others interested, with the Quebec Transportation Company, indicates the probable success of the projected direct steamship line to Great Britain.

Aug. 14.—The turbine steamer, *Virginian*, of the Allan Line, makes the run from Moville to Rimouski, land to land, in 4 days and 4 hours.

Aug. 28.—It is officially announced that the contract for carriage of mails between Canada and Great Britain will be renewed with the Allan Line for five years from August, 1906. The Canadian Pacific Railway tender is not accepted.

Sept. 5.—At the annual general meeting of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, Messrs. H. A. Allan, R. Audette, Vesey Bos-

well, Gaspard LeMoine, H. M. Price, Hon. N. Garneau, Hon. S. N. Parent and Hon. John Sharples are elected Directors. Mr. Parent offers to resign, but is re-elected President.

Sept. 27.—An elaborate article in the Winnipeg *Free Press* describes the projected Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay Railway as a part and parcel of the Great Northern system, and its completion from the United States border to Brandon as the entrance of the Hill interests into the Canadian West. "Western Canada is shortly to have a fourth railway system. The Great Northern System, of which J. J. Hill is the controlling spirit, purposes invading the rich transportation preserves hitherto monopolized by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern. Trains may run on a part of the new system in time to carry out a share of this season's crops, for construction has already commenced, and is being pushed with the energy engendered by a bitter rivalry between the conflicting interests of opposing corporations. The coming of the Great Northern into Canada is an act of retaliation. The C.P.R., or rather its subsidiary company, the "Soo" Line, cut into territory which J. J. Hill believed to be the peculiar property of his road. In revenge, he proposes to get even by cutting as deep and deeper into the rich transportation areas hitherto jointly and jealously conserved to the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern."

Sept. 29.—In view of the moving of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat eastward to the head of Lake Superior, and the prospect of 20,000,000 bushels coming to Fort William and Port Arthur before the close of navigation, the Toronto *Globe* publishes an elaborate list of available Lake vessels, aggregating a capacity of 3,620,000 bushels per trip, or an actual weekly average of 2,000,000 bushels.

Oct. 13.—Mr. W. H. Smith is appointed Manager of the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company, with headquarters at Montreal.

Nov. 10.—Mr. J. H. Walsh becomes General Manager of the Quebec Central Railway.

Dec. 2.—A statement published in the Montreal *Herald* shows that during the past year the Dominion Line Steamships using the St. Lawrence route carried 25,817 passengers; that Messrs. R. Reford and Company operated several lines, with 100 steamers and a tonnage of 216,280; that the Furness-Withey services, including the Manchester liners, made 27 voyages with their vessels, and a tonnage of 70,782; that the Elder-Dempster Company operated the new Mexican service, and, in conjunction with the Messrs. Furness, operated the South African liners; that the Head Line, through Messrs. McLean, Kennedy and Company, handled 37 steamers, with a tonnage of 69,357. In every case there is an increase of business shewn.

Dec. 31.—Some changes take place during the year in the Harbour Commission, of Montreal. Mr. Robert Reford resigns on or about May 8th, and is succeeded by Mr. Andrew A. Allan; Mr. L. E. Geoffrion retires, and is succeeded on Aug. 1st by Mr. H. A. A. Brault. On Oct. 6th, after a stormy discussion of Senator Mackay's alleged statement in favour of the Board's abolition, he is re-elected President.

Dec. 31.—During the period from Sept. 1st to close of navigation, Dec. 12th, there were shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William, of the crop of 1905, 30,358,066 bushels of wheat, 396,291 bushels of oats, 280,964 bushels of barley, and 147,469 bushels of flax. Of the wheat, 19,139,184 bushels was carried in Canadian and 11,218,882 bushels in American vessels, of which latter quantity 10,613,822 bushels went to Buffalo, 1,232,000 bushels to Port Huron, and about half a million bushels to Erie, Pa.

IX.—MILITIA AFFAIRS IN CANADA

Official Reports and Statistics

The last annual Report of a General Officer Commanding the Militia, and covering the period from Jan. 1st, 1904 to the constitution of the Militia Council* on Nov. 17th of that year, was published on Jan. 10th, 1905, and signed by Brigadier-General Lord Aylmer. Under date of June 30th, 1905, the Military members of the Militia Council addressed to the Minister of Militia and Defence, for consideration, a statement of general policy regarding the Militia. It commenced with a summary of the Force then in existence as comprising a Permanent Corps of 1,995 officers and men—to be shortly raised to 5,000; an active Militia of 47,000 officers and men with recently decided North-West additions of 3,500 men; and a Reserve Militia which, however, was not yet organized. The duties of this Force were summarized as follows: "First, the support of the civil power; secondly, the defence of the country from aggression by any foreign Power. To these a third has recently been added, that of relieving the Imperial Government of the responsibility for the safety and maintenance of the two Imperial naval bases, Halifax and Esquimalt, which stand upon Canadian soil."

Taking the accepted total of 100,000 men as the number of the first line of Canadian defence in war time, the Military members of the Council expressed the hope that the peace establishment would be raised to 60,000 men. The further references made to pending or proposed changes may be briefly summed up as (1) an increase in numbers for the Permanent Corps along instructional lines as well as for garrison duties; (2) Halifax and Esquimalt to have about 2,200 men and Quebec 400, with Kingston looked after by the Permanent Corps kept there for purposes of instruction; (3) the creation of an additional squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons for instructional purposes with mounted troops and to be located at St. John's, Quebec, with a third squadron to be eventually located at Fredericton; (4) the Infantry Schools of Instruction to be moved from St. John's to Montreal and from Fredericton to Halifax; (5) a mounted squadron to be raised for the North-West and to be called "The Strathcona Horse," together with five new Infantry regiments of Active Militia for the West; (6) the inclusion of any portion of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, which the progress of settlement might make available, in the Permanent Corps; (7) the formation of eight new batteries of Militia Artillery as an addition to the "danger-

* NOTE—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, page 468.

ously small" existing force and the arming of present Batteries with heavy field-guns; (8) the addition of horse and field artillery to the Permanent Corps to be stationed at Kingston, Winnipeg and with the Strathcona Horse in Alberta; (9) the Permanent Artillery at Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, to be local Artillery Schools of Instruction; (10) the establishment at Quebec of a Canadian School of Gunnery; (11) the Royal Canadian Engineers as eventually constituted to be divided between Halifax and Esquimalt with one company scattered amongst the depots of the Permanent Corps for instructional purposes.

These recommendations were stated to require a period of some years for accomplishment and the Memorandum, which was signed by Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., Chief of the General Staff, Colonel B. H. Vidal, Adjutant-General, Colonel D. A. Macdonald, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel W. H. Cotton, Master-General of the Ordnance, laid special stress upon the greater distribution of the Permanent Corps for instructional purposes and the better education of its officers along lines similar to those of corresponding ranks in the Imperial Army. Mr. J. W. Borden, Finance Member of the Militia Council, also submitted a statement of expenses, etc. He estimated the annual cost of 1,800 men at Halifax and Esquimalt as $1,000,000, and gave the total estimates of Militia expenditure for 1904-5 as $3,995,868, and the main and first supplementary estimates of 1905-6 as $5,496,090. It may be added that the total expenditure on the Militia in 1893-4 was $1,284,517; in 1894-5, $1,574,113; in 1895-6, $2,136,713; in 1896-7, $2,413,651; in 1897-8, $1,688,213; in 1898-9, $2,500,635; in 1899-1900, $3,624,654; in 1900-1, $3,106,241; in 1901-2, $2,828,887; in 1902-3, $2,515,309.* From the various Reports of the period the following tables are compiled:

I. Militia Expenditure.	Year ending June 30, 1904.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Year ending June 30, 1906†
Certain Salaries by Statute	$ 10,929	$ 14,698	$ 21,600
Pay of Staff, Corps and Active Militia	541,589	677,863	1,355,000
Annual Drill and Musketry, Clothing and Stores	749,985	1,003,274	1,304,000
Military Properties, Works and Buildings	207,700	255,653	305,000
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts	158,377	165,189	465,000
Royal Military College	90,387	86,477	92,000
Dominion Arsenal	150,000	150,562	215,000
Defence of Esquimalt, B.C.	109,986	109,986	220,000
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition, Equipment, etc.	1,299,820	1,299,964	1,300,000
Sundries	234,125	186,176	218,490
Totals	$3,552,898	$3,949,842	$5,496,090

II. Militia Establishment.	1896-97. All Ranks.	1896-97. Horses.	1904-5. All Ranks.	1904-5. Horses.
Cavalry	2,295	2,099	5,795	5,361
Artillery	4,028	835	4,371	1,614
Engineers	212	....	763	124
Infantry	28,962	354	35,330	410
Army Service Corps	....	....	856	768
Corps of Guides	....	....	185	185
Signalling Corps	....	....	90	....
Medical Corps	....	....	795	26
Totals	35,497	3,288	48,185	8,488
Permanent Corps	801	183	1,245	250
Grand Totals	36,298	3,471	49,430	8,738

* NOTE—Official figures, Report of December 31st, 1904. † NOTE—Estimated.

Militia Changes and Popular Discussions

During the year the Active Militia, as distinct from the Permanent Corps, was increased by the authorization of one additional squadron for the 5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and one for the 14th King's Canadian Hussars; the addition of two squadrons of the 10th Queen's Own Canadian Hussars; the authorization of one new cavalry regiment for Alberta and one for Saskatchewan—the 15th Light Horse and the 16th Mounted Rifles respectively; the authorization of three new squadrons of Mounted Rifles for the North-West, of the 96th Lake Superior Regiment with headquarters at Port Arthur, and of three additional companies of the Army Service Corps. The 6th Field Battery was re-organized, 18 new Cadet Corps were authorized and 12 disbanded, and the Dawson Rifle Company and "C" squadron, C.M.R., were disbanded. In consequence of the establishment of the Militia Council it was deemed necessary to group the greater Military Districts into four divisions designated Commands—announced by special general order of April 4th, with appointments subsequently made, as follows:

1. Western Ontario ..... Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B.
2. Eastern Ontario ..... Colonel W. D. Gordon.
3. Quebec ..... Colonel Lawrence Buchan, C.M.G.
4. Maritime Provinces ..... Colonel C. W. Drury, C.B.

The hope was officially expressed that the resulting exercise of higher powers would train these officers and their successors "in initiative and the acceptance of responsibilities such as will necessarily be imposed upon them in time of war." On May 30th *The Globe's* Ottawa correspondent telegraphed that "the Militia establishment lists for 1905-6, which were issued the other day, provide for reducing the force very materially, although at the time some officials at the Militia Department stated there was practically no change. Now it transpires that the order means a reduction in the aggregate, or would if all the regiments were at present recruited up to full strength, of several thousand men. Under the new Establishment referred to the infantry regiments of eight companies would consist of only 296 privates and non-commissioned. The present establishment of an infantry regiment is 418, so that this means a reduction of 122 men. Exceptions were, however, made in case of regiments in Toronto, Montreal and other cities." This statement was the basis of much hostile criticism—especially in Conservative circles—and of some dissatisfaction in Militia circles. It evoked explanations and denials from the Minister—notably on June 6th, when he read a letter in the Commons from the Chief of the General Staff in which General Lake said that the Establishment in question was the special work of Lord Dundonald and the restricted training simply a matter of necessary economy.

At a Dinner in Ottawa on July 1st Sir Frederick Borden spoke of the desire to have "a chain of military depots stretching

from ocean to ocean. We had such depots now at Halifax and Esquimalt, on the extreme east and west, and gradually, as provision could be made, the chain would be filled in at intervening points." In September the Minister, accompanied by Major-General Lake, paid an official visit to Manitoba, the new Provinces and British Columbia. To the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Sept. 6th Sir F. Borden outlined his general policy, including the expectation of an ultimate maximum expenditure of $8,000,000 a year and explained the above statement as to Military Depots: "We have also arranged, as I have already suggested, for a chain of depots from Halifax to Vancouver. When I spoke not long ago of this line of depots across the continent, I was at once quoted by the newspapers as advocating the building of a chain of fortresses across the continent. What we propose to have is a series of military depots where the officers of the active Militia can receive training and which will be of service in maintaining order within the country." Upon his return the Minister told *The Globe* of Oct. 9th that he had discussed with the Governments of Manitoba and British Columbia the question of physical and military training for boys in the schools and had found them most sympathetic. In the October *United Service Magazine* Sir F. Borden had an article elaborating the idea of a self-contained, self-reliant Militia force while in the *Fortnightly Review* for the same month Lord Dundonald elaborated a plan of a Colonial War Service reserve force and deplored the apparent separation of the Canadian and Australian volunteer systems from the Imperial forces.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES DURING 1905

1. CAMP COMMANDANTS.

London	Lieut.-Colonel J. Peters, D.O.C.
Niagara	Brig.-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C.
Rockcliffe	Lieut.-Colonel F. Whitley
Laprairie	Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Hodgins
Three Rivers	Colonel Lawrence Buchan, C.M.G.
Levis	Lieut.-Colonel Alexandre Roy
Sussex	Lieut.-Colonel G. Rolt White.

2. BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

1st Cavalry Brigade	Colonel F. L. Lessard, C.B.
2nd Cavalry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Clyde
3rd Cavalry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel F. Whitley
1st Artillery Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel J. Davidson
2nd Artillery Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. S. Hendrie
1st Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel J. Munro
2nd Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Macdonald
3rd Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel James Mason
4th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Delamere
5th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Cruickshank
6th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel J. Hughes
7th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Edwards
8th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.
9th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel H. Prevost
10th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel Hon. P. Landry
11th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Evanturel
12th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonal H. H. McLean
13th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Vince
14th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel B. A. Weston
15th Infantry Brigade	Colonel, Hon. J. M. Gibson
16th Infantry Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel J. I. Davidson

3. APPOINTMENTS TO COMMAND REGIMENTS.

Jan. 3.—Lieut.-Colonel Edmund E. Wentworth, 13th Regiment, Hamilton.
Jan. 7.—Lieut.-Colonel James E. Mabee, 47th Frontenac Regiment.
Feb. 10.—Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Putnam, 16th Prince Edward Regiment.
Feb. 20.—Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Patterson, 85th Regiment, Montreal.
April 20.—Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Allan, 30th Regiment, Wellington Rifles.
May 1.—Colonel J. F. Wilson, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Artillery.
May 1.—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery.
May 3.—Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Kenny, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax.
May 12.—Lieut.-Colonel J. S. D. Chipman, 71st York Regiment.
Aug. 24.—Lieut.-Colonel James Walker, 15th Light Horse, Belleville.
Sept. 1.—Lieut.-Colonel Louis N. Laurin, 87th Quebec Regiment.
Sept. 15.—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson L. Wadmore, Royal Canadian Regiment.

4. RETIREMENTS FROM COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Jan. 3.—Lieut.-Colonel John Stoneman, 13th Regiment, Hamilton.
Jan. 7.—Lieut.-Colonel Robert Cox, 47th Frontenac Regiment.
Feb. 5.—Lieut.-Colonel John Mutrie, 30th Regiment, Wellington Rifles.
Feb. 20.—Lieut.-Colonel J. P. A. des Trois Maisons, 85th Regiment, Montreal.
Mch. 25.—Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Caughell, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas.
May 3.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Menger, 66th Regiment, Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax.
May 12.—Lieut.-Colonel T. G. J. Loggie, 71st York Regiment.
May 31.—Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Farley, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Sept. 1.—Lieut.-Colonel M. Fiset, 87th Quebec Regiment.
Sept. 15.—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Macqueen, 22nd Regiment, Oxford Rifles.

5. APPOINTMENTS AS HON. A.D.C. TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Jan. 11.—Colonel W. D. Otter, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel De la C. T. Irwin, C.M.G.
Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Smith.
Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.
Mch. 9.—Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B.
Lieut-Colonel S. C. D. Roper.
April 5.—Colonel F. L. Lessard, C.B.
Colonel C. W. Drury, C.B.
May 29.—Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Pellatt.
Lieut.-Colonel V. A. S. Williams.

6. APPOINTMENTS AS HONORARY COLONEL.

Jan. 1.—Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Macdonald, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph.
May 25.—Major-General Frederick William Benson, C.B., Director of Transports and Remounts, Imperial Army, 19th St. Catharines Regiment.

7. APPOINTMENTS AS HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Mch. 9.—Major R. H. Phillimore, 7th Hussars, Bury, Quebec.
Mch. 16.—Major J. J. Farley, 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles.
Mch. 23.—Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Cruickshank, 44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment.
April 5.—Major J. P. Lord, 17th Regiment, Levis, Quebec.
May 11.—Major James Henry, 36th Peel Regiment.
June 15.—Major R. J. Lockhart, 29th Waterloo Regiment.
June 30.—Major J. Ross, 77th Wentworth Regiment.
July 12.—Major J. T. I. Halliday, 57th Peterborough Rangers.

8. MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Mch. 9.—Major George Hugh Parke, Principal Medical Officer, M.D. No. 7.
April 11.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Cartwright, C.M.G., Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
May 1.—Lieut.-Colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Chief Staff Officer Western Ontario.
Lieut.-Colonel V. A. S. Williams, Chief Staff Officer Eastern Ontario.
Colonel J. D. Irving, Chief Staff Officer Maritime Provinces.
Lieut.-Colonel O. C. S. Pelletier, Chief Staff Officer, Quebec.
Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Fotheringham, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, M.D. No. 2.
Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Quebec Command.
Lieut.-Colonel Gay Casleton Jones, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer Maritime Provinces Command.
May 16.—Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., Major-General (temporary) in the Militia.
Aug. 1.—Lieut.-Colonel Alexandre Roy, D.O.C. of M.D. No. 7.
Oct. 5.—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Gwatkin, Manchester Regiment, Director of Operations on the General Staff.
Oct. 12.—Lieut.-Colonel Edward Thornton Taylor, Commandant of the R.M.C., Kingston.

X.—CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

Feb. 13.—Sir W. C. Macdonald increases his gifts to the Agricultural College, Guelph, for the study of Nature subjects and domestic science, to a total of $182,000.

Mar. 14.—Sir William C. Macdonald's newly announced benefactions to Agricultural education in Quebec include the following details :

1. The building of a normal school in connection with the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture at Ste. Anne's, including suitable and comfortable residences for students.

2. Very material help in providing consolidated schools and for their maintenance as in each of the other Provinces.

3. Large benefactions to help schools in poor communities and in part to be used in stimulating communities which are able to do better than they are now doing in the matter of teachers' salaries and equipments.

4. To aid in the introduction into the schools of Nature study, Domestic science and Manual training, fourteen scholarships are offered to persons now holding teachers' diplomas to take a three months' course at the College at Guelph.

Mar. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Potts announces that the Fund for Victoria College endowment has already received gifts aggregating $225,000.

May 1.—Under this date Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, tenders his resignation as the Rev. Dr. Calvin Goodspeed, 15 years Professor of Systematic Theology, had done a few weeks earlier.

May 17.—The final steps are taken in the amalgamation of the Medical Faculties of McGill University and Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

May 18.—Another gift of $50,000 from Sir W. C. Macdonald to the Students' Union of McGill University brings his total in that connection up to $230,000.

June 9.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church decides finally to retain Queen's University, Kingston, as an integral part of the Church and to increase its endowment fund.

Dec. 19.—It is announced that Mr. Herbert J. Rose, Rhodes Scholar from McGill, has won both the Ireland and Craven Scholarships at Oxford.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO, DEC. 31st, 1904

I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Public Schools in 1904	5,758
Number of enrolled pupils in the Public Schools	396,814
Average daily attendance of pupils	227,165
Percentage of average attendance to total attendance	57·25
Number of persons employed as teachers (exclusive of Kindergarten and Night School teachers) in the Public Schools; men, 1,957; women, 6,653; total	8,610
Number of teachers who attended Normal School	4,564
Number of teachers with a University degree	86
Average annual salary of female teachers	$335
Average annual salary of male teachers	$485
Amount expended for Public School-houses	$442,865
Amount expended for teachers' salaries	$3,246,574
Amount expended for all other purposes	$1,263,743
Total amount expended on Public Schools	$4,953,182
Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$12.48

II. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools	419
Number of enrolled pupils of all ages	47,807
Average daily attendance of pupils	29,920
Percentage of average attendance to total attendance	62·58
Number of teachers	944
Amount expended for School-houses	$135,791
Amount expended for teachers' salaries	$227,136
Amount expended for all other purposes	$143,384
Total amount expended	$506,311
Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$10.59

III. HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of High Schools (including 42 Collegiate Institutes)	138
Number of teachers	661
Number of pupils	27,709
Average annual salary, Principals	$1,246
Average annual salary, Assistants	$894
Average annual salary	$967
Highest salary paid	$3,000
Amount expended for teachers' salaries	$620,710
Amount expended for school-houses	$50,512
Amount expended for all other High School purposes	$205,865
Total amount expended	$877,087
Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$31.65

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Protestant Separate Schools (included with Public Schools)	5
Number of enrolled pupils	319
Average daily attendance of pupils	192
Number of Kindergartens	129
Number of pupils enrolled	12,021
Average daily attendance of pupils	4,573
Number of teachers engaged	255
Number of Night Schools	11
Number of pupils enrolled	702
Average daily attendance of pupils	273
Number of teachers engaged	19
Public School Teachers in Rural Schools—	
1. Male, 1,469. 2. Female, 4,505	5,974
Urban cities, towns and incorporated villages—	
1. Male, 606. 2. Female, 2,974	3,580
Total Receipts	$6,470,571
I. Legislative grants	$405,362
II. Municipal School grants and assessments	$4,464,227
III. Clergy Reserve funds, balances, and other sources	$1,600,982
Public School Teachers in Rural Schools with Certificates—	
1st Class 152, 2nd Class 1,944, 3rd Class 3,107, others	771
Urban cities, towns and incorporated villages—	
1st Class 483, 2nd Class 2,248, 3rd Class 289, others	560

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF QUEBEC, DEC. 31st, 1904

I. ROMAN CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Schools under control of Commissioners	4,411
Independent Schools	53
Roman Catholic Pupils	178,040
Protestant Pupils	628
Average attendance	125,332
Male Lay Teachers with diplomas	13
Male Lay Teachers without diplomas	72
Female Lay Teachers with diplomas	3,939
Female Lay Teachers without diplomas	704
Male Teachers in Orders	78
Number of Nuns teaching	475
Average Salary:	
1. Male Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$394
In the Country	$255
2. Female Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$174
In the Country	$118

II. PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Schools under control of Commissioners	649
Schools under control of Trustees	245
Independent Schools	4
Protestant Pupils	25,217
Roman Catholic Pupils	2,252
Average Attendance	19,731
Male Lay Teachers with diplomas	19
Male Lay Teachers without diplomas	1
Female Lay Teachers with diplomas	900
Female Lay Teachers without diplomas	224
Number of Teachers in Orders	1
Average Salary:	
1. Male Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$1,285
In the Country	$550
2. Female Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$378
In the Country	$161

III. ROMAN CATHOLIC MODEL SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Model Schools under control of Commissioners	394
Independent Model Schools	134
Pupils in Model School under Control	67,032
Pupils in Independent Model Schools	14,063
Roman Catholic Pupils	80,805
Protestant Pupils	290
Average Attendance in Model Schools	65,706
Academies under Control of Commissioners	46
Independent Academies	103
Pupils in Controlled Academies	15,625
Pupils in Independent Academies	16,871
Roman Catholic Pupils	32,081
Protestant Pupils	415
Average Attendance	28,064
Grand Total of Pupils in Model Schools and Academies	113,591
Male Lay Teachers with diplomas	198
Male Lay Teachers without diplomas	18
Female Lay Teachers with diplomas	363
Female Lay Teachers without diplomas	108
Male Religious Teachers	906
Female Religious Teachers	2,433
Average Salary:	
1. Male Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$603
In the Country	$365
2. Female Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$206
In the Country	$139

IV. PROTESTANT MODEL SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Model Schools under control of Commissioners	44
Protestant Pupils in Model Schools	3,451
Roman Catholic Pupils in Model Schools	221
Average Attendance	2,643
Academies under Commissioners	28
Independent Academies	2
Protestant Pupils	5,958
Roman Catholic Pupils	308
Average Attendance	4,843
Grand Total of Pupils in Protestant Model Schools and Academies	9,938
Male Lay Teachers with diplomas	53
Male Lay Teachers without diplomas	12
Female Lay Teachers with diplomas	264
Female Lay Teachers without diplomas	17
Number of Religious Teachers	2
Average Salary:	
1. Male Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$1,060
In the Country	$666
2. Female Lay Teachers with diplomas—	
In Towns	$389
In the Country	$240

V. ROMAN CATHOLIC CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Number of Colleges	19
Pupils in Commercial Course	2,517
Pupils in Classical Course	3,748
Average Attendance	5,758
Number of Lay Professors	38
Number of Religious Professors	552

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total of all kinds of educational institutions	6,354
Total male teachers	2,495
Total female teachers	9,577
Average attendance	261,842
Total Average Salaries—	
1. Male teachers with diplomas	$645
2. Female teachers with diplomas	$148
Value of school-houses, furniture and school appliances in Province	$15,653,113
Value of taxable real estate in Province	$502,685,672
Contributions of Municipalities toward Education—	
(a) Annual taxes	$1,555,640
(b) Special taxes	$210,379
(c) Monthly contributions	$239,533
Government contributions—	
(a) For public schools	$156,854
(b) For superior education	$55,359
(c) For poor municipalities	$22,444
Cost of maintenance of independent and subsidized educational institutions	$1,341,573
Total cost of Education	$3,581,783

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, JUNE 30th, 1904

	1st Term.	2nd Term.
Number of Schools	1,747	1,722
Number of Teachers	1,815	1,816
Number of Pupils	56,198	58,759
Proportion of Population at school	1 in 5·89	1 in 5·63
Number of Boys	27,559	29,892
Number of Girls	28,639	28,867
Average daily attendance	38,485	36,920
Provincial Grant for Schools		$156,932
District Assessments		$380,000
Count fund		$94,835

Average Salaries in Common Schools—

1. Male Teachers	1st Class	$542.67	Female Teachers $329.13
2. Male Teachers	2nd Class	302.42	Female Teachers 240.75
3. Male Teachers	3rd Class	232.17	Female Teachers 190.71

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 31st, 1904

School Sections in Province	1,817
Sections without Schools	240
Schools in Operation	2,353
Total Number of Teachers	2,441
Number of Normal-trained Teachers	1,054
Total Male Teachers	388
Total Female Teachers	2,053
Number of New Teachers	344
New Licenses Issued to Teachers	759
Pupils in High School Grades	6,995
Total pupils in Public Schools	96,886
Average daily attendance	54,000
Value of Property in School Sections	$96,630,393
Value of School Property in Sections	$1,890,163
Vote at Annual Meetings	569,745
Volumes in School Libraries	21,904
Total Municipal Expenditure on Education	$146,382
Total Section Assessments	$569,745
Total Provincial Expenditure	$268,903
Teachers' Licenses issued	748
Mechanical Science pupils	2,287
Domestic Science	1,628
Teachers in Graded Schools	967
Pupils in Graded Schools	51,064
Teachers in Ungraded Schools	1,368
Pupils in Ungraded Schools	45,222

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, DEC. 31st, 1904

Number of School Districts	473
Number of Schools	480
Number of School Departments	590
Number of Schools Vacant	28
Teachers Employed	562
Number of Male Teachers	268
Number of Female Teachers	294
Pupils Enrolled	19,031
1. Boys	10,259
2. Girls	8,772
Average Attendance	11,722
Proportion of Population at School	1 in 5
Government Expenditure upon Schools	$121,695
Supplement paid Teachers by Trustees	15,725
Expended by Trustees for School Buildings	9,458
Contingent Expenses of School Boards	21,884

AVERAGE SALARIES.

	Prince.	Queen's.	King's.
1. Men.			
1st Class	$316 50	$366 21	$273 67
2nd Class	248 44	245 38	237 36
3rd Class	201 86	188 50	188 42
2. Women.			
1st Class	200 33	230 95	206 66
2nd Class	179 30	198 04	185 11
3rd Class	148 92	158 30	136 65

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, DEC. 31st, 1904

Legislative Grant to Schools	$176,297
Municipal Taxes for Schools	$894,570
Number of School Districts Organized	1,335
Number of Schools in Operation	1,669
Number of School Houses	1,218
Teachers' Salaries	$785,096
1. Average Salary in Cities and Towns	$629
2. Average Salary in Rural Schools	$466
3. Average Salary for Province	$541
4. Highest Salary Paid	$2,400
5. Highest Salary in Rural Schools	$800
Number of Teachers attending Normal School	1,929
Teachers without Normal Training	289
Assets:	
1. Due from Municipal Councils	$628,441
2. Value of School Houses, etc.	$2,227,645
Liabilities:	
1. Amount Due to Teachers	$92,838
2. Debenture Indebtedness	$1,238,245
Number of Pupils Registered (1901)	51,888
Average Attendance	31,326
Number of Teachers	2,218
Number of Male Teachers	682
Number of Female Teachers	1,536

Teachers with Certificates—
1st Class, 268; 2nd Class, 981; 3rd Class, 583; Interim, 333.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, DEC. 31st, 1903*

Number of School Districts	998
Districts with Schools in Operation	743
Departments in Operation	916
Pupils Enrolled	33,191
Average Attendance	16,321
Total Grants earned by School Districts	$191,477
Total Grants paid to School Districts	$213,764
School Debentures authorized	$210,760
Expended on Buildings and Grounds	$192,235
Teachers' Salaries	$399,688
Total Educational Expenditure	$474,678
Average Salary per Month paid to all teachers	$47.67
Total Number of Teachers employed during the year	152
Total Number of Teachers employed at one time	916
Number of Volumes in School Libraries	13,840
Receipts of all School Districts in 1903	$1,154,875
Estimated Value of Land, Buildings, Furniture, etc.	$1,075,450

* NOTE.—No later official figures appear to have been issued.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

1. Interim	350	4. Non-Professional	475
2. Professional	195	5. To Law Students	2
3. Provincial	82		
			1,105

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, JUNE 30th, 1904

Pupils enrolled in all Schools	25,787
Number of boys	13,330
Number of girls	12,457
Average daily attendance was	17,060
Number of pupils enrolled in High School	981
Number of pupils enrolled in graded School	16,968
Actual daily attendance	11,866
Number of pupils enrolled in common Schools—	
Boys	4,100
Girls	3,738
Average daily attendance	4,520
Number of Teachers employed in the High Schools	29
Number employed in common Schools	274
Number of Teachers employed in graded Schools	261
Total number of Teachers employed	624
Amount expended by the 17 incorporated cities of the Province	$144,451
Amount expended by the Government	$453,313
Cost of each Pupil on enrolment	$16.67
Cost of each Pupil on average actual daily attendance	$24.28

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS OF THE YEAR

Institution.	Position.	Name.
Dalhousie College, Halifax	Professor of Civil Engineering.	Ernest Brydone-Jack, C.E., B.A.
Dalhousie College, Halifax	Professor of Physics	A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph.D.
Manitoba College of Agriculture	Principal and Professor of Animal Husbandry	W. J. Black, B.A.
Manitoba College of Agriculture	Professor of Dairying	W. J. Carson, B.S.A.
Bishop's College, Lennoxville.	Principal	Rev. T. D. Waitt, M.A.
Ontario Agricultural College.	Professor of Entomology and Zoology	Franklin Sherman
Ontario Agricultural College.	Professor of Botany	J. B. Dandeno
Knox College, Toronto	Professor of Systematic Theology	Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, M.A., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto	Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis	Rev. H. A. A. Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc.
McGill University, Montreal.	Professor of Classics	Walter Scott, M.A.
McGill University, Montreal.	Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics	Ernest Brown, M.Sc.
McGill University, Montreal.	Professor of Railway Transportation	Clarence Morgan.
McMaster University, Toronto.	Chancellor	Professor A. C. McKay, B.A., LL.D.
McMaster University, Toronto.	Professor of Systematic Theology	Rev. E. N. Kierstead, M.A., D.D.
McMaster University, Toronto.	Professor of Mathematics	Wm. Findlay, M.A., Ph.D.
Presbyterian College, Montreal	Professor of Practical Theology	Rev. T. A. Mackenzie.
Queen's University, Kingston.	Professor of Church History	Rev. John MacNaughton.
Manitoba College, Winnipeg.	Professor of Old Testament Literature	Rev. E. Guthrie Perry, Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Montreal.	Rector	Rev. Father Joseph Lalonde.
Loyola College, Montreal	Rector	Rev. Father Turgeon.
Alberta College, Edmonton	Professor of Physics and Chemistry	Wm. Newson, B.A., M.Sc.
University of Toronto	Associate Professor of Political Science	S. J. McLean, Ph.D.
Victoria University, Toronto.	Professor of Homiletics	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., D.D.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1905 BY CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Date of Convocation.	Name of Recipient.	University or College.	Honorary Degree.
April 6	Rev. John Ross	Knox	D.D.
	Rev. D. G. McQueen	"	"
	Rev. J. A. Turnbull, LL.B.	"	"
April 7	His Excellency Earl Grey	Queen's	LL.D.
	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	"	"
	Rev. Dr. A. E. Kirkpatrick (Cambridge)	"	"
April 26	Rev. Ephraim Scott	Halifax Presbyterian	D.D.
April 28	Thomas C. Keefer, C.M.G.	McGill	LL.D.
May 2	Rev. G. J. Bishop	Victoria	D.D.
	Rev. E. N. Baker	"	"
	Rev. E. A. Healy, M.A., B.D.	"	"
	Rev. Ybara Hiraiwa	"	"
May 3	Rev. Prof. Calvin Goodspeed	McMaster	"
June 8	Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
	Æmilius Irving, K.C.	"	"
	J. Algernon Temple, M.D.	"	"
	Edouard Gaston Deville, F.R.S.C.	"	"
	John Seath, B.A., LL.D.	"	"
June 22	Rt. Rev. C. L. Worrell, D.D., D.C.L.	King's	D.D.
	Rev. W. H. Binney	"	"
	Rt. Rev. F. H. DuVernet	"	"
	R. E. Harris, K.C.	"	D.C.L.
	Rev. Dr. Launt (Philadelphia)	"	"
	Rev. J. P. Lewis, M.A.	"	"
	Rev. A. W. H. Eaton	"	"
	Dr. W. H. Drummond	Bishop's	"
	Dr. McConnell	"	"
June 25	His Excellency Earl Grey	McGill	LL.D.
Sept. 6	Mgr. O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G.	St. François Xavier	"
	Dr. S. N. Robertson	" "	"
	Rev. Dr. R. A. Falconer	" "	"
	Rev. Dr. E. N. Kierstead	" "	"
	Rt. Rev. Dr. Morrison	" "	"
	Dr. Alexander H. McKay	" "	"
	John Francis Waters	" "	"
	Rev. Edward McCarthy	" "	"
	Mr. Justice J. W. Longley	" "	"
	Dr. John Forrest	" "	"
	R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P.	" "	"
	Rev. Frank DuMoulin	" "	"
	Hon. G. H. Murray, M.L.A.	" "	"
	Rev. P. C. S. La Courtois	" "	"
	David Soloan	" "	"
	Rev. Dr. J. E Emery	" "	"
	Rev. Fred. Tessier	" "	"
	Rt. Rev. Dr. A. McDonald	" "	"
	Dr. John Edward Somers	" "	"
	F. J. G. McEchren, M.A.	" "	"
	Dr. Henry M. Tory	" "	"
Dec. 13	Rt. Rev. Isaac O. Stringer	St. John's	D.D.

RHODES SCHOLARS, CANADA, 1905.

Province.	Selected by	Name.
Quebec	McGill University	Talbot M. Papineau, M.A.
Manitoba	University of Manitoba	Wesley J. Rose, B.A.
Ontario	Queen's University	James Macdonell, B.A.
New Brunswick	Mount Allison University	Frank Parker Day, B.A.
Prince Edward Island	Provincial Committee	Louis Brehaut, B.A.
Nova Scotia	Acadia University	Roy E. Bates, B.A.
British Columbia	Provincial Board of Selection	Israel Rubinowitz, B.A.

XI.—CANADIAN LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM

Jan. 2.—The new St. Catharines Public Library (Mr. Carnegie $25,000) is formally opened. The one at Guelph (Mr. Carnegie $24,000) is opened on Sept. 29th. On November 28th the Montreal City Council finally decides against a Carnegie Library.

Jan. 11.—Major William Wood is re-elected President of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

Feb. 1.—The Canadian Press Association meets in Toronto. Mr. Archibald McNee, of Windsor, is elected President and Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun 1st Vice-President. Canadian newspapers are stated to have increased from 747 in 1891 to 1249 in 1904.

Mar. 8.—The Directors of *The Globe* Printing Company, Toronto, are elected as follows: Robert Jaffray (President), Hon. G. W. Ross, W. B. McMurrich, K.C., Hugh Blain, A. F. Rutter, N. W. Rowell, K.C., and W. G. Jaffray.

Mar. 10.—The officers of the Canadian Society of Authors for 1905 are elected as follows: Hon. President, Professor Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.; President, Mr. B. E. Walker, D.C.L.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton, New York; Mr. A. G. Doughty, Ottawa; Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg; Mrs. Lefevre, Vancouver; Sir J. M. LeMoine, Quebec, and James Hannay, D.C.L., of Fredericton; Secretary, Professor Pelham Edgar; Treasurer, Mr. John A. Cooper, with a committee composed of Dr. James Bain, Chancellor Burwash, Principal H. W. Auden, J. Castell Hopkins, C. C. James, J. Macdonald Oxley, J. S. Willison, J. L. Hughes, Professor Mavor and Professor Lefroy.

Mar. 22.—The Nova Scotia Press Association meets at Halifax and elects Mr. J. D. McDonald, of Pictou, as President. It passes a Resolution in favour of lower British newspaper rates.

Apl. 3.—Senator P. A. Choquette acquires control of *Le Soleil*, Quebec, by purchasing the shares of the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick and the late Mr. Pacaud.

May 12.—The *Orange Sentinel*, Toronto, is acquired by Mr. H. C. Hocken and a Company including F. Dane, W. J. Parkhill, John McMillan, T. S. Sproule, M.D., T. W. Self, J. R. L. Starr and himself as Directors.

May 25.—At the Annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa Dr. Alexander Johnson, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at McGill, is elected President, Dr. Wm. Saunders Vice-President, Dr. Fletcher, Treasurer and Dr. S. E. Dawson, Hon. Secretary. Mr. C. C. James, Toronto, Dr. A. G. Doughty, Ottawa and Major Wm. Wood, Quebec, are elected Fellows.

June 8.—The Ontario Historical Society meets at St. Catharines and elects Mr. George R. Pattullo President.

Aug. 24.—The Rev. Father O'Leary, who was a Chaplain in the R. C. R. during the War, is given a position in the Archives Department at Ottawa as an Assistant Archivist; Mr. Robert Laidlaw, of Brockville, receives a similar appointment for Ontario.

Aug. 25.—The Alberta Press Association meeting at Banff elects Hon. Frank Oliver as Hon. President and Mr. J. J. Young, of Calgary, as President.

Nov. 23.—Mr. W. Sanford Evans retires from the editorial control of the Winnipeg *Telegram* and is succeeded by Mr. M. E. Nichols.

Nov. 23.—The New Brunswick Press Association is formed at Fredericton with Mr. J. T. Hawke, of Moncton, as President.

Dec. 6.—During this week the Montreal *Witness* celebrates its Diamond

Jubilee—60 years of Canadian journalism by John Dougall and his son J. R. Dougall.

Dec. 28.—Rev. Dr. Robert Murray celebrates his 50 years of service as Editor of the Halifax *Presbyterian Witness.*

Dec. 31.—*The Chronicle* of Montreal—Mr. Wilson-Smith's Insurance paper—reaches the close of its 25 years of publication.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF THE YEAR

NOVELS AND ROMANCES

Name of Book.	Author.	Published by
A Specimen Spinster	Kate Westlake Yeigh	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
Cameron of Lochiel	C. G. D. Roberts	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
Brothers of Peril	Theodore Roberts	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
The Village Artist	Adelaide M. Teskey	Toronto: Revell & Co.
Duncan Perlite	Esther Miller	Toronto: Westminster Co.
The Smoke Eaters	Harvey J. O'Higgins	New York.
Marcelle	Hampden Burnham	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.	Rev. A. M. De Long	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Sa-Zada Tales	W. A. Fraser	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
A Doomed Mansion	Charles Sparrow	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Princess Sukey	Marshall Saunders	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Vicissitudes of Evangeline	Elinor Glyn	New York: Harper's.
The Harvest of the Sea	Dr. W. F. Grenfell	Toronto: Revell & Co.
The Mother	Norman Duncan	New York.
St. Cuthbert's	Rev. R. E. Knowles	Toronto: Revell & Co.
Lonely O'Malley	Arthur J. Stringer	New York: Stokes & Co.
Speculations of John Steele..	Robert Barr	Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.

POETRY

From the Book of Valentines.	Bliss Carman	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
New World Lyrics and Ballads	Duncan Campbell Scott	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Poems of the Love of Country	J. E. Weatherill	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Collected Poems of Isabella Valancy Crawford	(Edited) J. W. Garvin	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Collected Poems of Wilfred Campbell		Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Leaves from Rosedale	Charlotte B. Jarvis	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Voyageur and Other Poems	Dr. W. H. Drummond	New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND BIOGRAPHY

Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada (Volumes 12 and 13)	J. George Hodgins, I.S.O., LL.D.	Toronto: King's Printer.
Ethics of Imperialism	A. R. Carman	Boston: H. B. Turner & Co.
Vie de Mgr. Tache	D. Benoit	Montreal: Cadieux & Derome.
The Canadian West	L'Abbe G. Dugas	Montreal: Cadieux & Derome.
Conferences et Discours	Hon. A. B. Routhier, LL.D.	Montreal: Cadieux & Derome.
Histoire le Mouvement des Metis, a la Riviere Rouge en 1869	L'Abbe G. Dugas	Montreal: Cadieux & Derome.
The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia.	Rev. A. G. Morice, O.M.I.	Toronto: Historical Pub. Co.
Recollections of The American War (1812-14)	Dr. Dunlop (edited)	Toronto: Historical Pub. Co.
Mackenzie, Selkirk and Simpson	A. H. U. Colquhoun, M.A.	
Wolfe and Montcalm	Dr. George Bryce	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Samuel de Champlain	L'Abbe H. R. Casgrain	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Pathfinders of the West	N. E. Dionne, F.R.S.C.	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Roberts and the Influence of His Time	Agnes C. Laut	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Empire Club Speeches	Prof. James Cappon, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
General Brock	(Edited) Prof. Wm. Clark	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
John Graves Simcoe	Lady Edgar	Toronto: Morang & Co.
The War of 1812	D. C. Scott, F.R.S.C.	Toronto: Morang & Co.
Speeches and Addresses	James Hannay, D.C.L.	Toronto: Morang & Co.
The St. Lawrence Basin	John Charlton	Toronto: Morang & Co.
	S. E. Dawson, Litt.D.	London: Lawrence & Buller.

Name of Book.	Author.	Published by
Canadian Life in Town and Country	Dr. Henry J. Morgan and Lawrence J. Burpee	London: George Newnes.
History of the River St. John.	Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond	St. John: Barnes & Co.
The Passing of a Race	D. W. Higgins	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Report of the Canadian Archives for 1904	A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.	Ottawa: King's Printer.
Les Ecclesiastiques et les Royalistes Francais, Refugies au Canada	Dr. N. E. Dionne, F.R.S.C.	
The Talbot Regime	C. O. Ermatinger, K.C.	St. Thomas: Municipal World
The Political Annals of Canada	A. P. Cockburn, ex-M.P.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
A Canadian Girl in South Africa	Edward Graham	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Our Canadian Heritage	F. A. Wightman	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Builders of the Dominion	Emily P. Weaver	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
The Earl of Elgin	Prof. George M. Wrong	London: Methuen & Co.
Jean Nicolet, et le Canada de Son Temps	L'Abbe Auguste Gosselin	
Laurier at Son Temps	Hon. L. O. David	Montreal: La Patrie.
Old France in the New World	Dr. James Douglas	Cleveland: Burrowes Bros.
Quebec	Hon. A. B. Routhier	Montreal: Montreal Pub. Co.
Blockade of Quebec in 1775-6.	(Edited) F. C. Wurtele	Quebec: L. & H. Society.
Les Bases de l'Histoire d'Yamachiche	R. Bellamare	Montreal: Beauchemin & Fils.
La Paroisse de St. Guillaume d'Upton	F. L. Desaulniers	Montreal: A. P. Pigeon.
Melanges de Polemique	Hon. Thomas Chapais	Quebec.
Choses d'Autrefois	Ernest Gagnon	Quebec: Dusault et Proulx.
La Famille d'Irumberry de Salaberry	Pierre Georges Roy	Levis.
Sir Oliver Mowat, A Biographical Sketch	C. R. W. Biggar, K.C.	Toronto: Warwick Bros. & Rutter.
Pen Pictures of Early Pioneer Life in Upper Canada	M. G. Scherck	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
History of the Royal Grenadiers	Capt. Ernest Chambers	Toronto: E. L. Ruddy.

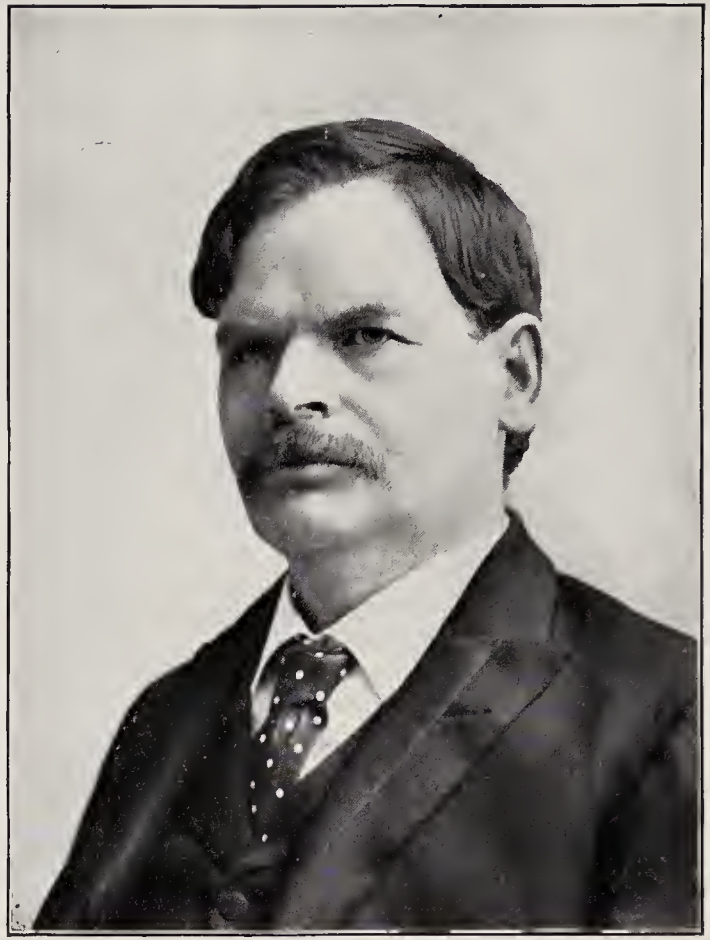
WORKS OF REFERENCE

The Statistical Year-Book for 1904	George Johnson, D.C.L., F.S.S.	Ottawa: King's Printer.
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs	J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S.	Toronto: Annual Review Pub. Co.
Canadian Parliamentary Guide	Arnott J. Magurn	Ottawa: Rideau Press.
Canada Law Times and Annual Digest		Toronto: The Carswell Co.
Index to Municipal Act of Ontario	G. S. Holmstead, K.C.	Toronto: The Carswell Co.
Legal Diary for 1906		Toronto: The Carswell Co.
Mining Cases, Part I.	Hon. Archer Martin	Toronto: The Carswell Co.
The Canadian Annual Digest for 1904	C. H. Masters and Chas. Morse	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Canadian Railway Cases, Vol. 4 (Edited)	Angus MacMurchy and Shirley Denison	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Canadian Criminal Cases, Vol. 10 (Edited)	W. J. Tremeear	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Supreme Court Cases (Edited)	E. R. Cameron, K.C.	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.

MONOGRAPHS AND PAMPHLETS

Brest on the Quebec Labrador.	S. E. Dawson, F.R.S.C., Litt.D.	Transactions Royal Society of Canada.
The Voyages of the Cabots and the Corte-Reals	H. P. Biggar	Revue Hispanique.
Radisson in the North-West, 1661-3	Benjamin Sulte	Transactions Royal Society of Canada.
Thos. Pownall: His Part in the Conquest of Canada	W. D. Ligbthall	Transactions Ibid.
Eloge Historique de M. l'Abbe H. R. Casgrain	Hon. A. B. Routbier	Transactions Ibid.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD P. MORRIS, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., M.L.A.
Attorney-General of Newfoundland. A Visitor in Canada during 1905.



MR. WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL, F.R.S.C.
Whose collected Poems, published in 1905, ensured him one of the highest places in Canadian Literature.

Name of Book.	Author.	Published by
The United Empire Loyalists.	Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison	Transactions Royal Society of Canada.
The Origins of the Settlements in New Brunswick.	W. F. Ganong	Transactions Ibid.
Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society	.....	Transactions Ibid.
Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society ...	(Edited) Rev. W. O. Raymond, LL.D.	
La Maison de Borgia	P. B. Casgrain	
The Monument to Wolfe (Quebec)		
Le Moulin de Dumont		
La Maison du Chien d'Or ...		
La Haut Canada Avant, 1615.	Benjamin Sulte	Transactions Ibid.
Ontario Historical Society ...	Papers and Records	
Journals of the Wentworth Historical Society	.....	
Proceedings of the Niagara Historical Society	.....	
L'Honorable Joseph Royal ...	Hon. L. A. Prud'homme	Transactions Ibid.
The Central School Jubilee ..	J. H. Smith	Hamilton Board of Education.
Neurology and the Prevention of Insanity in the Poor	Campbell Meyers, M.D.....	Toronto: Privately Printed.
The British Preference and Imperial Federation	Hon. James Young	Galt: Ibid.
A Uniform Patent Act for the British Empire	F. B. Fetherstonhaugh	Toronto: Ibid.
Through Newfoundland with the Camera	R. E. Halloway, B.A., B.Sc.	St. John's: Dicks & Co.
The Chemical Industries of the Dominion	Professor W. R. Lang	Toronto: University Library.

UNITED STATES MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO CANADA

A Scheme for the Conquest of Canada in 1746	V. H. Paltsits	Proceedings Annual Antiquarian Society.
A Colony of Emigres in Canada, 1798-1816	Lucy E. Textor	Toronto: The University Library.
The Relations of the United States to the Canadian Rebellion	Orrin E. Tiffany	Publications Buffalo Historical Society.

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Fox	C. G. D. Roberts	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
Cours de Droit, Civil Province de Quebec	Hon. F. Langelier, LL.D. ...	Montreal: Wilson & Lafleur.
Index-Digest to Montreal Law Reports	J. F. Saint-Cyr	Montreal: Wilson & Lafleur.
The Civil Code of Quebec ..	J. J. Beauchamp, K.C.	Montreal: Wilson & Lafleur.
The Law of Municipal Assessments	A. Weir	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Mechanics' Lien Laws of Canada	Hon. Judge Wallace, Halifax.	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Railway Law of Canada	Angus MacMurchy and Shirley Denison	Toronto: Canada Law Book Co.
Days and Nights in the Tropics	Very Rev. W. R. Harris	Toronto: Morang Co.
Irish History and the Irish Question	Dr. Goldwin Smith	Toronto: Morang Co.
Analytical Geometry	Prof. Alfred Baker, M.A.	Toronto: Gage & Co.
The Book of Canada	Capt. Ernest Chambers	Montreal: Book of Canada Co.
Historical Sketch of Scotland.	Mary Leslie	Toronto: Bryant Press.
The Selkirk Range	A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.	Ottawa: King's Printer.
Review of Historical Publications (Edited)	Prof. G. M. Wrong, H. H. Langton	Toronto: Morang Co.
The Poetry of Life	Bliss Carman	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
The Supremacy of the Bible..	J. Mercier McMullen	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Questions of the Day	Very Rev. Dr. Alex. MacDonald	New York: Christian Press Association.
History of the Electric Telegraph	John Murray	Montreal: John Lovell & Son.
Dr. Grenfell's Parish	Norman Duncan	Toronto: Revell & Co.

Name of Book.	Author.	Published by
Great Facts for Christian Living	Rev. G. B. McLeod, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Woodmyth and Fable	Ernest Thompson-Seton	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
A Struggle for Life: Higher Criticism Criticized	Rev. Dr. John Langtry	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Sylvan Ontario	W. H. Muldrew	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Wellington's Campaign, 1808-15	Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.	
Historical Geography of Bible Lands	J. B. Calkin, B.A.	Halifax: A. & W. McKinlay.
Science and Immortality	Dr. Wm. Osler, F.R.S.	Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Children of the Forest	Egerton R. Young	Toronto: Revell & Co.
Report of the Ontario Bureau of Archives	Alexander Fraser	Toronto: King's Printer.
Report to the Board of Trade on the North-West of Canada	Prof. James Mavor	London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.
Memoirs of a Great Detective	J. W. Murray	Toronto: Revell & Co.

IMPORTANT BOOKS OF 1905 PARTLY RELATING TO CANADA

Studies in Colonial Nationalism	Richard Jebb	London: Edward Arnold.
Canada as It Is	John Foster Fraser	London: Cassell & Co.
An English Farmer in Canada	Herbert Granger	London: Blackie & Son.
The Friends of England	Hon. George Peel	London: John Murray.
Imperialism: Its Prices; Its Vocation		London: Hutchinson & Co.
Racial Supremacy	J. G. Godard	London: Simpkin, Marshall.
An Empire of Mixed Tints	Rev. Dr. W. H. Fitchett	
The Empire and the Century (Edited)	Sydney Goldman	
Canada in the Twentieth Century	A. G. Bradley	Toronto: Morang Co.
The Lure of the Labrador Wild	Dillon Wallace	Toronto: Revell & Co.
The Trade Policy of Great Britain and Her Colonies	Carl J. Fuchs	London: Macmillan & Co.
Canada and British North America	W. Bennett Munro	Philadelphia: George Barrie.
France in America	Reuben Gold Thwaites	New York: Harper Bros.
Chatham	Frederick Harrison	London: Macmillan & Co.
Sea Power in Relation to the War of 1812	Capt. A. T. Mahan	Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
In the Yukon	Wm. Seymour Edwards	Cincinnati: Robert Clarke.
In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies	James Outram	New York: Macmillan Co.

XII.—RELIGIOUS AND SOCIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

Feb. 8.—In the *Christian Guardian* the Rev. Dr. G. H. Cornish says that "since the General Conference of 1902 Methodism in Canada has built 81 parsonages at a cost of $157,335 and 131 churches at a cost of $362,156, or more than one church a week for the years June, 1902 to June, 1904. During the same period there has been a marked advance in the missionary and other contributions of the Church."

Feb. 24.—The Right Rev. David Joseph Scollard is consecrated at Peterborough as R. C. Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mar. 1.—The Right Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, D.D., Dean and Administrator of Rupert's Land, is unanimously chosen by the House of Bishops as Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. His Grace is enthroned on April 9th following.

Mar. 27.—Mgr. Francois Theophile Zotique Racicot, D.D., Vicar-General of Montreal, is proclaimed titular Bishop of Pogla and Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal. He is consecrated on May 2nd.

Mar. 30.—In connection with Higher Criticism discussions in the Church of England and the circular issued by certain English clergymen asking that the door be thrown upon to the widest criticism and consideration of the Bible a Pastoral is issued in Montreal signed by Archbishop Bond and Bishop Carmichael with the following conclusion :

"The danger of this suggestion, as far as congregations are concerned, is to our minds saddening in the extreme and only shows how men, otherwise honourable, can be blinded to the demands of honour in connection with matters in which they are extremely interested. If the gentlemen who have signed this document cannot build up the faith of their people on the details of New Testament narrative there is a widely-open door through which they can pass and save their honour, which they certainly can not do, in the light of their ordination vows, by remaining in the Church of England."

Apr. 13.—According to an Associated Press despatch the Pope receives Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, N.S., who afterwards presents Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., ex-Premier of Canada, and recalls "his constant defence of the rights of Canadian Catholics." His Holiness, speaking in Latin, expresses his knowledge of these struggles, praises Sir Charles and "gives him his special blessing."

Apr. 27.—Canadian papers republish from the New York *Sun* one of various letters from Dr. Goldwin Smith criticizing the bases of Christianity. In this one he refers to the position of the churches as an important part of our social organization and continues : "Habit and opinion will sustain them, probably are now sustaining many of them, after the departure of the positive belief. They may glide, as not a few of them are now gliding, into social reunions, more or less spiritual in tone, under the direction of a pastor with various side shows of various kinds. The impression, perhaps even the moral influence, may linger when the definite belief has passed away. But the end of this must come."

May 7.—From his pulpit in Winnipeg the Rev. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") severely arraigns the immorality which he declares to be current in the society of that City and particularly denounces the married women.

June 7.—The 31st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada commences at Kingston. The Rev. Dr. William Armstrong, of Ottawa, is elected Moderator and perhaps the most notable public work of the Session is the confirmation of the position of Queen's University, Kingston, as a part of the religious organization of the Assembly and the Church.

June 20.—Bishop Williams, in his annual charge to the Synod of London, deals at length with the general dangers of irreligion and the specific evils of race suicide and divorce, under which he describes marriage as becoming "a legalized libertinism."

Aug. 21.—Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, issues a Pastoral letter to working-men reminding them of the place of his Church in their lives and their work; her desire for their personal good and for peace between them and their employers. On Dec. 20th His Grace issues an elaborate *Mandement* inaugurating a crusade against Intemperance, denouncing alcholism and urging upon priests, families, young men and old, schoolteachers and religious orders, the desirability of aiding and joining temperance leagues and helping temperance work.

Sept. 6.—The 4th Session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada opens at Quebec with 17 Bishops, 90 clerical and 55 lay delegates in attendance. It adjourns on the 15th after passing an important Canon forbidding the marriage of divorced persons by any of its clergy in Canada and appointing a Committee to compile a Church Hymnal.

Sept. 23.—The *Standard*, a weekly illustrated paper of Montreal, with Mr. George Murray as Editor, makes its first appearance. On May 15th the first issue of the *Canadian Graphic*, another illustrated weekly, occurred in Toronto after having been published for some years in Trenton by Mr. Thomas Jarrett. The latter continued in charge with Mr. Castell Hopkins as the editorial contributor. Some valuable numbers issued by Canadian newspapers in 1905 were as follows:

Name of Paper.	Occasion.
Stratford Beacon	Semi-Centennial Anniversary
Fernie Free Press	Souvenir of Fernie, B.C.
Canadian Graphic	Christmas Number
Toronto Star	Industrial Edition
Victoria Daily Times	"Of Age" Edition
London Free Press	50th Anniversary
Montreal Herald	Progress Edition
Daily Colonist, Victoria	Inaugural Number

Oct. 10.—The formal union is consummated at St. John of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces and the Free Baptists of New Brunswick.

Nov. 2.—Writing to the press Dr. George Johnson, late Dominion Statistician, sums up various figures as follows: "In Ontario one boy in every 1300 is a convicted thief, and one boy in every 3,760 has been convicted of other and more serious offences. In Quebec the figures are one in every 3,207 for larceny and one in every 18,000 for other offences. In Nova Scotia one in 1,680, and one in 4,642. In the other Provinces one in 1,835 and one in 10,900. It is evident then that Ontario and Nova Scotia hold a bad pre-eminence in respect to both larceny and the more serious crimes."

Nov. 5.—A Pastoral issued by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Church of England in Canada is read in all the churches of that denomination. It includes (1) a reiteration of the General Synod's prohibition of the re-marriage of either party to a divorce, (2) a solemn warning against race suicide, (3) an appeal to preserve the Lord's Day, (4) a vigorous denunciation of the vagaries and follies of modern society, (5) an emphatic disapproval of fancy music and similar innovations in churches.

Nov. 15.—The Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, of White Horse, Yukon, is chosen Bishop of Selkirk in succession to Dr. Bompas.

Nov. 22.—Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, addressing the Congress of Colonization at St. Jerome, denounces the cross-road tavern, declares alcoholism the curse of the country districts of Quebec, and announces that his Church will take up the campaign against indiscriminate licenses and free sale of liquor. On the 26th His Grace, in a Pastoral letter, condemns the French theatres of Montreal where bad Parisian plays are being reproduced and warns his hearers against some of those rendered by Mde. Bernhardt. "We have no need in this Catholic city of such literature and of such plays brought from a country where morality and modesty are only vain words."

Dec. 3.—Archbishop Bruchési issues a second Pastoral letter regretting that many had disregarded his requirement as to seeing Mde. Bernhardt act in dramas wherein "the Church is insulted and Christian morals are trampled underfoot." He denounces certain theatres and warns their managers of "measures more efficacious, perhaps, than the law of the State." On Dec. 24 the pulpits of Quebec City, under instructions from Archbishop Bégin, denounce a local theatre for its immoral plays.

Dec. 5.—*L'Evenement*, of Quebec, publishes an alleged interview with Mde. Bernhardt criticizing Canada and Canadians in terms which evoke a turbulent reception to the actress from Laval students in the streets of that City. The statements are denied by Mde. Bernhardt and on the following day she receives a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressing the "universal regret" at the treatment accorded her.

Dec. 20.—The Committee and sub-Committees of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, appointed on Dec. 22, 1904,* meet in Toronto to the number of one hundred in order to discuss their preliminary conclusions in regard to Church union. They organize with the Rev. Dr. Carman as Chairman, in succession to the late Dr. Warden, and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland as Secretary. Reports are presented from the sub-Committees on Doctrine, Polity, Ministry and Administration and these are ordered to be made public and submitted for consideration to the supreme bodies of the Churches concerned.

Canadian Criminal Statistics, 1904

	Summary Convictions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Convictions for Drunkenness.	Assaults on the Person.	Offences against Liquor Laws.
Ontario	19,783	8·97	5,465	1,691	1,028
Quebec	9,662	5·67	3,986	806	583
Nova Scotia	3,819	8·25	2,344	250	371
New Brunswick	2,624	7·85	1,676	122	375
Prince Edward Island	421	4·15	288	9	59
Manitoba	4,890	16·00	2,505	204	122
North-West Territories	4,124	15·12	1,343	416	347
British Columbia	2,869	13·21	1,288	113	133
Canada	48,192	8·60	18,895	3,611	3,018

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1904, pages 550-6.

XIII.—PRODUCTION, TRADE AND MATERIAL PROGRESS

Resources and Development of Northern Ontario

One of the remarkable developments of the year was the growth of Northern Ontario, or as it was popularly called, "New Ontario." Possessing, according to official estimates,* 6,000,000,000 feet B.M. of unsold red and white pine worth $42,000,000, or a perpetual revenue of $1,250,000; with enormous resources in pulp-wood estimated as equal to a yearly income of $3,500,000; with great forests of hard-wood scarcely as yet estimated; with the nickel deposits of Sudbury, the iron-ore beds of Michipicoten, the silver deposits near Lake Temiskaming; and varied mineral resources being constantly located; it is little wonder if the progress made during 1905 was considerable. This vast region, extending from the settled agricultural portion of the Province to the shores of James Bay and the distant borders of Keewatin was said, also, to contain 16,000,000 acres of rich agricultural land† in a part known as "the great clay belt"—possessed of a mild and equable climate and a capacity for supporting half a million people.

More specifically, this latter section ran from Quebec west through Nipissing and Algoma Districts, and into the District of Thunder Bay. It was 250 miles long, had an average width of 75 miles, and included an area of at least 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres, nearly all of which was adapted for cultivation. Divided into 700 6-mile townships, it was capable of supporting 100,000 families, allotting to each 160 acres. This almost unbroken stretch of good farming land was nearly three-quarters as great in extent as the whole settled portion of the Province south of Lake Nipissing and the French and Mattawa Rivers; larger than the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware combined, and one-half the size of the State of New York. The region was found to be watered by the Moose River, flowing into James Bay, and its tributaries, the Abittibi, Mattagami and Missinabie, and by the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke—fed also by numerous small streams which, in turn, drained numberless lakes of larger or smaller size and made the whole country a network of waterways, with easy means of communication and long stretches fit for navigation.

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* NOTE.—Address before Empire Club, Toronto, by Mr. G. B. Kirkpatrick, Director of Surveys, Ontario, Jan. 4th, 1906.

† NOTE.—Toronto *Mail and Empire* estimate, Dec. 23rd, 1905.

Into New Ontario, during the year, the Temiskaming Railway was carried still further by the Whitney Government, the entry of the Grand Trunk Pacific was projected and active survey work carried on, and the James Bay Railway of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann made substantial progress. The Canadian Pacific Railway also proceeded with construction through the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. During 1905 the Temiskaming region, the country of the Abittibi River and the Rainy River region were the favourites for settlement.

The chief features of Ontario's Mining industry in 1905 were developed in the newer parts of the Province—the activity in the Sudbury nickel-copper district, and the rapid development of the silver-ore deposits of the Cobalt region. The nickel contents of the Bessemerized matte produced amounted to 9,428 tons having a spot value of $3,344,409, and the copper contents to 4,383 tons worth $671,833. This was much the largest production, both in nickel and copper, yet recorded in the history of the Province, and it established the claim of Ontario to be regarded as the chief source of the world's supply of nickel. The value of this output of nickel and copper, if computed at the prices of the refined metals, in accordance with the practice of other Provinces of the Dominion, would, it was said, be little short of $10,000,000.*

The remarkable richness of the Cobalt silver ores attracted to that district a very large measure of public attention. Some 12 or 13 separate properties were worked, and the values of the ores shipped during the year in silver, cobalt and nickel amounted to about $1,500,000—the greater part of this being in silver, as the cobalt, nickel and arsenic which, at the outset, were paid for by the ore buyers, afterwards brought no return whatever. This state of affairs led to a movement on the part of some of the mine-owners and others to put up a reduction plant or plants in the country, and thus obtain, if possible, some return for valuable constituents which at present were yielding them nothing. There was much activity in prospecting the Cobalt district for minerals during the open season with the expectation of a great mining rush in the spring of 1906, which was afterwards fully realized.

There was much that was remarkable and even romantic in the discovery and opening up of the Cobalt region. Official reports presented by Mr. Willet G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, after his expedition of 1903-4, indicated richness of mineral resource but it remained for individuals to start the active development—and to make sudden fortunes—during the year under review. The building of the Temiskaming Railway, almost over the deposits of silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic was another cause, as that of the C. P. R. had been an original basis of the discovery of the Sudbury nickel deposits—90 miles to the southwest of Cobalt. All the authorities agreed, when once the dis-

* NOTE.—Report of the Ontario Department of Lands and Mines for 1905.

coveries were analysed as well as worked, that veins of great richness existed and that the future of the industry was more than promising. A clever American observer and newspaper correspondent, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, writing to the Buffalo *Express* from Cobalt on Dec. 1st, said:

> Three years ago the land about Cobalt would not have sold for 10 cents an acre. To-day some of it would bring $100 a square inch. There is one tract of 40 acres, within a stone's throw of where I am writing that you could not buy for $1,000,000 in cash and all about here are other 40-acre tracts which their owners estimate at from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars. Nevertheless the land lies in the heart of the wildest woods on this continent. It is rocky and swampy and it would take a quarter of a section of it to feed a goat. Its value lies in the enormous silver deposits which have been recently discovered. The rock is streaked with great veins of almost pure silver ore. Three or four million dollars worth of this ore has already been shipped and carloads of it are now on the way to New York which are worth $25,000 or $30,000 a car. A carload of the best nickel specimens from a certain mine is said to have sold for $980,000; another carload for $50,000; and another for $40,000.

It may be added that the ore shipped from this Camp in 1905 was semi-officially placed at 2,144 tons; obtained from 17 shipping mines and with an aggregate value of $1,448,524. A great industry of New Ontario which was revived during the year and showed signs of the power and wealth which Mr. Clergue had once hoped for it was that of Sault Ste. Marie, with its rich Helen iron mine, its steel-rail mill, its blast furnaces, saw-mills, pulp-mill and collateral interests. At the annual meeting (Oct. 4) of the Lake Superior Corporation, as it was now termed, Mr. C. D. Warren, the President, submitted a Report for its first fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, with the following comment: "It is a matter for congratulation that, following a combination of such conditions and circumstances, the aggregate net income of the plants operated is in excess of the fixed charges of the Corporation. The old indebtedness has been practically all settled, with the exception of a few disputed claims and a number of small accounts."

INCIDENTS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Jan. 1.—The Fisheries of Canada in the year 1904 showed a production as follows:

Province.	Value of Fish.
Nova Scotia	$ 7,287,099
British Columbia	5,219,107
New Brunswick	4,671,084
Ontario	1,793,229
Quebec	1,751,397
Manitoba and North-West Territories	1,716,977
Prince Edward Island	1,077,546
Total	$23,516,439

The principal kinds of fish (commercial) caught include salmon, $3,869,545; lobsters, $3,691,151; cod, $3,643,654; herring, $2,156,489; whitefish, $1,058,812; with varying amounts for sardines, halibut, trout, mackerel, haddock,

pickerel, smelts, oysters, etc. The capital invested in the Fishing Industry is stated at $12,356,942, and in the Lobster Industry at $3,691,051.

Jan. 1.—The Report of Dr. Edwin Gilpin, I.S.O., Inspector of Mines in Nova Scotia, shows the production of that Province for the year ending September 30, 1904, as 14,279 oz. of gold ; 258,338 tons of iron-ore ; 5,247,135 tons of coal raised ; 235,158 tons of coke made ; 181,166 tons of gypsum ; 800 tons of grindstones ; 1100 tons of barytes.

Jan. 1.—According to an estimate by R. Chalmers, LL.D., published by the Geological Survey of Canada, the following is the available quantity of Peat in Canada so far as explored :

	Square Miles	Average Depth in feet.
Nova Scotia	250	8 to 10
Prince Edward Island	10	8 to 10
New Brunswick	250	8 to 10
Quebec (settled parts)	500	8 to 10
Ontario (settled parts)	450	5 to 8
Moose River	10,000	5 to 8
Manitoba	500	6 to 10
North-West Territories	25,000	5 to 10

Jan. 1.—Canadian Farm products exported in the fiscal year 1905, and other particulars in that connection, are given as follows in the Minister of Agriculture's Report :

Farm Products exported in the Year ending June 30th, 1905.	To all Countries.	To Great Britain.	Great Britain's Total Import of these Products.
Butter	$ 5,930,379	$ 5,568,999	$102,770,189
Cheese	20,300,500	20,174,211	28,439,681
Eggs	712,866	660,610	32,755,460
Poultry, Dressed or Undressed	108,333	71,868	5,300,505
Bacon	12,194,458	12,180,817	62,449,758
Hams	321,501	307,155	15,110,995
Pork	188,194	45,841	8,139,729
Wheat	12,386,743	9,474,870	166,763,225
Flour	5,877,607	2,424,116	35,325,187
Oats	862,040	563,866	18,133,784
Oatmeal	641,233	587,964	2,223,085
Pease	718,421	310,397	3,733,206
Barley	514,852	402,493	34,853,120
Hay	1,261,210	799,227	2,130,451
Cattle	11,338,431	11,047,092	47,383,989
Sheep and Lambs	1,400,710	708,298	2,880,989
Apples, Green or Ripe	2,627,467	2,513,599	10,309,031
Totals	$77,384,945	$67,841,423	$578,702,384

Jan. 17.—The total immigration arrivals for the calendar year 1905 are officially stated at 144,618 as compared with 134,223 in 1904.

Jan. 20.—The annual Report of the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Manitoba Commissioner of Agriculture, says : "It is estimated that the extent of arable lands of the Province is 30,000,000 acres, and of this area during the past season there was under cultivation less than 5,000,000 acres, leaving in round figures yet to be cultivated 25,000,000 acres, and showing that we have plenty of room for expansion and have by virtue of our broad acres, yet uncultivated, wonderful possibilities locked up within our borders."

Feb. 1.—The Report of the Inspector of Mines in Quebec for 1904 shows a Mineral production of $3,023,568, wages paid of $1,359,520 and workmen employed numbering 5067. The chief products are: Asbestos valued at $1,186,795; Granite $120,000; Lime $140,000 ; Bricks $625,000 ; Stones $530,000 ; Mica $85,024; Cement $50,250; Copper ore $95,000; Chromic iron $71,499 ; bog iron-ore $54,884.

Feb. 24.—The Nova Scotia Mines Report shows a total coal production in 1903 of 5,245,217 tons and in 1904 of 5,247,135 tons. The distribution of external sales was as follows :

	1903.	1904.
Nova Scotia	1,605,477	1,395,593
New Brunswick	376,722	414,537
Prince Edward Island	78,472	80,141
Newfoundland	133,162	127,138
Quebec	1,403,916	1,730,948
United States	968,832	713,170
Other Countries	54,493	83,082
Total	4,621,074	4,544,609

Mar. 12.—Mr. J. C. Langelier estimates the quantity of timber available in the Province of Quebec as follows: Northern region 65,325,000,000 feet B.M. with 622,993,077 cords of pulp-wood; central region 98 025,000,000 feet of pulp-wood; Southern region 12,075,000,000 feet B.M.

Mar. 12.—In the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* Mr. Theodore M. Knappen, a well-known Western authority writes: "The Province of Saskatchewan will undoubtedly soon come to be known as the hard spring-wheat country of the world. Except the wheat country contained in Manitoba, Saskatchewan includes all of the hard spring-wheat country of western Canada, bar a little in Alberta. There are at least fifty million acres of land in the new Province of Saskatchewan that are capable of raising an average of twenty bushels of the best quality of wheat to the acre. This means that some day this new Province will be producing somewhere around one billion bushels of wheat."

Apr. 1.—The value of Ontario's Mineral product in the year ending Dec. 31, 1904 is officially stated at $11,572,647 as against $12,870,593 in 1903. The number of employees was 10,491 and the wages paid $3,838,583.

June 30.—The Department of the Interior Report shows for the past fiscal year the arrival of 146,266 immigrants of whom 65,359 are from the British Isles and 43,652 from the United States; Homestead entries numbering 26 073; Land sales by Companies totalling 1,267,187 acres at $5,564,240.

June 30.—The Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the current fiscal year gives the total trade of Canada as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1896	$112,985,490	$105,361,161
1902	209,970,864	196,480,190
1903	225,229,761	224,813,719
1904	211,055,678	243,590,019
1905	201,472,061	251,617,119

June 30.—The total assets of Canadian Loan Companies and Building Societies (official) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904 are $176,885,012. They include $140,701,629 of Loans and $36,183,383 of property. The Liabilities include $51,317,181 of paid-up capital, $21,353,315 of Deposits, and $55,190,339 of Debentures.

June 30.—The tonnage of vessels built in Canada during the year ending at this date is 21,865; the tonnage of vessels registered at all Canadian ports is 27,583; the tonnage of all vessels entering inwards and outwards, and exclusive of coasting, is 32,277,820; the tonnage in the coasting trade is 44,377,261; the tonnage of vessels sold to other countries is 36,296 worth $100,363.

June 30.—During the past fiscal year (1905) the Hudson's Bay land sales in the West amount to 139,721 acres at $864,905; the C. P. R. 411,451 acres at $2,045,800; the Canadian Northern 231,707 acres at $1,221,469; with other concerns a total of 990,005 acres at $5,046,572; and since 1893 11,502,354 acres at $42,039,054.

June 30.—The Homestead entries in the West for the fiscal year 1905 are officially stated at 30,819 as against 26,073 in 1904.

July 1.—A much-discussed Report by Professor James Mavor of Toronto University is published by the British Board of Trade. It is a most elaborate production and the figures which are most keenly debated in Canada may be quoted as follows :

Description of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Area.	Acreage.	Nature.
1st	36,000,000	Specially suited to wheat.
2nd	47,000,000	Adapted to mixed farming, including wheat.
3rd	28,000,000	Suited mainly for pasturage.
4th	42,000,000	Rough, partly suited to mixed farming.
	153,000,000	

PROBABLE ACTUAL ACREAGES.

Susceptible of Settlement.	Annually available for Crop.	Annually available for Wheat Production.
25,000,000	7,500,000	6,000,000
42,000,000	8,500,000	6,000,000
4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
21,000,000	3,000,000	750,000
92,000,000	23,000,000	13,750,000

July 24.—A Dominion Commission of Inquiry into the Georgian Bay Fisheries is announced composed of Professor E. E. Prince, of Ottawa, Mr. John Birnie, K.C., of Collingwood and Mr. James J. Noble, of Little Current, Ont.

July 25.—The Manitoba *Free Press* gives the following statistics of Elevator capacity in the Canadian West :

	Bushels.	Bushels.
1,015 Elevators at Interior Points with a total capacity of		27,683,000
C.P.R. Elevator A	1,250,000	
C.P.R. Elevator B	500,000	
C.P.R. Elevator C	1,300,000	
C.P.R. Elevator D	3,300,000	
C.P.R. Elevator E	2,200,000	
Ogilvie's Elevator (erected 1904)	750,000	
Empire Elevator	1,700,000	
Total at Fort William		11,000,000
C.N.R. Elevator	6,400,000	
King's Elevator	800,000	
Total at Port Arthur		7,200,000
Grand Total Elevator Capacity of the Canadian West		45,883,000

Aug. 19.—M. Adolphe Chalas, the French mining Engineer, tells the Toronto *News* that "the asbestos deposits which lie in three small areas close together, between Sherbrooke and Quebec, are very good. I think they are the best in the world. You have the white asbestos, while Cape Colony, the other chief producer, has the blue which is less valuable."

Sept. 12.—Dr. P. L. T. Heroult, Technical Director of the Electro-Metallurgical Works at La Praz, France, an authority on the smelting of iron ores, gives the Toronto *Globe* the following prophecy : "In ten years Canada will have become a great metallurgical country. You will see an iron industry in this Dominion larger than in any other country in the world. Canada will yet furnish the world with its iron supply. It will be the same with iron as with wheat. A decade from now Canada will outstrip all other countries in wheat-growing. The production of iron at a cheaper rate than it can be made elsewhere will cause Canada to take a similar position as far as iron is concerned."

Sept. 12.—Mr. B. W. Snow, the Chicago wheat expert, says in a letter after travelling over the route of the Canadian Northern Railway, that: "I am firmly convinced that within a very few years North-West Canada will produce a larger surplus of wheat for the world's market than can be grown in any other country."

Sept. 13.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., makes some strong predictions as to Western development (*Mail and Empire*): "The Peace River District will form another Province. Edmonton with its fur

trade, agricultural and mineral resources and water facilities will then be a great metropolis. It will have a larger eastern trade with China and Japan, for the inhabitants of those countries are learning to eat wheat. There will be no rivalry with Winnipeg for there is room for twenty such cities in the West."

Sept. 21.—Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, telegraphs from Brandon that his former estimate of Canada being able to supply with wheat a 30,000,000 home market and, in addition, the present British requirements three times over, is well within the mark.

Sept. 30.—The Census Department at Ottawa makes public the following estimate of Canada's population since 1901—including natural increase and immigration: July 1, 1902, 5,549,500; July 1, 1903, 5,748,342; July 1, 1904, 5,951,677; July 1, 1905, 6,173,530.

Oct. 4.—Sir Frederick Borden tells the press in Winnipeg that he believes the Canadian West will in a few years produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Oct. 4.—Speaking to the *Free Press*, Winnipeg, the Minister of the Interior says: "The fact of chief interest regarding the northern gold fields (Yukon), both to residents of the country and those interested in it, is that there is every reason to believe that the yield of gold will be permanent. The annual product last year was not as large as in some previous seasons but it was very great nevertheless and in proportion to population of the country very much more gold was secured than from any other gold fields in the world.

Nov. 3.—It is announced that the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., an English concern, has purchased 1,000,000 acres of land from the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company.

Nov. 14.—The Dominion Fisheries Commission appointed to inquire into Fishery conditions in British Columbia holds its first Session at New Westminster, with Professor E. E. Prince, of Ottawa, as Chairman, and Rev. G. W. Taylor, of Cumberland, and Messrs. Richard Hall, M.L.A., J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, Campbell Sweeny, of Vancouver, and J. P. Babcock, of Victoria, as members. Further sittings are held at Victoria, Duncan's, Vancouver, and Nanaimo.

Dec. 31.—Official figures (Winnipeg) show a consumption of 379,901,189 feet of timber in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during 1905. Of this 37,015,821 feet came from the United States, 116,000,000 feet from British Columbia and 82,000,000 feet from Northern Ontario.

Dec. 31.—The official figures for the six months ending at this date in 1905 show an import of $133,814,210 as against 123,043,650 in 1904 (same period), and exports of $133,091,829 as against $113,229,216.

Dec. 31.—Statistics of the Lumber trade of Canada for the past year show a production of 660,000,000 feet in the Georgian Bay region and of 539,000,000 feet in the Ottawa Valley of Ontario; trans-Atlantic shipments from Montreal, Quebec and other St. Lawrence ports of 309,144,628 feet B.M.; trans-Atlantic shipments from New Brunswick ports of 346,000,000 feet (sup.); shipments from British Columbia ports of 51,515,100 feet B.M.

Dec. 31.—The Province of Saskatchewan is reported to have produced 27,107,286 bushels of wheat in 1905 as against 15,000,000 in the preceding year; the Dominion Coal Company's output for the year is stated at 3,182,673 tons with 2,711,500 tons shipped; the Nelson (B.C.) *Daily News* has an elaborate estimate of the Provincial mineral production of 1905 as $20,963,000 in value.

Percentage Statistics of Canada, 1901*

Provinces.	Population.	Persons per Square Mile.	Average Size of Family.	Foreign-born Population.	Proportion of Aliens Naturalized.
British Columbia	3·35	0·4	4·65	26.00	28·88
North-West Territories	4·00	0.5	4·63	30·83	36·76
Manitoba	4·78	3·90	5·0	15·75	52·98
Ontario	40·46	9·9	4·8	3·07	77·77
Quebec	30·70	4·8	5·36	2·50	68·19
Prince Edward Island	1·93	51·6	5·51	0·83	85·46
Nova Scotia	8·58	22·3	5·14	1·37	75·51
New Brunswick	6·20	11·83	5·28	2·05	77·62
Canada	5,371,315	1·7	5·24	3·2	55·28

	Proportion of Cultivated Land.	Average Production of Farms.	Proportion of Catholics to Population.	Expenditure per Family for Education.	Products of Factories per head.
British Columbia	0·20	$1,047 00	18·83	$15 31	$135 50
North-West Territories	0·47	562 00	18·92	3 40	10 95
Manitoba	9·70	755 00	13·98	28 50	61 71
Ontario	9·40	1,040 00	17·88	10 37	130 92
Quebec	3·40	633 00	86·68	7 12	111 67
Prince Edward Island	52·00	564 00	44·35	8 88	22 55
Nova Scotia	9·30	328 00	28·20	10 23	63 90
New Brunswick	8·00	360 00	37·96	9 50	78 40
Canada	7·38	750 00	41·51	....	106 08

Trade of Canada, Year ending June 30th, 1905

	Imports. Dutiable.	Imports. Free.	Imports. Totals.	Exports. Totals.
Great Britain	$ 45,413,809	$15,124,997	$ 60,538,806	$101,958,771
British Africa	43	21,329	21,372	1,882,362
British Australasia—				
Australia	28,863	132,607	161,470	2,194,223
New Zealand	13,107	38,169	51,276	540,633
British East Indies	557,281	2,137,056	2,694,337	23,733
" Guiana	2,510,260	2,383	2,512,643	468,538
" West Indies	5,186,934	889,953	6,076,887	2,404,232
Fiji	416,295	.....	416,295	33,188
Hong Kong	118,732	7,384	126,116	305,178
Newfoundland	15,478	1,043,939	1,059,417	3,473,598
All others	446	2,229	2,675	591,392
Totals, British Empire	$ 54,261,248	$19,400,046	$ 73,661,294	$113,876,848
Foreign Countries.				
Argentine Republic	56,136	666,607	722,743	1,461,797
Austria-Hungary	664,951	34,508	699,459	.....
Belgium	1,468,292	525,927	1,994,219	1,739,807
Brazil	3,726	462,250	465,976	517,148
Central American States	3,665	71,886	75,551	46,850
Chile	.....	149,545	149,545	206,572
China	276,100	274,066	550,166	1,005,848
Denmark	4,766	9,351	14,117	204,643
Dutch East Indies	670,786	4,749	675,535	.....
Egypt	25,911	1,611	27,522	.....
France	5,492,411	1,708,872	7,201,283	1,511,298
French Africa	.....	29,269	29,269	10,573
Germany	5,013,512	1,628,583	6,642,095	1,146,654
Greece	214,589	3,717	218,306	.....
Hawaii	1,002	19,155	20,157	14,902
Holland	635,299	367,253	1,002,552	550,821
Italy	417,707	68,482	486,189	198,973
Japan	962,353	952,434	1,914,787	510,925
Mexico	22,719	38,192	60,911	115,875
Norway and Sweden	96,952	17,740	114,692	303,933
Peru	175,300	.....	175,300	58,791
Philippines	12,010	.....	12,010	62,928
Portugal	82,463	18,345	100,808	128,993
Russia	80,274	118,328	198,602	241,656
St. Pierre	23,009	4,240	27,249	175,190
Spain	701,616	41,373	742,989	50,223
Switzerland	1,743,366	42,696	1,786,062	9,414
Turkey	128,509	70,604	199,113	.....
United States	83,239,604	72,494,341	155,733,945	75,563,015
Uruguay	.....	40,333	40,333	103,088
Venezuela	165	40,406	40,571	22,899

* NOTE.—Compiled from 1901 Census by Dominion Statistician.

Foreign Countries—*Continued.*	Imports. Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.	Exports. Totals.
West Indies, American	355,450	595	356,045	415,082
" Cuban	318,746	32,391	351,137	887,179
" Danish	7,153	.....	7,153	14,126
All others	15,185	23,112	28,297	316,010
Total Foreign Countries	$102,903,727	$79,960,961	$182,864,688	$ 87,595,213
Coins and Bullion—				
Great Britain	.....	$ 5	$ 5	.....
United States	.....	10,306,945	10,306,945	$ 1,841,056
Other Countries	.....	1,485	1,485	3,755
Totals	.....	$ 10,308,435	$ 10,308,435	$ 1,844,811
Grand Totals	$157,164,975	$109,669,442	$266,834,417	$203,316,872

Canadian Exports for Three Fiscal Years

Product.	1903.	1904.	1905.
The Mines	$31,235,165	$33,828,862	$32,192,070
The Fisheries	11,826,646	10,773,197	11,144,898
The Forest	36,431,114	33,368,781	33,362,053
Animals and their produce	70,466,619	64,360,440	63,980,919
Agricultural products	51,572,889	45,621,985	34,140,409
Manufactures	22,880,176	22,439,919	24,643,034
Miscellaneous	817,152	662,494	2,008,678
Total	$225,229,761	$211,055,678	$201,472,061

Mineral Production of Canada, 1905*

Product.		Quantity.	Value.
Metallic:			
Copper (*b*)		47,597,502	$ 7,420,451
Gold, Yukon	$8,327,200		
" all other	6,159,633		
			14,486,833
Iron Ore (exports, estimated)	tons	116,779	125,119
Pig Iron, from Canadian Ore		70,554	1,047,860
Lead	lbs.	55,961,000	2,634,084
Nickel (*d*)		18,876,315	7,550,526
Silver (*c*)	oz.	5,974,875	3,605,957
Cobalt			100,000
Other Metallic Products including Zinc			180,000
Total Metallic			$37,150,830
Non-Metallic:			
Gypsum			581,543
Asbestos and Asbestic	short tons	68,264	1,503,259
Coal		8,775,933	17,658,615
Corundum		1,644	149,153
Limestone, for Flux in Iron Furnaces		341,614	258,759
Mica			168,043
Mineral Pigments			
Mineral Water			100,000
Natural Gas (*g*)			314,249
Petroleum (*h*)	brls.	634,095	849,687
Pyrites	tons	32,744	123,574
Salt		45,370	310,858
Other Non-Metallic			248,653
Structural Materials and Clay Products:			
Cement, Natural Rock	brls.	14,184	10,274
" Portland	"	1,349,547	1,913,740
Granite			209,555
Sands and Gravels (exports)	tons	366,935	152,805
Sewer Pipe			382,000
Building Material, including Bricks, Building Stone, Lime, etc.			6,095,000
Other Materials			94,110
Total Structural Materials and Clay Products			$ 8,857,484
Total all other Non-Metallic			22,266,393
Total Non-Metallic			$31,123,877
Total Metallic			37,150,830
Estimated value of Mineral Products not returned			300,000
Total, 1905			$68,574,707
Total, 1904			60,073,897

* NOTE.—Official figures compiled by Elfric Drew Ingall, M.E., of the Geological Survey, and "subject to revision," but not to any serious change.

Agricultural Statistics of Manitoba, 1905

Product.		Total Yield. Bushels.	Acres in Crops.	Average Yield.
Wheat		55,761,416	2,643,588	21·07
Oats		45,484,025	1,031,239	42·6
Barley		14,064,176	432,298	31·2
Flax		326,964	24,770	13·2
Rye		173,075	6,923	25·0
Peas		53,706	2,081	26·0
Potatoes		4,759,646	25,835	187·0
Roots		3,481,651	13.411	262·1
Butter	pounds	4,160,956	$769,591.15	
Cheese	,,	1,201,382	$127,346.49	
Total Dairy Products			$896,937.64	

Area prepared for crops	acres	2,046,001
Cattle fattened during Winter	No.	17,941
Milch Cows in Province	No.	132,684
New Farm Buildings	value	$3,944,101
Poultry sold by Farmers	No.	622,183

Eight Years' Wheat Production of Manitoba and the Territories

Year.	Manitoba. Acreage.	Manitoba. Bushels.	North-West Territories. Acreage.	North-West Territories. Bushels.
1898	1,488,232	25,913,155	307,580	31,455,633
1899	1,629,995	27,922,230	363,523	34,837,853
1900	1,457,396	13,025,252	412,864	17,053,546
1901	2,011,835	50,502,035	504,697	63,310,482
1902	2,039,940	53,077,267	625,758	67,034,117
1903	2,442,873	40,116,878	837,234	56,146,027
1904	2,565,016	30,162,458	957,253	56,501,037
1905	2,643,588	53,761,416	108,272	....

Ontario Agricultural Statistics

I.—*Crop Production, 1905.*

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall Wheat	796,213	17,933,961	22·5	Potatoes	132,530	14,366,049	108·0
Spring Wheat	190,116	3,582,627	18·8	Carrots	5,509	1,846,659	335·0
Barley	772,653	24,265,394	31·4	Mangel-wurzels	69,035	33,216,930	481·0
Oats	2,668,416	105,563,572	39·6	Turnips	135,348	57,654,086	426·0
Peas	374,518	7,100,021	19·0	Corn for husking	295,005	20,922,919	70·9
Beans	50,543	846,443	16·7	Corn for silo and fodder	184,784	2,284,812	12·36
Rye	101,292	1,714,951	16·9	Hay and Clover	3,020,365	5,847,494	1·94
Buckwheat	101,591	2,199,652	21·7				

II.—*Live Stock on July 1st, 1905.*

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
672,781	2,889,503	1,324,153	1,896,460	9,737,093

III.—*Value of Farm Property, etc., in 1904.*

Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.
$640,544,541	$257,995,484	$65,992,210	$163,383,103	$1,127,915,338

IV.—*Miscellaneous Figures, 1904.*

Average Value per Acre—

Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.
$26.53	$10.69	$2.73	$6.77	$46.72

Average Market Prices—

Fall Wheat. Bush.	Spring Wheat. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Hay. Ton.	Potatoes. Bush.
98·7	94·2	43·7	32·3	7·97	50·7

Ontario Mineral Production in 1904

Products.	Value.	Employees.	Wages.
Metallic:			
Gold	$ 40,000	210	$ 128,000
Silver	111,887		
Platinum	10,452		
Palladium	18,564		
Cobalt	36,620	1,063	570,900
Copper	297,126		
Nickel	1,516,747		
Iron Ore	108,068	191	84,673
Pig Iron	1,811,664	1,522	539,482
Steel	1,188,349		
Lead Ore	11,000	16	6,000
Pig Lead	2,500		
Zinc Ore	3,700	15	5,712
	$5,156,677	3,017	$1,334,767
Less value Ontario ore smelted into pig iron, Ontario pig iron converted into steel and lead ore smelted into pig lead	250,000		
	$4,906,677		
Non-Metallic:			
Tile Drain	210,000	3,000	660,000
Brick, Common	1,430,000		
Brick, Paving	55,450	67	27,300
Brick, Pressed	226,750	217	101,530
Building and Crushed Stone	700,000	1,440	510,186
Carbide of Calcium	152,295	78	35,200
Cement, Natural Rock	65,250	60	22,050
Portland Cement	1,239,971	734	323,689
Corundum	150,645	202	139,548
Iron Pyrites	43,716	60	22,875
Lime	406,800	500	150,000
Natural Gas	253,524	98	53,674
Petroleum Products	904,437	406	229,955
Pottery	100,000	100	30,000
Salt	362,621	193	84,682
Sewer Pipe	283,000	113	54,500
Miscellaneous	81,511	206	58,627
Total Non-Metallic production	$6,665,970	7,474	$2,503,816
Add Metallic production	4,906,677	3,017	1,334,767
Total production	$11,572,647	10,491	$3,838,583

British Columbia Mineral Products.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Gold placer	$ 1,060,420	$ 1,115,300	$ 969,300
Gold lode	4,812,616	4,589,608	4,933,102
Silver	1,521,472	1,719,516	1,971,818
Lead	689,744	1,421,874	2,399,022
Copper	4,547,535	4,578,037	5,876,222
Coal	3,504,582	3,760,884	4,152,936
Coke	827,715	1,192,140	1,358,925
Other materials	531,870	600,000	800,000
Total	$17,495,954	$18,977,359	$22,461,325

XIV.—FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Jan. 1.—The Friendly Societies doing business and registered in Ontario at the end of 1904, along life insurance lines, are stated in the Official Report to have $15,209,357 of total assets; 262,754 members with 1,045,530 certificates; insurance in force of $1,584,583,326—in other countries as well as Ontario; insurance benefits paid during the year in Ontario of $2,325,979; Ontario assets of $4,924,927 and liabilities of $345,615.

Jan. 1.—The Sick and Funeral Benefits of Ontario Friendly Societies in 1904 are officially stated to include 74,861 members with $472,741 paid in sick benefits and $58,279 paid for medical attendance during the year. The assets total $1,701,153 and the liabilities $22,854.

Jan. 1.—Statistics of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Quebec on Dec. 31, 1904 are as follows:

Assets	$ 2,027,471
Income	509,141
Expenditure	426,280
Policies issued in 1904	24,097,405
Amount in force	69,501,382
Number in force	73,033
Losses incurred	233,886
Ratio of losses to income	45·9
Deposits received, 1904	588,389

Mar. 6.—The Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., closes its doors as a result of the suspension of W. H. Ridding & Co., its chief customer. Its capital stock was $300,000 with deposits of $242,000.

Mar. 25.—Negotiations are concluded for the purchase of the People's Bank of Halifax by the Bank of Montreal. The former has a capital of $1,000,000, a reserve fund of $440,000, 27 branches in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and was established 41 years ago. It is understood that the price paid was $1,150,000. On May 9th the arrangement is approved by the shareholders of the People's Bank after an explanatory address from Mr. J. J. Stewart, the President.

June 10.—The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada is held in Toronto. Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, Thomas Flynn, Edward Stock, T. R. Wood, E. G. Gooderham, M. J. Haney and Lieut.-Colonel James Mason are elected Directors—Mr. O'Keefe being chosen President and Colonel Mason, General Manager. The Bank starts business with $3,500,000 worth of deposits from the Home Savings and Loan Company which it supersedes and with $500,000 of its capital stock subscribed.

Sept. 1.—Under this date Mr. N. B. Hadley, Deputy Commissioner of Insurance in Michigan, U.S., and Mr. M. O. Rowland, Examiner, submit a Report upon the affairs of the Canada Life Company prepared at the request of the Company. It expresses approval of both the condition and management of that concern.

Sept. 25.—The Liquidators of La Banque Ville Marie, which failed in 1899 with $1,300,000 of deposits, submit their final Report showing receipts of $842,538 and payments of $550,159 on circulation notes redeemed, and $245,072 to depositors.

Oct. 31.—The Northern Bank is organized at Winnipeg, Man., with Sir D. H. McMillan, Lieut.-Governor of the Province, as President; Captain William Robinson as Vice-President; Messrs, A. J. Adamson, G. R. Crowe, J. H. Ashdown, D. C. Cameron, F. W. Stobart, A. Stamford White, Frederick Nation, J. A. McDougall, Hon. R. P. Roblin and Hon. W. H. Montague as Directors; and Mr. J. W. De Courcy O'Grady as General Manager.

Nov. 10.—The number of branch banks in Canada is stated at 1147, of which 550 are in Toronto; 196 in Quebec; 100 in Nova Scotia; 96 in Manitoba; 88 in the Territories; 55 in British Columbia; 49 in New Brunswick; 10 in Prince Edward Island; 3 in the Yukon.

Dec. 31.—For the year 1905 there are stated to be 70 purely Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Ontario with assets—according to official returns—totalling $6,246,327 and including an unassessed premium note capital of $5,730,688; a net amount at risk of $179,925,052; an income of $418,170 and expenditure of $377,205. The Fire Insurance Mutual Companies of all classes in the Province show a gross amount at risk of $218,318,810; premium notes unassessed of $6,924,163; new business during 1905 of $79,711,031; premium notes taken in 1905 of $3,139,006; and a surplus of general assets over liabilities of $8,072,539.

Dec. 31.—The financial retirements of the year include Mr. Thomas Fyshe from the post of General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada (June 14); Mr. J. Herbert Mason from the active management of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto; Mr. George P. Reid, General Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, Toronto; Mr. Daniel Miller from the management of the Merchants Bank in Toronto; Mr. F. J. Gosling from the management of the Bank of Hamilton, Toronto; Mr. G. H. Duggan, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company.

Dec. 31.—The projected new Banks of the year include the Sterling Bank of Canada; the United Empire Bank of Canada which obtains the charter of the Pacific Bank of Canada; the Citizens Bank and the Monarch Bank of Canada.

Dec. 31.—The two financial agencies record the business failures in Canada during 1905 as follows:

Canada, 1905.	Dun's Report.			Bradstreet's Report.		
	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	457	$1,794,462	$2,417,549	436	$1,310,580	$2,909,766
Quebec	476	2,438,965	3,806,408	575	2,286,390	5,632,757
New Brunswick	69	202,324	446,609	79	179,110	402,589
Nova Scotia	109	459,475	1,583,658	91	1,633,550	2,765,620
Prince Edward Island	7	49,914	119,986	7	66,950	119,300
Manitoba	153	1,388,750	868,000	109	458,506	894,707
North-West Territories	....	....	....	45	267,070	431,087
British Columbia	76	488,115	612,449	80	330,175	646,350
Yukon Territory	....	....	....	2	24,000	35,000
Total Canada	1,347	$6,822,005	$9,854,659	1,424	$6,556,331	$13,837,176

CANADIAN BANK BRANCHES ORGANIZED DURING 1905

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

St. John (North End)	N.B.
Montreal (Cote St. Paul)	Que.
Vancouver (Mount Pleasant)	B.C.
New Westminster	B.C.
Vernon	B.C.
Cardenas	Cuba
Metanzas	Cuba

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Peterborough	Ont.
Toronto (Dundas St.)	Ont.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Dalhousie Station	Que.
Cookstown	Ont.
Fenwick	Ont.
Fort William	Ont.
Manotick	Ont.
Osgoode Station	Ont.
Plantagenet	Ont.
Smithville	Ont.
Stittsville	Ont.
Ninga	Man.
Wellwood	Man.
Strathclair	Man.
Humboldt	Sask.
Milestone	Sask.
Pense	Sask.
Carstairs	Alta.
Lacombe	Alta.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Blind River	Ont.
Fergus	Ont.
Fort William	Ont.
Hepworth	Ont.
Norwich	Ont.
Paisley	Ont.
Toronto (King and Spadina)	Ont.
Winnipeg	Man.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Hedley	B.C.
Duncan's	B.C.
Davidson	Sask.
Oak River	Man.
Belmont	Man.
Hamilton (Victoria Ave.)	Ont.

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Grand Manan	N.B.
Fairville	N.B.

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

Saint Remi	Que.
Henriville	Que.
Napierville	Que.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Penticton	B.C.
Princeton	B.C.
Vancouver (South)	B.C.
High River	Alta.
Lethbridge	Alta.
Macleod	Alta.
Pincher Creek	Alta.
Vegreville	Alta.
Vermilion	Alta.
Kinistino	Sask.
Melfort	Sask.
North Battleford	Sask.
Saskatoon	Sask.
Yellowgrass	Sask.
Brandon	Man.
Winnipeg (Louise Bridge)	Man.
Winnipeg (Fort Rouge)	Man.
Cobalt	Ont.
Parry Sound	Ont.
Port Arthur	Ont.
Ottawa (Bank St.)	Ont.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere	Que.
St. Francois du Lac	Que.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Chatsworth	Ont.
Formosa	Ont.
Fort William	Ont.
Georgetown	Ont.
Yarker	Ont.
Napinka	Man.
Shoal Lake	Man.
Camrose	Alta.
Fort Saskatchewan	Alta.
Vegreville	Alta.
Alix (Sub-Agency)	Alta.
Stettler (Sub-Agency)	Alta.
Arcola	Sask.
Gainsborough (Sub-Agency)	Sask.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Galt	Ont.
Brantford	Ont.
Parry Sound	Ont.
Welland	Ont.
Winnipeg	Man.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Broadview	Sask.
Cobalt	Ont.
Fonthill	Ont.
Toronto (Market Branch)	Ont.
New Liskeard	Ont.
North Battleford	Sask.
Niagara Falls (Upper Bridge Branch)	Ont.
Ridgeway	Ont.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Port Hope	Ont.
King City	Ont.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Hespeler	Ont.
Toronto Junction	Ont.
Winnipeg (Portage Ave.)	Man.
Toronto (Bloor and Dovercourt)	Ont.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

Bancroft	Ont.
Elmira	Ont.
Harrowsmith	Ont.
North Augusta	Ont.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

Battleford	Sask.
Bradwardine	Man.
Carberry	Man.
Ethel	Ont.
Fernie	B.C.
Kenton	Man.
Killarney	Man.
Toronto (College and Ossington)	Ont.
Toronto Junction	Ont.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Drumbo	Ont.
Dutton	Ont.
Lucknow	Ont.
North Williamsburg	Ont.
St. Thomas (East End)	Ont.
Ste. Therese de Blainville	Que.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Montreal (St. Henri)	Que.
Winnipeg (Logan Ave.)	Man.
Altoona	Man.
Oakville	Man.
Nicola	B.C.
Enderby	B.C.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Chesterville	Ont.
Lenore	Man.
Martintown	Ont.
Ottawa (Gladstone Ave.)	Ont.
Peterborough	Ont.
Powassan	Ont.
Richmond	Ont.
Stoughton	Sask.
Toronto (Broadview Ave.)	Ont.

LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

St. Martine	Que.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

Tiverton	Ont.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

L'Epiphanie	Que.
Ville Marie	Que.

LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA.

Beauport	Que.
St. Leonard d'Aston	Que.
St. Jean Port Joli	Que.
St. Paschal	Que.
Ste. Gertrude	Que.
Yamachiche	Que.
Ste. Croix	Que.

SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Baden	Ont.
Berlin	Ont.
London	Ont.
New Dundee	Ont.
Rockland	Ont.
Teeswater	Ont.
Thorndale	Ont.
Toronto (Labour Temple)	Ont.
Toronto (Market)	Ont.
Tweed	Ont.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Actonvale	Que.
Hemmingford	Que.
Lennoxville	Que.
Waterville	Que.
Vancouver	B.C.
Midway	B.C.
North Hatley (Sub-Agency)	Que.
Scotstown	Que.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Bloomfield	Ont.
Deseronto	Ont.
Flesherton	Ont.
Toronto (Market)	Ont.
Wellington	Ont.

LEADING BANK APPOINTMENTS OF 1905

Bank.	Position.	Name.
Union Bank of Canada	Director	E. F. Riley.
La Banque de St. Jean	Director	Pierre Dionne.
La Banque Nationale	Vice-President	Hon. J. S. Chauveau.
La Banque Nationale	Director	Victor Lemieux.
Merchants Bank of Canada	General Manager	E. F. Hebden.
Bank of Toronto	President	W. H. Beatty.
Bank of Toronto	Vice-President	W. G. Gooderham.
Bank of Toronto	Director	A. E. Gooderham.
Bank of Toronto	Director	Nicholas Bawlf.
Dominion Bank	Director	R. J. Christie.
Metropolitan Bank	President	S. J. Moore.
Metropolitan Bank	Vice-President	D. E. Thomson, K.C.
Metropolitan Bank	Director	James Ryrie.
Molsons Bank	Assistant Inspector	J. H. Campbell.
Bank of Montreal	Superintendent of Branches in Maritime Provinces	W. E. Stavert.
Sovereign Bank of Canada	2nd Vice-President and General Manager	D. M. Stewart.
La Banque de St. Hyacinthe.	Director	Michel Archambault.
Merchants Bank of P. E. I.	Director	A. P. Prouse.
Bank of New Brunswick	General Manager	R. B. Kesson.
Home Bank of Canada	President	Eugene O'Keefe.
Home Bank of Canada	General Manager	Lieut.-Col. James Mason.
Traders Bank of Canada	Director	F. W. Cowan.
Imperial Bank of Canada	Local Director at Winnipeg	J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.
Imperial Bank of Canada	Local Director at Winnipeg	Wm. Whyte.
Northern Bank	President	Sir D. H. McMillan.
Northern Bank	General Manager	J. W. de C. O'Grady.

CONDENSED SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CANADIAN BANKS, DEC. 31ST, 1905.

NAME.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Call and Short Loans.	Current Loans.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits on Demand.	Deposits on Notice.	Specie and Dominion Notes held.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	153,656,568	127,813,399	14,400,000	10,000,000	29,967,200	89,859,481	10,770,848	45,890,317	64,876,220	10,299,416
Bank of New Brunswick	5,670,203	4,377,556	500,000	825,000	1,114,426	3,245.059	460,401	800,055	2,918,914	330,266
Quebec Bank	14,528,612	10,701,920	2,500,000	1,050,000	3,448,864	8,021,008	1,709,491	4,421,930	4,103,484	748,336
Bank of Nova Scotia	33,433,776	26,605,280	2,500,000	4,200,000	6,440,917	14,569,287	2,339,585	13,305,216	9,807,020	3,377,064
St. Stephen's Bank	849,588	592,003	200,000	45,000	.....	577,175	167,550	166,082	242,671	37,687
Bank of British North America	43,825,272	35,498,498	4,866,666	2,044,000	9,027,975	20,708,185	3,327,240	8,758,201	11,335,860	2,682,963
Bank of Toronto	33,708,695	26,022,420	3,481,815	3,881,815	4,005,705	20,949,294	2,995,004	7,639,262	14,451,185	2,195,510
Molson's Bank	30,161,524	23,786,304	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,689,895	17,307,915	2,668,205	5,307,221	15,367,871	1,800,537
Eastern Townships Bank	18,089,015	13,784,546	2,500,000	1,600,000	383,833	12,998,553	1,997,140	2,545,733	9,210,702	1,149,534
Union Bank of Halifax	11,292,160	8,776,029	1,336,150	970,000	217,024	7,999,578	1,160,231	1,556,446	5,219,395	906,727
Ontario Bank	16,955,155	14,582,435	1,500,000	650,000	528,872	12,494,578	1,321,571	3,238,828	9,312,216	713,541
Banque Nationale	11,304,227	9,076,650	1,500,000	500,000	533,566	9,013,709	1,486,045	1,804,422	5,614,736	545,973
Merchants Bank of Canada	46,633,968	36,917,041	6,000,000	3,400,000	8,286,978	23,606,052	4,871,100	8,441,191	21,559,849	3,403,502
Banque Provinciale du Canada	5,242,162	4,298,452	823,324	Nil	1,170,141	1,936,950	761,484	507,602	2,107,537	43,729
People's Bank of New Brunswick	1,044,909	663,046	180,000	180,000	100,000	747,740	167,181	232,328	252 410	51,101
Union Bank of Canada	26,905,765	22,315,086	3,000,000	1,300,000	3,778,693	17,469,733	2,721,910	6,807,748	11,401,544	1,803,082
Canadian Bank of Commerce	94,681,572	79,920,032	10,000,000	4,500,000	10,689,895	63,726,764	8,152,806	27,476,189	42,706,450	6,503,521
Royal Bank of Canada	36,373,576	29,871,413	3,000,000	3,400,000	4,977,434	17,511,570	2,820,791	14,458,791	11,712,108	3,677,545
Dominion Bank	44,403,739	37,429,234	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,417,263	28,564.199	2,651,956	10,735,055	23,220,824	3,539,687
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	2,036,271	1,347,210	350,000	331,000	.. ...	1,612,518	310,702	231,256	782,836	93,630
Bank of Hamilton	28,529,101	23,580,201	2,444,440	2,444,440	3,229,719	16,766,730	2,132,233	5,493,829	15,256,428	2,073,440
Standard Bank of Canada	16,619,852	14,495,961	1,000,000	1,000,000	482,811	11,400,861	902,301	3,674,677	9,482,633	1,006,838
Banque de St. Jean	816,339	489,869	300,650	10,000	.....	695,276	149,823	25,494	260,016	10,981
Banque d'Hochelaga	15,697,107	12,179,901	2,000,000	1,450,000	669,896	10,849,601	1,851,267	2,667,951	7,417,392	859,869
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	1,452,783	1,028,918	329,515	75,000	.....	1,287,268	267,895	62,126	636,577	23,504
Bank of Ottawa	26,194,256	20,194,011	2,873,860	2,873,860	1,419,090	17,780,639	2,491,520	3,831,867	13,720,574	2,361,494
Imperial Bank of Canada	39,216,751	30,936,752	3,838,952	3,838,952	5,242,061	21,063,423	3,327,132	9,500,377	17,127,006	4,331,766
Western Bank of Canada	5,521,806	4,618,407	550,000	250,000	.....	3,088,465	477,950	825,681	3,242,395	68,419
Traders Bank of Canada	25,086,699	20,797,250	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,528,645	17,887,648	2,556,670	4,143,940	13,416,223	1,570,206
Sovereign Bank of Canada	14,944,704	12,799,373	1,617,322	479,330	2,122,309	9,822,610	1,470,575	3,011,989	7,125,334	777,904
Metropolitan Bank	5,945,037	3,791,754	1,000,000	1,000,000	938,690	3,319,386	887,592	982,976	1,706,895	414,419
Crown Bank of Canada	3,324,589	2,534,810	737,280	Nil	303,046	2,099,807	472,645	745,394	1,224,111	251,734
Home Bank of Canada	477,282	.....	413,850	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Bank	905,239	334,366	549,986	Nil	.....	257,173	122,730	150,157	61,479	50,840
	815,533,302	662,160,127	85,294,210	59,898,397	110,714,948	489,238,325	69,981,574	199,410,331	356,880,974	57,705,165

OFFICERS OF LEADING CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	President.	General Manager or Secretary.
Allan Line Steamships	H. & A. Allan	General Agents.
Acadia Coal Co., Ltd.	Sir H. Montagu Allan	Charles J. Coll.
Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	Thomas E. Kenny	T. M. Cutler
British America Assurance Co.	Hon. George A. Cox	J. J. Kenny.
British Columbia Packers' Association	Alex. Ewen	W. H. Barker.
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Ltd.	Samuel Trees	E. S. Ball.
British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.	R. H. Horne-Payne	R. H. Sperling.
Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd.	C. F. Size	C. P. Sclater.
Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited	R. Harmer	J. R. Shaw.
Canada Paper Company, Ltd.	Sir H. Montagu Allan	F. J. Campbell.
Canadian Pacific Steamship Line	Sir T. G. Shaughnessy	A. Piers.
Canada Life Assurance Co.	Hon. George A. Cox	E. W. Cox.
Confederation Life Association	W. H. Beatty	J. K. Macdonald.
Canada Landed and National Investment Company, Ltd.	J. L. Blaikie	Ed. Saunders.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	W. H. Beatty	R. S. Hudson. John Massey.
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	Hon. George A. Cox	E. R. Wood.
Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto	G. R. R. Cockburn	W. H. Pearson.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.	Hon. George A. Cox	G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C.
Crown Life Insurance Co.	Col. Hon. David Tisdale, P.C.	George H. Roberts.
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd.	W. H. Beatty	A. Monro Grier, K.C.
Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co., Ltd.	J. H. Plummer	Frank Plummer.
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada	W. D. Matthews	W. H. Aldridge.
Canadian North-West Land Company, Limited	Sir W. C. Van Horne	S. B. Sykes.
Canada Car Company, Limited	W. P. Coleman	James Coleman.
Canada Foundry Company, Ltd.	W. D. Matthews	W. S. Andrews.
Canada Grocers, Limited	George Everett Bristol	William A. Warren.
Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd.	George Gudewill	George E. Drummond.
Canada Paint Company, Ltd.	S. F. McKinnon	Robert Munro.
Canada Bridge Company, Ltd.	Francis C. McMath	Burnham S. Colburn.
Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, Limited	David Morrice	Stansfield Greenwood.
Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd.	W. R. Brock	
Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited	Sir H. Montagu Allan	D. Lorne McGibbon.
Canadian Shipbuilding Company, Limited	Frederic Nicholls	W. S. Andrews.
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited	George Westinghouse	Paul J. Myler.
Citizens' Gas Control Co., Ltd., Montreal	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.
Dominion Line of Steamships	United Kingdom Agent, Henry Welding	Chief Canadian Agents, James Thom, Montreal; C. A. Pipon, Toronto.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	J. H. Plummer	F. P. Jones.
Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.	James Ross	G. H. Duggan (2nd Vice-President).
Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.	David Yule	C. E. Hanna.
Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Hon. L. J. Forget	C. E. Hanna.
Eddy Company, Limited	E. B. Eddy	E. B. Eddy.

Institution.	President.	General Manager or Secretary.
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Ltd.	Sir H. M. Pellatt	H. H. Macrae.
Furness Steamship Line	Furness, Withey & Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.	
Great-West Life Assurance Company	Alex. Macdonald	J. H. Brock.
Globe Printing Co., Ltd.	Robert Jaffray	W. G. Jaffray.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company	Jacob Langeloth	Jay P. Graves.
Hamilton Steamboat Company, Limited	M. Leggatt	W. E. Bishop.
Hudson's Bay Company	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.	W. Ware.
Hamilton Cataract, Power and Light Company, Ltd.	Hon. J. M. Gibson	W. C. Hawkins.
Halifax Electric Tramway Co., Ltd.	Hon. David MacKeen	J. W. Crosby.
Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Ltd.	Chas. S. Wilcox	Robert Hobson.
Independent Order of Foresters, Supreme Court of	Oronhyatekha, M.D.	John A. McGillivray.
Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal, Limited.	Frederick H. Stevens	Samuel T. Callaway.
Londonderry Iron and Mining Company, Limited.	T. J. Drummond	F. G. O'Grady.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited	Robert Meighen	G. V. Hastings.
Laurentide Paper Company	Sir William C. Van Horne	George Chahoon.
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company.	G. R. R. Cockburn	V. B. Wadsworth.
London Life Insurance Co.	John McClary	John G. Richter.
Montreal Cotton Company	S. H. Ewing	J. Lowe, Jr.
Montreal Street Railway Co.	Hon. L. J. Forget	W. G. Ross.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	Hon. George W. Ross	J. F. Junkin.
Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd.	James Ross	A. R. Doble.
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston	A. P. Lesperance.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.	H. S. Holt	H. H. Henshaw.
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.	E. S. Clouston	James L. Waldie.
Montreal Telegraph Company	Hugh A. Allan	D. Ross-Ross.
Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, Limited.	Hon. L. J. Forget	W. G. Ross.
Massey-Harris Company, Ltd.	Hon. L. Melvin-Jones	John H. Housser.
Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd.	E. B. Osler, M.P.	B. W. Fogler.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.	R. E. Harris, K.C.	Thomas Cautley.
National Trust Co., Ltd.	J. W. Flavelle	W. T. White.
North American Life Insurance Company	John L. Blaikie	L. Goldman, A.I.A., F.C.A.
Northern Navigation Co., Ltd.	H. C. Hammond	H. H. Gildersleeve.
News Publishing Company of Toronto	J. W. Flavelle	J. S. Willison.
Ottawa Citizen Company, Limited	William Southam	W. M. Southam.
Ottawa Electric Railway Co.	T. Ahearn	J. D. Fraser.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	C. R. Hosmer	F. W. Thompson.
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company	Andrew Thomson	E. A. Evans.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company	R. Forget, M.P.	C. J. Smith.
Royal Trust Company	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	H. Robertson.
Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company	James Crathern	David Burke.
Riordan Paper Mills	C. Riordan	Carl Riordan.
Rolland Paper Company	Hon. J. D. Rolland	R. Bedard.
Shawinigan Water and Power Company	Hon. Robert McKay	Howard Murray.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	Robertson Macaulay	T. B. Macaulay.
The Toronto Railway Company	Wm. Mackenzie	R. J. Fleming.
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	Sir H. M. Pellatt	J. J. Wright.

Institution.	President.	General Manager or Secretary.
The Lake Superior Corporation	C. D. Warren	J. T. Terry, Jr.
Trusts and Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Hon. J. R. Stratton	James J. Warren.
Toronto and Niagara Power Co.	Sir Henry M. Pellatt	Frederic Nicholls.
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	Dr. John Hoskin, K.C.	J. W. Langmuir.
Union Trust Company, Limited	Oronhyatekha, M.D.	Hon. George E. Foster, M.P.
Western Assurance Company	Hon. George A. Cox	J. J. Kenny.
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	Wm. Mackenzie	F. M. Morse.

CHIEF BANK OFFICIALS IN CANADA, 1905

Bank.	President.	General Manager.
Bank of Montreal	Lord Strathcona and Mount-Royal, Honorary President. Sir George A. Drummond, President	E. S. Clouston.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Hon. George A. Cox	Byron E. Walker.
Merchants Bank of Canada	Sir H. Montagu Allan	Thomas Fyshe.
Imperial Bank of Canada	T. R. Merritt	D. R. Wilkie.
Merchants Bank of P. E. I.	W. A. Weeks	J. M. Davison.
Crown Bank of Canada	Edward Gurney	G. De C. O'Grady.
The Quebec Bank	John Breakey	Thomas McDougall.
Standard Bank of Canada	W. F. Cowan	George P. Reid.
Union Bank of Canada	A. Thomson	G. H. Balfour.
Traders Bank of Canada	C. D. Warren	H. S. Strathy.
Ontario Bank	George R. R. Cockburn	C. McGill.
Sovereign Bank of Canada	Randolph Macdonald	D. M. Stewart.
The Dominion Bank	E. B. Osler, M.P.	T. G. Brough.
Bank of Hamilton	Hon. William Gibson	J. Turnbull.
The Bank of Toronto	W. H. Beatty	D. Coulson.
The Home Bank of Canada	Eugene O'Keefe	Lieut.-Colonel J. Mason.
Bank of Ottawa	George Hay	George Burn.
Bank of New Brunswick	James Manchester	W. E. Stavert.
Molsons Bank	W. Molson Macpherson	James Elliot.
Eastern Townships Bank	William Farwell	James Mackinnon.
La Banque d'Hochelaga	F. X. St. Charles	M. J. A. Prendergast.
La Banque Nationale	Rodolphe Audette	P. Lafrance.
La Banque de St. Hyacinthe	G. C. Dessaulles	W. A. Moreau.
La Banque de St. Jean	P. H. Roy	P. I. L'Heureux.
Bank of British North America	G. D. Whatman (Chairman, London.)	H. Stikeman.
Bank of Nova Scotia	John Y. Payzant	H. C. McLeod.
Royal Bank of Canada	Thomas E. Kenny	Edson L. Pease.
The Metropolitan Bank	S. J. Moore	W. D. Ross.
Western Bank of Canada	John Cowan	T. H. McMillan.
Union Bank of Halifax	William Robertson	E. L. Thorne.
The People's Bank of New Brunswick	A. H. F. Randolph	J. W. Spurden.
La Banque Provinciale du Canada	G. N. Ducharme	Tancrede Bienvenu.

Ten Years' Progress of Canadian Banks*

Particulars.	Dec. 31st, 1896	Dec. 31st, 1905.
Number of Banks	38	34
Capital Paid-up	$ 61,731,354	$ 85,294,210
Reserve Fund	26,670,799	59,898,397
Notes in Circulation	33,095,784	69,981,574
Deposits	202,098,751	567,846,794
Total Assets	329,692,255	815,533,302
Total Liabilities	241,828,840	662,160,127
Proportion of Rest to Capital	43·20	70·22
Average Rate per cent. Earned	10·70 (14 Banks)	15·07 (15 Banks)
Average Dividend Paid	8·13 (14 Banks)	8·87 (15 Banks)
Average Price of Shares	172 (10 Banks)	207 (15 Banks)
Average Yield on Investment	4·72 per cent.	4·28 per cent.

* NOTE.—Compiled by Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Fire Insurance in Canada, 1905

	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.
Net cash received for Premiums	3,026,436	8,583,203	2,689,111
Re-Insurance return Premiums	1,669,334	1,740,787	468,990
Gross cash received for Premiums	4,695,770	10,323,990	3,158,101
Gross amount of Policies new and renewed	301,816,272	649,566,539	188,692,561
Net amount of risk at date	350,270,766	785,219,445	204,566,950
Net amount of losses incurred during the year	1,474,228	3,697,409	1,029,027
Net amount paid for losses.	1,408,003	3,633,706	966,748
Unsettled claims, not resisted	156,039	316,612	116,817
Unsettled claims, resisted	14,046	28,688	12,500

Life Insurance in Canada, 1905

Particulars.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Grand Totals.
Premiums for year	13,947,827	1,500,232	6,632,658	22,080,717
Number of Policies, New and taken up	92,557	1,952	101,233	195,742
Amount of Policies, New and taken up	67,348,141	3,881,980	34,486,215	105,716,336
Number of Policies in Force at date	365,698	22,424	329,959	718,081
Net Amount in Force	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
Number of Policies become Claims	3,899	515	4,456	8,870
Net Amount of Policies become Claims	4,685,413	1,188,524	3,159,193	9,033,130
Claims Paid (including Matured Endowments)	4,460,332	1,207,444	3,086,069	8,753,845
Unsettled Claims not resisted	513,841	171,995	247,715	933,551
Unsettled claims resisted	33,668	none	691	34,359

Statistics of Canadian Manufactures*

Provinces.	Fixed and Working Capital.	Salaries and Wages.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	22,901,892	5,456,538	991,847	7,246,684	19,447,778
Manitoba	7,539,691	2,419,549	820,620	7,955,504	12,927,439
New Brunswick	20,741,170	5,748,990	843,680	10,814,014	20,972,470
Nova Scotia	34,586,416	5,613,571	1,040,833	13,161,077	23,592,513
Ontario	214,972,275	56,548,286	10,568,861	138,230,400	241,533,486
Prince Edward Island	2,081,766	445,998	126,625	1,319,058	2,326,708
Quebec	142,403,407	36,550,655	10,200,322	86,679,779	158,287,994
The Territories	1,689,870	465,763	96,049	1,121,342	1,964,987
Totals	446,916,487	113,249,350	24,688,837	266,527,858	481,053,375

Groups of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage Earners	Wages for Labour.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Food products	5,594	57,167,466	42,401	8,032,580	99,138,140	125,202,620
Textiles	1,684	60,606,555	64,186	15,326,107	34,915,254	67,724,839
Iron and steel products	517	40,861,164	24,766	9,846,247	14,816,891	34,878,402
Timber, lumber and manufactures of	3,034	89,959,336	75,704	18,966,763	39,087,761	80,341,204
Leather and finished products of	431	21,436,594	19,204	6,040,932	21,725,613	34,720,515
Paper and printing	592	26,822,420	15,413	5,689,244	7,323,854	20,653,028
Liquors and beverages	183	20,467,389	3,208	1,270,772	3,192,696	9,191,700
Chemicals and allied products	128	10,272,743	2,868	1,037,932	6,633,549	11,437,300
Clay, glass and stone products	855	8,697,716	10,765	2,771,142	997,754	7,318,582
Metals and products of, other than steel	363	20,382,505	9,358	3,888,724	7,716,902	19,561,261
Tobacco and manufactures of	160	7,247,540	6,329	1,931,416	3,724,745	11,802,112
Vehicles for land	425	15,994,402	14,866	6,228,661	10,592,288	19,971,605
Vessels for water	57	3,297,914	2,587	811,413	745,946	2,043,668
Hand trades	45	613,328	605	248,290	135,197	599,329
Miscellaneous industries	582	63,089,415	21,084	7,482,981	15,781,268	35,607,212
Totals	14,650	446,916,487	313,344	89,573,204	266,527,858	481,053,375

* NOTE.—Census of 1901, Vol. III., pages xviii and xxi.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Jan. 20.—The Board of Directors of the new Manitoba Agricultural College is announced as follows :

Representative of the Government—The Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture.
Elected by Farmers—Walter James, Rosser; Peleg Smith, Indianford; E. A. C. Hosmer, Virden; Hugh M. Dyer, Minnedosa.
University Board—The Rev. Principal Patrick and Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.
Appointed by Government—Alexander Morrison, Carman; Walter Lynch, Westbourne; Charles G. Caron, St. Charles.

Jan. 24.—The Insurance Institute of Toronto listens to Mr. Edmund Burke discuss Building Construction ; on Feb. 18 to Mr. J. K. McMaster deals with Advertising ; and on March 13 to Mr. J. B. Laidlaw treat of Conflagration Hazards. Mr. Laidlaw is the President of the year.

Mar. 1.—It is stated that the rank of King's Council has been conferred by the Government of British Columbia upon the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of the Province ; Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Leader of the Opposition ; Mr. H. A. McLean, Deputy Attorney-General ; and Messrs. A. P. Luxton, of Victoria, C. B. MacNeill, G. H. Cowan, R. W. Harris and J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver.

Mar. 9.—The 6th annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association is opened at Quebec with an elaborate address by the President, Mr. Aubrey White. Important papers are contributed by Professor R. W. Brock, of Kingston, Rev. Dr. T. W. Taylor, F.L.S., Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Loggie, Mr. J. C. Langelier, Mr. William Little and Dr. Judson F. Clark. Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniére is elected President.

June 2.—Militia Order No. 124 states that His Majesty the King has approved the 5th Royal Scots of Montreal and the 91st Canadian Highlanders of Hamilton being allied, respectively, with the Black Watch and the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

June 11.—The Coquitlam Power Tunnel—between Lakes Coquitlam and Buntzen near Vancouver—representing 30,000 horse-power, and an expenditure of $300,000, is opened by the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. The Vancouver Power Company are the promoters and Messrs. Ironside, Rannie and Campbell the contractors.

June 30.—The Inland Revenue Report for the fiscal year shows an Excise revenue of $12,787,312 of which $5,950,632 is from spirits and $1,140,639 from malt, $4,412,374 from tobacco and $1,103,743 from cigars. The quantity of spirits produced during the year is stated at 6,009,024 proof gallons as compared with 5,678,153 in 1904.

June 30.—During the fiscal year 1905 there is announced an increase of 419 in the number of Canadian Post Offices ; an increased expenditure of $286,986 ; the supply of new Postal facilities to 1980 square miles in Athabasca and Mackenzie ; an increase of 26,351,000 in letters and post cards carried ; an increase of $2,696,664 in Money Orders issued and of $980,823 in Postal notes ; a gross Postal revenue of $6,786,089 and expenditure of $6,295,244.

June 30.—The number of convicts in Canadian Penitentiaries at this date is 1367.

July 10.—In the House of Commons Sir Frederick Borden deals with the subject of training the youth of the country in arms and says: "At the risk of being misunderstood and being charged with the statement that I am in favour of conscription, I would go a step further and suggest for the consideration of the Committee whether the young men of Canada under the age of 21, who have not yet seriously begun the work of life, might not fairly be asked to give three annual trainings in the Militia to the country, or an equivalent." Regarding expenditure the Minister thinks it may reach $6,000,000 a year before long or about one-thirteenth of the total Government expenditure—eventually it may reach $8,000,000 as population and revenue increase and this he considers the probable maximum for the Canadian Militia.

Aug. 7.—At Foresters' Island, near Deseronto, Ont., the Foresters Orphans' Home, initiated and carried through by Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, is opened with appropriate ceremony.

Aug. 17.—Professor J. B. Porter of McGill University is given the Honorary degree of D.SC., by the University of Cape Town. He, with Professors A. B. MacCallum and A. P. Coleman, of Toronto, are in attendance at the British Association meeting of the year. Another visitor to South Africa in the autumn is Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

Aug. 18.—*Iroquois* of the Rochester (N.Y.) Yacht Club defeats for the third time *Temeraire*, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, and holds the Canada Cup for another year.

Aug. 23.—Eddie Durnan, nephew of Edward Hanlan, wins on Toronto Bay the single-scull Championship of America.

Sept. 12.—The National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada holds its 3rd annual meeting in Montreal. Mr. John Mea is elected President and various Resolutions* passed.

Sept. 18.—At the 21st annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held in Toronto, Mr. A. Verville, of Montreal, is re-elected President by acclamation, James Simpson, of Toronto, Vice-President and P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. The number of Unions affiliated is stated to be 378 with a membership of 22,004.

Nov. 18.—His Excellency, Earl Grey, and the Prime Minister speak at the unveiling of a statue in Ottawa erected to the Memory of Henry A. Harper who, in 1901, deliberately sacrificed his life in a heroic but hopeless effort to save Miss Bessie Blair from drowning. Mr. P. D. Ross presides as Chairman of the Memorial Committee and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King formally hands the Monument over to the Government.

Nov. 24.—The Canadian Government approves a contract with the Bucknall Steamship Lines of London for a two-monthly cargo service between Canada and New Zealand—three years at £10,000 per annum with a speed of ten knots. New Zealand is expected to accept the same terms.

Dec. 31.—According to the *Labour Gazette* (official) the trade disputes of 1905 in Canada resulted as follows: 37 in favour of employers: 24 in favour of employees; 15 settled by compromise; and 10 indefinite or unsettled. In five years the employers had won in 194 disputes, the employees in 175 and 143 cases had been compromised.

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* NOTE.—See *Labour Gazette*, Ottawa, October, 1005.

Indian Statistics June, 30th, 1905

	Population.	Acres Cultivated.	Value of Farm Produce.	Wages Earned.	Other Industries.
Ontario	20,850	16,926	$351,255	$502,542	$ 99,071
Quebec	11,218	4,804	120,863	491,605	102,770
Nova Scotia	1,993	206	14,815	23,851	22,775
New Brunswick	1,699	527	8,752	51,750	22,350
Prince Edward Island	288	78	1,145	230	17,400
British Columbia	25,142	8,045	273,532	431,231	260,821
Manitoba	6,870	1,112	54,480	29,225	28,254
North-West Territories	17,493	12,495	304,423	91,294	139,739
Out Territory limits	22,084	....	....	....	....
Totals	107,637	44,193	$1,129,265	$1,621,728	$692,180

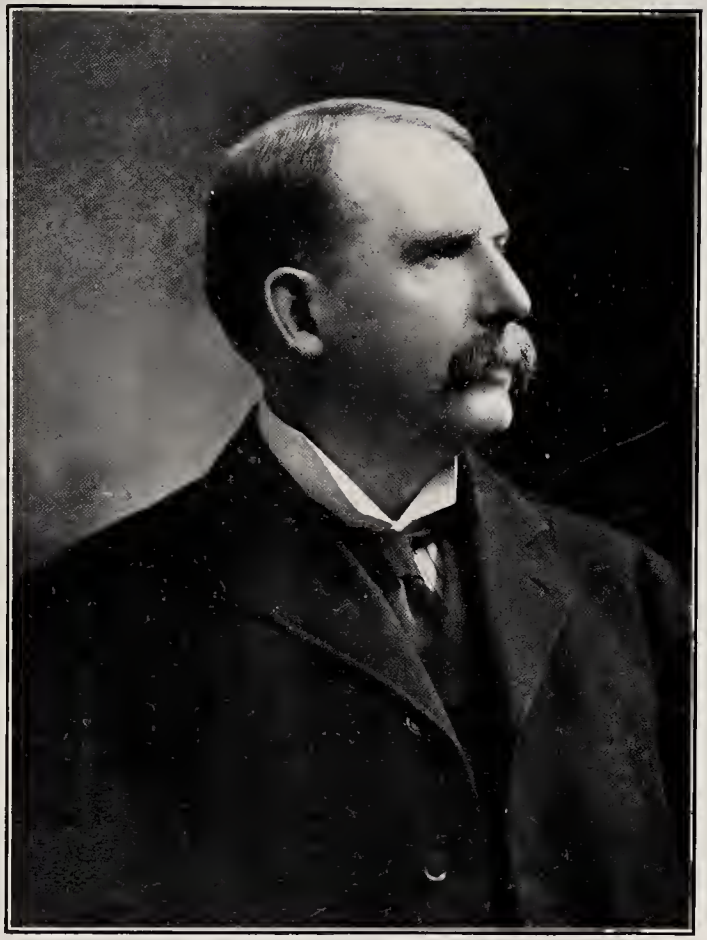
XVI.—CANADIAN OBITUARY, 1905

Allen, M.A., D.C.L., Ven. Thomas William—Archdeacon of Peterborough. Nov. 11.

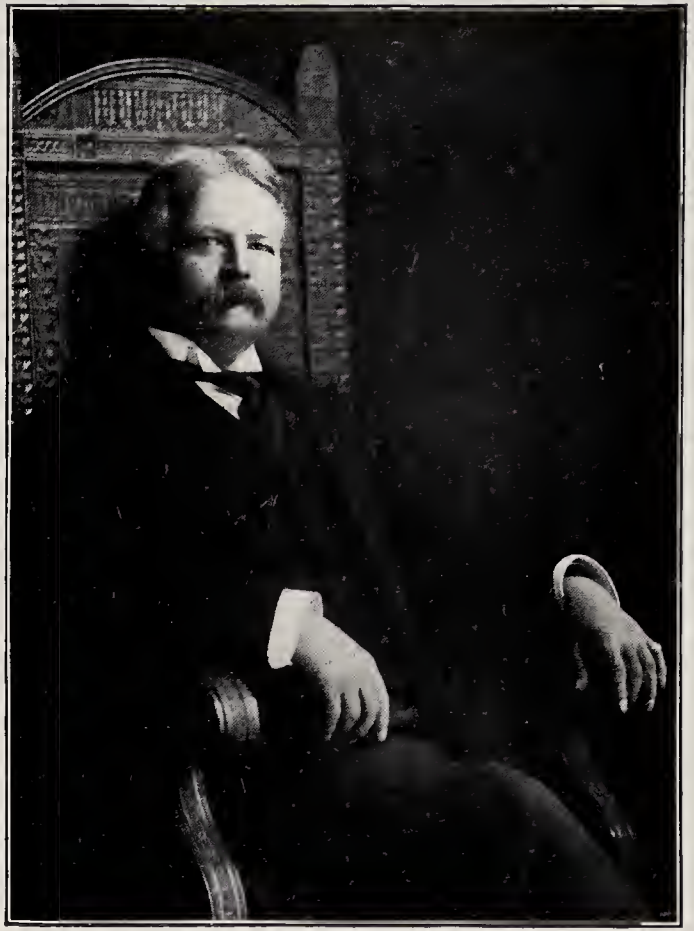
Bain, Hon. John Farquhar—Judge of the Court of the King's Bench of Manitoba. Winnipeg. May 12.
Barclay, Captain John—Superintendent Allan Steamship Line. Montreal. June 1.
Barker, Robert William—ex-Post Office Inspector at Kingston, London and Toronto. Toronto. Aug. 6.
Bell, K.C., John—Senior Consulting Solicitor of Grand Trunk Railway. Belleville. July 5.
Bingham, Samuel—ex-Mayor of Ottawa. June 17.
Black, Hon. Thomas Reuben—Senator of Canada. Amherst, N.S. Sept 14.
Blackstock, D.D., Rev. William Schenck. Toronto. Oct. 28.
Boddy, M.A., D.C.L., Ven. Samuel Johnson—Former Rector of St. Peter's Church, Toronto, and Archdeacon of York. June 6.
Browning, Rev. Arthur—Well-known Methodist Minister. Toronto. Jan. 7.
Buchanan, Wentworth James—Former General Manager Bank of Montreal. Montreal. June 25.
Burgess, Colin—A one-time leader of the Minstrel stage. Toronto. Oct. 20.

Caldwell, ex-M.L.A., William Clyde. Lanark, Ont. Jan. 7.
Cameron, Charles—ex-Warden of Simcoe County. Collingwood. March 23.
Campbell, M.D., Francis Wayland—Dean of the Faculty at Bishop's College. Lennoxville. May 4.
Clarke, M.P., Edward Frederick—ex-Mayor of Toronto. March 3.
Cleghorn, Henry—Member Montreal Board of Trade. Montreal. Dec. 20.
Cochrane, M.L.A., James—ex-Mayor of Montreal. May 28.
Cockburn, ex-M.P., Alexander Peter—Secretary of the Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Company.
Coffee, Thomas Patrick—General Manager Trusts and Guarantee Company. Toronto. Sept. 14.
Conant, Thomas—A Canadian Writer and newspaper correspondent. Oshawa. Mar. 14.
Craig, B.A., ex-M.P., Thomas Dixon. Port Hope, Ont. April 4.
Crocker, James—Many years an Alderman of Toronto. Dec. 23.
Crease, Hon. Sir Henry Pering Pellew—Puisne Judge of British Columbia and one-time Attorney-General of the Province. Victoria. Feb. 27.

Date, Henry Harrington—Litterateur and Manufacturer. Galt, Ont. Jan. 16.
Davidson, Dr. John—Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, University of New Brunswick. Edinburgh. July 31.



Edward Frederick Clarke, M.P.
Formerly Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Order.
Mayor of Toronto, 1888-91. Died 1905.



Oliver Aikin Howland, C.M.G., K.C., ex-M.L.A.
One-time Mayor of Toronto. President of the International Deep Waterways Association and of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. Died 1905.

Decelles, Rt. Rev. Maxime—R. C. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. St. Hyacinthe. July 7.
Demers, M.P., Louis Julien Les. Quebec. April 30.
Dixon, Major Frederick Eldon. Toronto. Nov. 11.
D'Orsonnens, Lieut.-Colonel Louis Gustave, Comte d'Odet—Former Commandant Royal School of Infantry at St. John's. May 7.
Dodd, Hon. Murray—Judge of the District Court. Sydney, N.S. Aug. 25.
Drury, ex-M.L.A., Hon. Charles—Ontario's First Minister of Agriculture. Barrie. Jan. 11.
Duchesneau, M.D., J. A.—President of Quebec Commission on Asylums. July 24.
Duck, Simeon—British Columbia Pioneer and one-time member of the Legislature and Government. Feb. 5.
Durand, Charles Ferdinand—A pioneer of Toronto. Aug. 16.

Elliot, Robert Watt—One-time President of Toronto Board of Trade. Toronto. Nov. 12.
Elliot, William—Judge of the County Court of Middlesex. London. July 24.
Esplin, C.E., Charles—A well-known Civil Engineer. Winnipeg. Dec. 4.

Fisher, K.C., Peter—50 years Judge of Probate for Carleton County and for 28 years Mayor of Woodstock, N.B. Oct. 9.
Fitzpatrick, ex-M.L.A., Martin Henry. New Glasgow, N.S. Feb. 16.
Fonseca, William Gomez—One of the founders of Winnipeg. April 22.
Fulford, Hon. George Taylor—Senator of Canada. Brockville. Oct. 15.

Garneau, M.L.A., Hon. Pierre—Member of various Provincial Governments in Quebec. June 23.
Garth, Charles—Montreal Merchant and President of the Windsor Hotel Company. Montreal. July 18.
Gemmill, K.C., John Alexander. Ottawa. Nov. 7.
Gilfillan, B.A., James—Principal of the Bowmanville High School. Nov. 13.
Gooderham, George—President of the Bank of Toronto. Toronto. May 1.
Grahame, James Allan—One-time Commissioner of Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry. Victoria, B.C. June 19.
Guillot, Lieut.-Colonel T. C.—A well-known Military man. Windsor, Ont. Jan. 28.

Harcourt, James L.—ex-Manager Windsor Branch Canadian Bank of Commerce. Windsor. May 5.
Harper, James—Editor of *The Weekly Witness*. Montreal. May 3.
Harris, J.P., William Hamilton. Port Hope. July 12.
Harrison, M.D., David Howard—One-time Premier of Manitoba. Vancouver. Sept. 8.
Harvey, F.S.S., F.R.S.C., Arthur—Founder and Editor of the Year Book and Almanac of British North America. Toronto. April 7.
Hayward, Samuel—Prominent business man of St. John, N.B. May 8.
Hemming, K.C., D.C.L., ex-M.L.A., E. J. Knowlton, P.Q.
Herald, M.A., M.D., John—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Queen's University. Kingston. April 12.
Heustis, Rev. G. O.—A pioneer of Methodism. Lunenburg. Sept. 4.
Higgins, B.A., D.D., Rev. Thomas—ex-Principal of Horton Academy, Nova Scotia. Wolfville. May 4.
Hill, Henry James—ex-Manager of the Industrial Exhibition. Toronto. Aug. 1.
Howland, K.C., C.M.G., ex-M.L.A., Oliver Aiken—Mayor of Toronto for two years, President of the International Deep Waterways Commission. Toronto. March. 9.
Houston, M.A., Rev. Robert Lockie Mulock—Rector Memorial Church. Cornwall. Dec. 7.

Ince, William—Pioneer Merchant of Toronto. Oct. 20.

James, D.D., Rev. John—Prominent Presbyterian Minister. Paris, Ont. June 2.
Jamieson, Robert Carlyle—Merchant of Montreal. Feb. 17.

Kendrick, B.A., Professor Edgar B.—Official Analyst to Dominion Government. Jan. 27.
Kennedy, Captain James Croft—Of the Nile voyageurs. Winnipeg. Oct. 25.
Kerswill, D.D., Rev. D. Deas—Professor of Old Testament Literature at Lincoln University, Pa. Sept. 6.

Lafontaine, Marie Jeanne Elizabeth, Lady—Widow of Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine.
Laidlaw, ex-M.L.A., James. Guelph. Mch. 19.
Lambe, B.C.L., William Busby—Collector of Provincial Revenue for the District of Montreal. Pointe a Pic. Aug. 19.
Lathern, D.D., Rev. John—For many years Editor of *The Wesleyan*. Halifax. Jan. 8.
Lavocque, Francis Antoine Marie Alfred—Commander of the Order of Pius IV., Montreal. April 23.
Lawler, Rev. Edmund Burke—A pioneer Roman Catholic Missionary in Ontario. Toronto. March 19.
Lawler, Captain Patrick—Governor of Provincial Jail and pioneer resident. Winnipeg. Oct. 30.
Lawrie, Robert—Postmaster of St. Catharines. June 11.
Leamy, B.A., Andrew—Judge of the County Court "Boundary," B.C. Grand Forks. Aug. 4.
Leslie, M.L.A., Robert Jamieson. Magdalen Islands. Dec. 5.
Lett, M.D., Stephen—Medical Superintendent of the Homewood Sanitarium. Guelph. Oct. 11.
Leys, ex-M.L.A., Lieut.-Colonel Francis B. London, Ont. Sept. 11.
Little, Archibald—Postmaster of Guelph. Aug. 12.
Lockerby, David Linton—Montreal Merchant. Feb. 26.

McCaig, Donald—Inspector of Public Schools. Collingwood. July 28.
McCurdy, ex-M.L.C., Hon. David—For 24 years a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. Halifax. June 10.
McDonald, ex-M.L.A., Hon. John Alexander—One-time Speaker of the P.E. Island House of Assembly. Indian River. Jan. 1.
McDonald, Very Rev. Dr.—Vicar-General of Charlottetown, P.E.I. June 26.
McDougall, ex-M.L.A., John. Point Edward, Ont. July 30.
McLeod, Hon. Richard C.—One-time member of the Executive Council of P.E. Island Council. Summerside. April 5.
McMillan, John—Publisher of St. John, N.B. May 25.
Macdonald, M.D., Rev. Davidson—Well-known Methodist Missionary. Toronto. Jan. 8.
Macdougall, C.B., Hon. William—One of the Fathers of Confederation. Ottawa. May 29.
Macdonell, Rt. Rev. Alexander—Roman Catholic Bishop of Alexandria. May 29.
Mackay, B.A., D.D., Rev. William Alexander—President of the Dominion Alliance. Woodstock. Nov. 28.
Mackie, ex-M.P., Thomas—Prominent lumber merchant and politician. Pembroke. May 21.
Mainwaring, Rienzel Athel—Real Estate Broker of Montreal. Aug. 3.
Malloch, Stewart E.—ex-Commodore Royal Hamilton Yacht Club. Dec. 28.
Martin, ex-M.L.A., Alphonse Fortunat. Fort Rouge, Man. Feb. 8.
Mathewson, James Adams—Prominent Merchant of Montreal. April 3.
Meacham, M.D., ex-M.L.A., Walter William. Warsaw, Ont. July 27.
Mead, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Hooper—9th Field Battery. Toronto. April 18.
Medley, Margaret—Widow of the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Medley, Metropolitan of Canada. Fredericton. Feb. 26.

Merrill, Edward—County Judge of Prince Edward. Picton. June 14.
Merritt, Gabriel—Prominent Shipbuilder of St. John, N.B. July 4.
Millar, B.A., John—Deputy Minister of Education. Toronto. Oct. 3.
Miscampbell, ex-M.L.A., Andrew—Chief Organizer for the Conservative Party in Ontario. Toronto. March 25.
Moffatt, Rev. Dr. Robert C.—Secretary of Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto. Aug. 27.
Morin, Louis Edouard—ex-Mayor of Longueuil and one-time President of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce. July 1.
Morphy, Edward M.—Pioneer Merchant of Toronto. Aug 21.
Morris, Lieut.-Colonel W. S.—Inspector North-West Mounted Police, Prince Albert. April 4.
Moseley, Frederick—Stipendiary Magistrate of Sydney and Consul of France. Sydney, N.S. Nov. 13.
Mudie, John—Local Master of the High Court of Justice. Kingston. Sept. 27.
Murison, M.A., Ph.D., Rev. Ross G.—Lecturer in Oriental Languages. Toronto. Sept. 4.
Murray, Lieut.-Colonel John R.—Merchant of Halifax. May 24.

Newcombe, Octavius—Piano Manufacturer, Toronto. Feb. 8.
Nicholson, Hon. James—One-time member of P.E.I. Assembly and Legislative Council, Belfast. June 10.

Odlum, B.A., C.E., Edward J.—A well-known Civil Engineer of St. Catharines. Sept. 26.
O'Flynn, Edmund Duckett—Banker. Madoc, Ont. April 2.
O'Reilly, ex-M.L.A., Hon. Peter—One-time Indian Reserve Commissioner. Victoria. Sept. 4.
Orr, James—Member of the early Legislative Council and afterwards Assembly. Victoria, B.C. Nov. 6.
Orr, William Andrew. Toronto. July 9th.
Ouimet, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Hon. Gédéon—ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec and for 20 years Superintendent of Education.

Perrault, ex-M.L.A., Joseph Xavier—A founder of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, an Officer of the French Legion of Honour and Secretary of the Royal Transportation Commission. April 7.
Prefontaine, K.C., M.P., Hon. Joseph Raymond Fournier—Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Dec. 25.
Price, J. E.—Superintendent of Intercolonial Railway. Moncton. Aug. 2.
Pringle, Robert Roderick—Noted horseman and sportsman. Cobourg. Feb. 4.

Ridout, Thomas—A pioneer Canadian Engineer. Ottawa. July 3.
Ritchot, Monseigneur Joseph Noel—A veteran Missionary of the Roman Catholic Church. St. Norbert. Mar. 16.
Roberts, M.A., Rev. George Goodridge—Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton. Oct. 11.
Robertson, Hon. Thomas—Lately Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Hamilton. Sept. 6.
Robinson, K.C., D.C.L., Christopher—Chancellor of Trinity University, Toronto. Oct. 21.
Roy, K.C., Rouer—Consulting City Attorney, Montreal. July 27.

Sayward, W. P.—A Pioneer of Victoria, B.C. Feb. 1.
Seargeant, Lewis James—ex-General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. London. Nov. 27.
Simpson, George A.—Deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba. Winnipeg. Jan. 8.
Smith, D.D., Rev. James Kidd—ex-Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly. Galt. Feb. 2.

Smith, K.C., D.C.L., Larratt W.—President of the Consumers Gas Company, President of the Toronto Branch of the Imperial Federation League. Sept. 18.
Soyres, M.A., D.D., Rev. John de—Rector of St. John's Church, St. John. Feb. 3.
Stock, J.P., Edward—Director of the Home Bank of Canada. Sept. 22.
Stone, D.D., Rev. S. G.—One-time Associate Editor of *Christian Guardian.* April 1.
Stoneman, M.L.A., Hon. Augustus Frederick. Yarmouth, N.S. April 10.
Sutherland, M.P., Hon. James—Minister of Public Works. Woodstock. May 3.

Tardivel, Jules Paul—Editor and Proprietor of *La Verite,* Quebec. April 24.
Thomson, James Fitch. New York. May 24.
Thorburn, M.D., James—A leading physician of Toronto. May 26.
Tobin, Stephen—ex-Mayor of Montreal. Oct. 10.
Tully, C.E., Kivas—Prominent Civil Engineer and Architect. Toronto. April 24.
Turcotte, Hon. Arthur Henri Rene—One-time Speaker of Quebec Legislature. Montreal. Oct. 12.

Ure, D.D., Rev. Robert. Goderich. July 29.

Vankoughnet, C.M.G., R.N., Captain Edmund Barker. March 27.

Wade, K.C., ex-M.P., Fletcher Bath—Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Ottawa. May 23.
Wallace, I.S.O., John R.—Assistant Receiver-General. Halifax. March 26.
Walker, David—A noted hotelman and one-time member of Toronto City Council. Jan. 23.
Walsh, Major James Morrow—1st Commissioner of the Yukon. Brockville. July 25.
Warden, D.D., Rev. Robert H.—General Agent and one-time Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Toronto. Nov. 26.
Wark, Hon. David—Senator of Canada and ex-M.L.A. and M.L.C. of New Brunswick. Fredericton. Aug. 20.
Weir, William—ex-President of La Banque Ville Marie. Montreal. March 25.
Welsh, ex-M.P., William. Charlottetown. June 22.
Whitla, R. J.—A pioneer merchant of the West. Winnipeg. Dec. 1.
Wilkinson, M.A., William—Inspector of Public Schools, Brantford. Feb. 2.
Wilson, J.P., George—Publisher of the Daily and Weekly *Guide.* Port Hope. Aug. 5.
Wood, Thomas R.—Toronto Financier. Sept. 15.

Young, D.D., D.C.L., Rev. Richard—10 years Bishop of Athabasca. London. July 14.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

The record of progress in the building of the Canadian Northern Railway has been phenomenal. The knitting together of various provinces ; the concentration of charters, interests and isolated enterprises into one harmonious project ; the rapid construction across the prairies into Edmonton ; the building of a network of branch lines in Manitoba ; demanded skill and energy and enterprise of no common order. Messrs. William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann have, as a result of this work, acquired a high position amongst the leading railway men of the continent ; and it is one which promises to grow with time and increase in power with the rapid expansion of their wide-spread interests.

In 1905 the charter was acquired of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company and, in the following year, there was commenced the construction of a railway from Gladstone with 100 miles completed and in operation by the autumn of 1896. In the following year the line was extended 25 miles to Lake Winnipegosis and, in 1898, under charter of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway, a commencement was made on the grain-carrying trunk line from Winnipeg towards Lake Superior, on which 45 miles of track were laid. At the Lake Superior end, the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway was purchased, and the rights of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway acquired and work commenced from a point 19 miles from Port Arthur on the former line, under the charter of the O. & R. R. Railway.

The year 1899 saw the Northern line extended to a point 195 miles from Gladstone. This extension was built under the charter rights of the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, and it was in this year that this line and the L. M. R. & C. Company were amalgamated under the name of The Canadian Northern Railway Company. The other Companies were absorbed at later dates. In 1900 the Manitoba and South Eastern was brought to the Rainy River, where the construction of a large swing steel bridge had to be undertaken. From Dauphin, westerly, the Company built 25 miles through the Gilbert Plains and pushed the north line through the north-west corner of Manitoba to a point some 20 miles west of the Provincial boundary.

In 1901 the Company took over from the Provincial Government the railway lines of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway. This step secured for it a main line through the fertile Portage Plains to a point within 19 miles of Gladstone, where the north line of the Canadian Northern had been commenced, and completed within the year. Branch lines to Brandon and Hartney, through unequalled grain areas, and a connection to the south from Winnipeg to St. Paul and Minneapolis (U. S.) were also obtained by this acquisition, and made a total addition to the Company's operative mileage of 350 miles. In addition to this, a valuable terminal in the heart of Winnipeg was obtained which, by its proximity to the large tract of terminal property which had already been acquired for the Canadian Northern, became of much greater value.

The year was also notable as that in which was completed the line between Winnipeg and the Great Lakes' port, Port Arthur. The section from Fort Frances to Port Arthur was not taken over by the Operating Department until early in 1902. But with a total mileage constructed at the end of 1901 of over 1,200 miles, the Canadian Northern had sprung into third place among Canadian railways. The Railway carried over 12 million bushels of grain of the 1902 crop to the lake front over its new line. The mileage added during this year (1902) besides the section of main line referred to in the preceding paragraph, was made up of main line from Beaver to Gladstone, 19 miles; Stanley to Gunflint,

70 miles; 33 miles on the Neepawa branch; 44 miles on the Carman branch.

In 1903 the following additions were made: Neepawa to McCreary Jct., 41 miles; Vassar cut off, 12 miles; Rossburn branch, 20 miles; Carman branch, 20 miles. In 1904 the operation of the main line was extended to Kamsack, 71:3 miles. Much additional grading was done and more track laid on the main line but not taken over for operation until early in 1905. The northern branch was extended to Melfort, 107 miles west of Erwood; and the Oak Point branch of 54 miles was also turned over to the Operation Department before the close of the year. The past year, 1905, witnessed the completion of the tracklaying of the main line to Edmonton from Kamsack, a distance of 549 miles. Branch lines were also added as follows: Arizona Jct. to Brandon, 77 miles; Clanwilliam to Rossburn, 58 miles; Greenway to Adelpha, 51 miles.

The total mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway west of Lake Superior at the end of 1905 was about 2,400 miles. It is a notable fact that this Railway for nearly a thousand miles is laid down in the centre of what is known as the "Wheat Belt of Western Canada." It has practically no mileage through unproductive territory. By its main line branches and projections it reaches the richest sections in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the most important distributing centres of the Canadian West. Its main line opens up a vast stretch of mineral wealth and sixty miles of rich agricultural lands in New Ontario.

Though at the present time the Canadian Northern has no rail connection east of Port Arthur, independent of the C. P. R., yet plans have already been made to build from the present Eastern Lake Terminal around the north shore of Lake Superior to Sudbury. The James Bay Railway will be opened for traffic in June 1906 for 130 miles from Toronto to Parry Sound, a port on Georgian Bay, and passing through the far-famed Muskoka Lakes. The section from Parry Sound to Sudbury will be ready for operation in 1907. The James Bay Railway has also authority to build from a point on the Toronto-Sudbury line near the French River to Ottawa, and from Toronto to Ottawa. A link of 50 miles from Ottawa to Hawkesbury will put these lines, when built, in conection with Montreal and Quebec by means of the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

A controlling interest in the latter Railway, which at the present time operates 250 miles, was acquired in 1903. An entrance to Montreal was at once arranged by the acquisition of the Chateauguay and Northern Railway. An independent access to the valuable terminal property held by the Great Northern at Quebec was also decided upon, and the work was under way at the end of the year. Previously the Company's trains had entered Quebec over the tracks of another railway. The charter of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway, in conjunction with the use of the Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence, will permit a thorough connection being made to Nova Scotia, where Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann already control the Halifax and South-Western Railway, formed in 1901, and the Central Railway from Lunenburg to Middleton, taken over in 1903. Extensions were at that time undertaken and the mileage further increased by the purchase of the Coast Railway from Yarmouth to Barrington Passage—50 miles. Between the latter point and Liverpool N.S., a connecting line is nearly completed and a branch is also under construction from Middleton to Victoria Beach. These additions will make a total of 370 miles and will comprise the largest railway system in Nova Scotia. In Cape Breton the Inverness Railway and Coal Company operates 61 miles from Port Tupper to Inverness, where valuable bituminous coal deposits are being mined.

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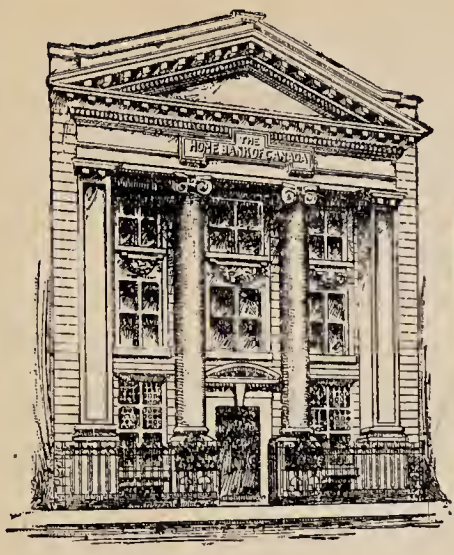

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